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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1901

VOL. II.

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STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

OF THE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1900.

JAMES R. YOUNG, INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

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INSURANCE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, April 2d, 1900.

To His Excellency, DANIEL L. RUSSELL,

Governor of North Carolina.

SIR:—In obedience to the statute of North Carolina, I have the honor to submit to your excellency the Annual Report of the Insurance Department for the year ending April 1, 1900, embracing therein the acts of the Commissioner and a summary of the condition of the insurance companies and other corporations reporting to the Department, as shown by their sworn statements for the year ending December 31, 1899.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

For some years past the licensure and supervision of insurance companies doing business in the State have been intrusted to the Hon. Secretary of State. The Legislature of 1899 saw fit to establish a separate department, to be known as THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. The wisdom of this action has been well shown by the results accomplished, both in the supervision of the corporations and the collection of revenue therefrom. The Department was established by an act known as the "Willard Bill" (chapter 54, Laws of 1899), and ratified on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1899. As provided therein, the undersigned was elected Insurance Commissioner by the General Assembly and qualified on the 8th day of March, 1899, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office. The Commissioner received from Hon. Cyrus Thompson, Secretary of State, such papers and documents relating to insurance as were in his office, as well as such aid and courtesies as could come from an officer under whose charge these corporations had

been. As provided in chapter 590, Laws 1899, the Board of Public Buildings assigned the Commissioner an office in the Capitol building and furnished the same.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The work of the Department for the year called for an unusual amount of labor and study. Besides such as must necessarily come each year, there was the work incident to the starting of a separate department, with the arrangement of all its machinery and details.

The law was not only new, but much more comprehensive than any insurance law that had ever been upon our statute books. As all of its provisions, except the amount of revenue levied, were new, they had to be stated and explained not only to the companies that were to work under them and their thousands of agents, but also to the citizens of the State, who looked to them for protection in this most important branch of business. During the year almost every one of its sections had to be ruled upon in one way and another.

At first the companies were much alarmed at the many provisions and requirements of the law, but they soon learned that while much more was required of them, and the law was stricter than any former law upon our books, yet that it was eminently fair and just to all concerned. It is now conceded among insurance men that North Carolina has the best law governing insurance of any Southern State. The books, blanks, rules, etc., of the Department had to be prepared. This was to be done not with a view to their temporary, but permanent, adaptability and usefulness in the work of the Department. It is a matter of congratulation to the State, and pride to the Commissioner, that the Department under the new law has worked so smoothly and successfully. Already there is a better feeling in the insurance circles in the State. The companies, their officers and agents are better satisfied than ever, while the policy-holders in the State have a much better feeling of security and fair treatment. Already we have under the law better supervision and increased revenue, and better rates. Much has been accomplished but more is to be done in the future, as the useful-

ness of the Department lies largely in a constant supervision of the companies and an education of the people of the State as to the sound principles and best methods of insurance. These desirable ends can of course be the better accomplished as the object and work of the Department is better understood and the law amended in some respects to allow of better machinery in its working, especially in the matter of getting up with and punishing violators of its provisions.

COMPANIES LICENSED IN 1898.

The following companies were licensed to do business for the year ending April 1, 1899, under the old law, as shown by the Hon. Secretary of State in his statement of March 1, 1899:

LIFE.

Ætna Life Insurance Co.
American Union Life Insurance Co.
Bankers Guarantee Fund Life Asso.
Bankers Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.
Boston Mutual Life Association.
Carolina Benevolent Association.
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Equity Life Association.
Fidelity Mutual Life Association.
Hartford Life Insurance Co.
Home Life Insurance Co.
Immediate Benefit Life Insurance Co.
Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Life Insurance Company of Virginia.
Manhattan Life Insurance Co.
Maryland Life Insurance Co.
Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Ky.
Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
National Life Association.
New York Life Insurance Co.
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Provident Savings Life Assur. Society.
Prudential Insurance Co. of America.
Security Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Security Trust and Life Insurance Co.
State Mutual Assurance Co.
State Life Insurance Co. of Indiana.
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Travelers Life Insurance Co.
Union Central Life Insurance Co.
Washington Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.
Washington Life Insurance Co. of S. C.
Western Mutual Life Association.

FIRE AND FIRE AND MARINE.

Ætna Insurance Co.
Agricultural Insurance Co.
American Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.
American Fire Insurance Co. of Penn.
Atlanta Home Insurance Co.
British America Assurance Co.
Caledonian Insurance Co.
Carolina Insurance Co.
Commercial Union Assurance Co.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co.
Continental Insurance Co.
Delaware Insurance Co.

Equitable Fire Insurance Co.
Fire Association of Philadelphia.
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.
Fort Wayne Insurance Co.
Georgia Home Insurance Co.
German American Insurance Co.
Glens Falls Insurance Co.
Globe Fire Insurance Co.
Greenwich Insurance Co.
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
Home Insurance Co.
Home Mutual Fire Protection Asso.
Imperial Insurance Co.
Insurance Co. of North America.
Lancashire Insurance Co.
Lion Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co.
London Assurance Corporation.
London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.
Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co.
Manchester Fire Assurance Co.
Mechanics and Traders Insurance Co.
Merchants and Mfrs. Fire Insurance Co.
National Fire Insurance Co.
New Bern Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
North British and Mercantile Ins. Co.
North Carolina Home Insurance Co.
Northern Assurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Norwood Insurance Co.
Orient Insurance Co.
Pacific Fire Insurance Co.
Palatine Insurance Co.
Pamlico Insurance and Banking Co.
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.
Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn.
Phœnix Insurance Co. of Hartford.
Phœnix Assurance Co. of London.
Piedmont Fire Insurance Co.
Queen Insurance Co.
Rochester German Insurance Co.
Royal Insurance Co.
Royal Exchange Assurance.
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
Scottish Union and National Ins. Co.
Southern Stock Mutual Insurance Co.
Southern Insurance Co.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
Sun Insurance Office.
Sun Mutual Insurance Co.
Teutonia Insurance Co.
Underwriters of Goldsboro.
United States Fire Insurance Co.
Union Assurance Society.
Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
Virginia State Insurance Co.
Westchester Fire Insurance Co.
Western Assurance Co.
Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.

ACCIDENT AND SURETY.

American Bonding and Trust Co., Balt.
American Surety Co. of New York.
City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co
Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y.
Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.
Hartford Steam Boiler Insp. and Ins. Co.
Maryland Casualty Co.
National Surety Co.
New York Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Preferred Accident Insurance Co.
Standard Life and Accident Ins. Co.
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.
United States Casualty Co.
Union Casualty and Surety Co.

The following companies did not renew their licenses on the first
y of April, 1900:

LIFE.

Boston Mutual Life Association.
Connecticut Mutual Life.
mediate Benefit Life.
Kansas Mutual Life.
Massachusetts Mutual Life.
National Life Association.
Western Mutual Life Association.

FIRE.

Globe of New York.
Merchants and Manufacturers Fire.
Norwood Insurance Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

United States Casualty.
Union Casualty and Surety Co.

The following companies ceased to do business during the year:

The New Bern Mutual of New Bern, N. C., re-insured their risks in the Westchester and went into liquidation.

The Fort Wayne of Indiana went into the hands of a receiver.

The Bankers Guarantee Fund of Atlanta re-insured its risks in the Security Mutual of Binghamton, N. Y., and went into liquidation.

The following companies ceased to do business in the State during the year because of the "Craig" Act, chapter 62, Laws of 1899:

LIFE.

Connecticut Mutual, Hartford.
Home Life of New York.
Manhattan Life, New York.
Mutual Benefit of Newark.
Prudential Life of Newark.
Northwestern of Wisconsin.
Mutual Reserve Fund of New York.

FIRE.

Agricultural of Watertown, N. Y.
Glenns Falls of New York.
Phœnix of London.
Williamsburg City of New York.

FIDELITY.

United States Casualty, New York.
Union Casualty and Surety, St. Louis.

COMPANIES LICENSED IN 1899.

The following Companies were admitted to do business in the State under the new law, "The Willard Bill," chapter 54, Laws of 1899, during the year:

LIFE.

Ætna Life.
American Union.
Bankers Guarantee Fund.
Bankers Life Insurance Company.
Carolina Benovolent Association.
Equitable Life Assurance Society.
Equity Life Association.
Fidelity Mutual.
Hartford Life.
Life of Virginia.
Maryland.
Michigan Mutual.
Mutual Life of Kentucky.
Mutual Life of New York.
New York Life.
Pacific Mutual.
Penn Mutual.
Phœnix Mutual.
Provident Savings.
Royal Union Mutual Life.

Security Mutual Life.
Security Trust and Life.
State Mutual.
State Life of Indiana.
Sun Life of Canada.
Travelers.
Union Central.
Union Mutual Life of Maine.
Washington Life, New York.

FIRE AND FIRE AND MARINE COMPANIES.

Ætna.
American of New York.
American of Pennsylvania.
Atlanta Home.
Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank.
British America.
British American.
Caledonian.
Carolina.
Citizens of New York.
Cologne Re-insurance.
Commercial Union.
Connecticut.
Continental.
Delaware.
Eastern.
Equitable of South Carolina.
Equitable Fire and Marine.
Fire Association of Philadelphia.
Firemens of Baltimore.
Fireman's Fund.
Fort Wayne Insurance Company.
Georgia Home.
German Alliance.
German American.
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
Greenwich.
Hamburg-Bremen.
Hanover.
Hartford Fire.
Helvetia Swiss Fire.
Home of New York.
Home Protection.
Home Mutual Fire Protection Asso.
Imperial.
Insurance Company of North America.
Lancashire.
Lafayette Fire.
Lion.
Liverpool and London and Globe.
London Assurance.
London and Lancashire.
Magdeburg Fire.
Manchester.
Mechanics and Traders (N. O.).
Moscow Fire.
Munich Re-insurance.
National Fire.
New Bern Mutual Fire.
Niagara.
North British and Mercantile.
North Carolina Home.
Northern Assurance.
Northern Insurance.
Norwalk Fire.
Norwich Union.
Orient.
Pacific Fire.
Palatine.
Pamlico Insurance and Banking Co.
Pennsylvania.
Phenix of Brooklyn.
Phœnix of Hartford.
Piedmont.
Queen.
Rochester German.
Royal.
Royal Exchange Assurance.
Saint Paul Fire and Marine.
Saint Petersburg Fire.
Salamandra Fire.
Scottish Union and National.
Southern Stock Mutual.
Southern of N. O.
Springfield Fire and Marine.
Sun Insurance Office.
Sun.
Teutonia.
Traders of Chicago.
Underwriters of Greensboro.

United States Fire.
Union Assurance Society.
Virginia Fire and Marine.
Virginia State.
Westchester.
Western.
Wilmington Underwriters.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY.

American Bonding and Trust Co.
American Surety of New York.
City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.
Fidelity and Casualty.
Fidelity and Deposit of Maryland.
Hartford Steam Boiler.
Maryland Casualty.
National Surety Co.
New York Plate Glass Insurance Co.
Preferred Accident.
Southern Loan and Trust Co.
Standard Life and Accident.
United States Fidelity and Guaranty.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

American Guild.
Ancient Order Amoreans.
Bankers Union of the World.
Family Protective Union.
Fraternal Mystic Circle.
Improved Order of Heptasophs.
Knights of Harmony.
Knights of Honor.
Knights and Ladies of Honor.
Knights of Mystic Chain.
Knights of Pythias (Endowment Rank).
Knights Templar and Masons Indem.
Mutual Benefit Fraternity.
National Union.
Order of Columbus.
Protected Knights of America.
Royal Arcanum.
Royal Benefit Society.
Royal Circle.
Union Indemnity League.
United States Benevolent Society.
Woodmen of the World.

INVESTIGATION OF FIRES.

The act providing for the investigation of fires (chapter 58, Laws 1899) was one of the most important acts passed by the General Assembly, and has proved of unusual benefit. The act provides for the examination into the circumstance and cause of every fire and for the special investigation of all fires suspected of being of incendiary or careless origin, and the arrest and prosecution of all persons guilty of arson. Provision is also made for the examination of all premises in cities and towns and the removal of all combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of such premises or other property. Several investigations have been had under this law that have resulted not only in the punishment of some evil-doers, but in a most beneficial work in deterring others from adding to the fire waste of the State. Much good has been done

in calling the attention of the citizens of the State to the conditions which cause fires—the provisions of the law against incendiarism as well as against carelessness that results in fires—and the determination of the Department to see that the law is fully enforced. The costs of these investigations and other expenses under this law are provided for by a tax upon the gross receipts of all fire companies doing business in the State. The Commissioner has received on this fund $1,182.13 and expended $129, as is shown by detailed statements upon the books of this Department. While the companies pay the costs of this law and its enforcement, most of them have expressed their gratification at its enactment as well as the manner in which its provisions have been carried out.

THE CRAIG ACT.

This act (chapter 62, Laws 1899) to provide a manner in which foreign corporations may become domestic corporations, while not confined to insurance companies, includes them within its provisions. It requires the filing of copies of charter and by-laws, as therein provided, in the office of the Secretary of State, and while the Insurance Commissioner has nothing to do with its enforcement, except in so far as he is charged with the execution of the laws passed in relation to insurance and other subjects placed under his Department, yet, more friction has been caused in this Department by this act than by any other provision of our laws. While it was generally understood in the State that its object was merely to confine foreign corporations doing business in the State to the use of our State courts and prevent the removal of cases to the Federal courts, yet, many of the best and most conservative companies were alarmed, because, as they said, they feared that after they had complied with the act that the State, through some of its future Legislatures, might attempt to tax them as local corporations and control their internal management, thus subjecting them to double taxation and to more than one legislative control, which might conflict. Upon an assurance from the Insurance Commissioner that such fears were groundless, and would no doubt be so declared by our next Legislature, most of the companies entered the State under our law and complied with this act. All could not be induced to do so, and the

following companies left the State, viz.: *Life Companies*—Connecticut Mutual of Hartford, Home Life of New York, Manhattan Life of New York, Mutual Benefit of Newark, Prudential of Newark, Northwestern Mutual of Wisconsin, and Mutual Reserve Fund of New York. *Fire Companies*—Agricultural of Watertown, N. Y., Glenns Falls of New York, Phœnix of London, and Williamsburg City, New York. *Fidelity Companies*—United States Casualty of New York and Union Casualty and Security of St. Louis.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Special attention is called to the statistical tables (pages I to LVIII) accompanying this report. They show some interesting facts and furnish valuable information not only for insurance men, but for the citizens of the State. They are well arranged for an examination and study, not only of the different classes of companies licensed, but of each individual company.

DETAILED STATEMENTS BY COMPANIES.

Under this head will be found the statements filed with this Department by the different companies. They are worthy of close examination and will show in detail the financial condition of the companies, as well as the character of their business and investments.

FINANCIAL.

The Insurance Commissioner is charged not only with the supervision of insurance companies doing business in the State, but with the collections of all fees, licenses and taxes imposed upon them by the State. During the past fiscal year the Commissioner has collected and paid to the Hon. State Treasurer:

For taxes on gross receipts		$ 57,147 87
For licenses of companies		26,533 34
For fees		6,364 00
For licenses for sub-agents		2,820 00
		$ 92,865 21
For publication of annual statements in newspapers	$ 1,467 00	
For investigation of fires	1,182 13	
		2,649 13
		$ 95,514 34

The new law did not increase the licenses and taxes, but kept them at the figures imposed under the old law. Included in the above amount is the sum of $2,401.97 collected by the Commissioner on taxes due before the formation of the Department.

Under section 7 of the general Insurance Law (chapter 54, Laws 1899) it is made the duty of the Insurance Commissioner to report any changes which, in his opinion, should be made in the laws relating to insurance and other subjects appertaining to his Department. This the Commissioner will be pleased to do at some time in the coming year in time to be transmitted to the next General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES R. YOUNG,

Insurance Commissioner.

STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATING TO FIRE AND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TABLE No. I.—ASSETS.

Showing the nature of the GROSS ASSETS of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies (licensed to do business in this State) for year ending December 31, 1899.

NORTH CAROLINA COMPANIES.

Name of Company.	Real Estate.	Loans, Bonds and Mortgages.	Stock and Securities Owned.	Collateral Loans.	Cash.	Premiums Unpaid and Deferred.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Carolina	$ 6,000.00	$ 38,700.00	$ 21,000.00	$ 3,976.25	$ 5,784.88	$	$ 1,447.60	$ 76,908.73
Home Protection					230.83	164.91		395.74
North Carolina Home	4,200.00	1,670.00	75,813.00	225.00	5,653.39	13,949.24	1,965.05	103,475.68
Pamlico Insurance and Banking Co								
Piedmont	57,142.97	300.00			2,177.53	6,598.57	513.39	66,732.46
Southern Stock Mutual		36,610.00	5,125.00	8,000.00	8,712.55	1,808.49	3,992.22	64,248.26
Underwriters of Greensboro		26,500.00	5,125.00	8,000.00	10,055.31		39,339.10	89,019.41
Wilmington Underwriters		40,836.00				200.09	12,639.76	53,675.85
Totals	67,342.97	144,616.00	107,063.00	20,201.25	32,614.49	22,721.30	59,897.12	454,456.13

(iii)

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Ætna [Fire]	298,059.35	15,600.00	11,420,613.85	11,100.00	705,916.24	428,269.99	139,851.77	13,019,411.20
American of New York		14,500.00	1,033,045.50	25,000.00	120,352.29	194,934.34	9,501.23	1,397,333.36
American of Pennsylvania	408,451.74	1,011,477.71	826,341.25	53,100.00	163,229.52		163,840.96	2,626,441.18
Atlanta Home	103,785.76	165,192.41	358,767.50	10,984.16	45,225.19	33,478.86	10,503.60	727,937.48
British American			300,550.00		4,168.82	62,354.41	4,285.78	371,359.01
Citizens of New York	90,000.00	20,300.00	451,100.00	15,000.00	31,358.38	134,459.87	26,652.38	768,870.63
Continental	1,106,250.00	78,710.00	7,400,750.00		494,148.99	665,743.56	64,058.28	9,809,660.83
Delaware	160,000.00	128,700.00	978,239.67	75,000.00	67,888.80	111,174.54	64,270.95	1,585,273.96
Eastern		72,000 00	344,325.00		22,592.67	61,046.78	5,680.78	505,645.23
Equitable of South Carolina		34,248.34	41,745.00	29,802.97	7,274.23	7,675.89	18,220.26	138,966.69
Equitable Fire and Marine	124,000.00	142,100.00	446,882.25	62,000.00	31,775 54	70,790.85	1,285.00	878,833.64
Fire Association of Pennsylvania	332,150.00	1,764,208.89	2,882,804.25	141,828.13	169,262.26	688,864.03	73,186 03	6,052,303.59
Firemens of Baltimore	135,000.00		626,400.00		88,131.64	50,085.81	15,386.26	915,003.71
Fireman's Fund	491,700.00	422,791.79	2,118,040.00	153,000.00	202,449 53	408,189.04	5,058.64	3,801,229.00
Georgia Home	133,100.00	147,606.14	573,525.00	44,402.50	40,535.84		88,326.79	1,027,496.27
German Alliance			875,817.00		7,131.20	42,740.92		925,689.12
German American	15,000.00	53,000.00	7,423,157.00		209,109.53	424,735.89	838.00	8,125,840.42
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co	65,500.00	78,700.00	282,730 00		8,093.82	63,668.19	10,881.82	509,573.83
Greenwich	250,000.00		1,062,900.00		34,040.86	187,478.79	10,783.23	1,545,202.88

Hartford Fire	811,000.00	1,225,700 00	7,089,679 39	14,800.00	604,627.42	467,500.00	789,276.21	11,002,583.02
Home	1,753,973.36	194,250.00	9,289,968.64	234,125.00	650,877.87	248,303.34	387,125.30	12,758,623.51
Home Mutual Fire Protective Asso.								
Insurance Co. of North America	825,477.03	1,855,929.20	4,801,732.00	34,500.00	771,860.05	288,000.00	616,369.85	9,193,868.13
Lafayette Fire			271,850.00		31,825 22	35,967.36	1,789.62	341,432.20
Mechanics and Traders	108,100.00	5,990.90	289,888.90	1,895.90	9,622.13	63,615.70	612.71	479,726.24
National Fire	327,315.49	736,040.00	2,907,868.00		231,616.16	344,283.81	4,160.09	4,551,283.55
Niagara		448,300.00	1,978,588.75		55,772.20	202,422 47	18,771.05	2,703,854.47
Northern Insurance			247,400.00		17,152.41	21,333.45	7,488.72	293,374.58
Norwalk Fire			510,243.04		14,595.93	24,279.23	5,974.71	555,092.91
Orient	88,165.12	230,209.66	1,889,606.52	450.00	44,463.00	72,573 00	115,690.88	2,441,158.18
Pacific Fire	9,015.50	232,350.00	488,505.00		18,328.87	30,817.62	3,227.09	782,244.08
Pennsylvania	222,500.00	719,900.00	3,615,090.00	169,900.00	163,662.27	268,890.50	11,363.44	5,171,306.21
Phenix of Brooklyn	543,000.00	76,600.00	4,182,410.00		486,385 18	13,495.47	376,641.23	5,678,531.88
Phœnix of Hartford	490,227.41	101,523.18	4,322,041.50	9,000.00	118,845.91	212,285.00	269,726.70	5,523,649.70
Queen	720,164.73		3,467,644.48		108,404.58	239,731.52	45,825.35	4,581,770.66
Rochester German	205,947.09	395,740.00	397,350.00		64,592.25	53,579.00	11,015.16	1,128,223.50
St. Paul Fire and Marine	655,372.24	317,250.00	965,018.86	81,571.17	187,207.02		244,276.82	2,450,696.11
Southern	35,000.00		400,553.00	3,600.00	38,554.23	58,847.38		536,554.61
Springfield Fire and Marine	126,400.00	647,800.00	3,546,535.00	39,525.00	131,895.99	290,395 71	51,788.44	4,834,340.14
Sun	35,000.00		989,555 00		39,561.19	52,743.49	1,164.73	1,118,024.41
Teutonia	40,000.00		568,030.00		53,029.66	66,907.27		727,966.93
Traders of Chicago	31,985.70	219,600.00	1,767,376.90	25,500.00	88,632.33	97,221.44	28,961.31	2,259,277.68
United States Fire		389,700.00	233,771.25		9,535.09	58,761.37	4,928.09	696,695.80
Virginia Fire and Marine	120,525.30	122,047 52	430,349.00	20,181.27	29,882.41		113,193.27	836,178.77
Virginia State	54,981.15	30,453.67	266,465.00	2,704.94	33,648.28		18,148.92	406,401.96
Westchester	225,047.64	529,900.00	1,633,500.00		144,641.07	197,015.48	9,930.56	2,740,034.75
Totals	11,592,194.61	12,631,919.41	98,226,089.50	1,258,971.04	6,715,444.55	7,264,011.20	3,888,815.06	141,577,445.37

COMPANIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Bavarian Merchants Exchange Bank			636,500.00		147,152.54	139,518.38	3,958.33	927,129.25
British American		10,000.00	998,341.56		15,694.02		155,416.84	1,179,452.42
Caledonian			1,654,710.00		114,755.30	129,940.60	20,096.76	1,919,502.66
Cologne Re-insurance			410,207.50		10,842.18	36,193.95		457,243.63
Commercial Union	888,148.69	265,500.00	1,833,660.00		352,637.68	344,616.22	43,900.21	3,728,462.80
Hamburg Bremen			1,330,758.35		72,631.56	103,527.89	17,628.83	1,524,546.63
Imperial	476,634.70		1,128,835.00		77,046.28	199,258.37	10,570.70	1,892,345.05
Lancashire	385,585.72		1,615,220.75		45,441.92	214,518.42		2,260,766.81
Lion	4,500.00	242,977.50	477,850 00		75,694.30	28,384.80	32,653.41	862,060.01
Liverpool and London and Globe	1,855,750.00	3,307,350.00	2,673,637.50	1,400.00	678,386.03	728,495.92	55,117.00	9,300,136.45
London Assurance			1,970,926.25		154,011.69	163,953.99	18,745.84	2,307,637.77
London and Lancashire	300,000.00		2,035,282.16		180,023.37	242,143.55	43,195.36	2,800,644.44
Magdeburg Fire			791,750 00		55,586.31	96,186.01	5,250.00	948,772.32
Manchester	3,023.78		1,401,266.25		87,499.89	234,798.77	5,481.83	1,732,070.52
Moscow Fire			557,500.00					557,500.00
Munich Re-insurance			562,312.50		116,776.65	110,134.30	5,335.40	794,558.85

TABLE No. I.—ASSETS.

Showing the nature of the GROSS ASSETS of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies (licensed to do business in this State) for the year ending December 31, 1899.—*Continued.*

COMPANIES OF OTHER COUNTRIES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Real Estate.	Loans, Bonds and Mortgages.	Stock and Securities Owned.	Collateral Loans.	Cash.	Premiums Unpaid and Deferred.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
North British and Mercantile	$	$	$ 3,512,965.00	$	$ 186,587.36	$ 284,989.92	$ 39,263.14	$ 4,023,805.42
Northern Assurance	115,000.00		2,253,040.00		64,021.65	181,165.92	9,480.24	2,622,707.81
Norwich Union		40,000.00	1,871,112.50		258,758.07	180,604 33	20,022.32	2,370,497.22
Palatine		60,000.00	1,976,886.00		200,799.09	309,667.51	850.00	2,548,202.60
Royal	2,143,090.05	230,000.00	3,796,809.63		351,374.26	552,841.18	56,482.35	7,130,597.47
Royal Exchange Assurance			1,080,771.50		32,282.86	98,349.29	10,220.00	1,221,623.65
Scottish Union and National	203,808.24	1,259,432.45	2,014,110.42	1,900.00	216,609.33	128,715.81	203,214.47	4,027,790.72
Sun Insurance Office	250,000.00	188,000.00	1,751,386.25		140,471.86	96,170.97	136,211.68	2,562,240.76
Union Assurance Society	200,000.00		1,099,087.25		51,235.10	170,732.02	4,196.06	1,525,250.43
Western		20,000.00	1,270,774.01		201,717.67		328,731.44	1,821,223.12
Totals	6,825,541.18	5,623,259.95	40,705,700.38	3,300.00	3,888,036.97	4,774,908.12	1,226,022.21	63,046,768.81

RECAPITULATION.

Home Companies	67,342.97	144,616.00	107,063.00	20,201.25	32,614.49	22,721.30	59,897.12	454,456.13
Of Other States	11,592,194.61	12,631,919.41	98,226,089.50	1,258,971.04	6,715,444.55	7,264,011.20	3,888,815.06	141,577,445.37
Foreign Countries	6,825,541.18	5,623,259.95	40,705,700.38	3,300.00	3,888,036.97	4,774,908.12	1,226,022.21	63,046,768.81
Grand Totals	18,485,078.76	18,399,795.36	139,038,852.88	1,282,472 29	10,636,096.01	12,061,640.62	5,174,734.39	205,078,670.31

TABLE No. II.—LIABILITIES.

Showing the nature of the LIABILITIES of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies (licensed to do business in this State) for year ending December 31, 1899.

NORTH CAROLINA COMPANIES.

Name of Company.	Losses Unpaid.		Unearned Premiums.	All other Claims.	Total.	Capital Stock Paid Up.	Net Surplus.	Total.
	Adjusted and Reported.	Resisted and Disputed.						
Carolina	$ 1,007.61	$	$ 9,743.00	$ 261.21	$ 11,011.82	$ 50,000.00	$ 15,896.91	$ 76,908.73
Home Protection			380.54	125.00	505.54			505.54
North Carolina Home	2,110.75		31,102.23	2,796.51	36,009.49	52,390.00	15,076.19	103,475.68
Pamlico Insurance and Banking Co								
Piedmont	3,644.20		11,387.61	370.00	15,401.81	50,000.00	1,330.65	66,732.46
Southern Stock Mutual	300.00		34,075.26	12,056.19	46,431.45		17,816.81	64,248.26
Underwriters of Greensboro			9,340.15	2,250.00	11,590.15	75,000.00	2,429.26	89,019.41
Wilmington Underwriters			703.61		703.61	50,000.00	2,972.24	53,675.85
Totals	7,062.56		96,732.40	17,858.91	121,653.87	277,390.00	55,522.06	454,565.93

(A)

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Ætna [Fire]	392,887.10	18,746.23	3,212,271.54	237,891.26	3,861,796.13	4,000,000.00	5,157,615.07	13,019,411.20
American of New York	101,072.73	6,610.36	549,222.73	8,587.33	665,493.15	400,000.00	331,840.21	1,397,333.36
American of Pennsylvania	165,789.60	4,595.72	979,300.31	587,820.99	1,737,506.62	500,000.00	388,934.56	2,626,441.18
Atlanta Home	31,306.80	30,600.00	138,430.68		200,337.48	500,000.00	27,600.00	727,937.48
British American	26,780.30		114,511.44		141,291.74	200,000 00	30,067.27	371,359.01
Citizens of New York	34,424.17	3,718.50	306,400.89	3,842.93	348,386.49	300,000.00	120,484.14	768,870.63
Continental	290,223.87	34,179.00	3,968,336.70	481,926.15	4,774,665.72	1,000,000.00	4,034,995.11	9,809,660.83
Delaware	63,730.00	2,240.00	577,142.84	102,742 50	745,855.34	702,875.00	136,543.62	1,585,273.96
Eastern	69,683.51	1,875.00	122,729.56	41,034 74	235,322.81	200,000.00	70,322.42	505,645.23
Equitable of South Carolina	579.32	2,000.00	17,273.45	2,447.67	22,300.44	117,800.00		140,100.44
Equitable Fire and Marine	31,978.00	3,500.00	254,251.05	12,534.90	302,263.95	400,000.00	176,569.69	878,833.64
Fire Association of Pennsylvania	322,333.18	38,206.81	2,081,075.26	2,166,148.53	4,607,763.78	500,000.00	944,539.81	6,052,303.59
Firemens of Baltimore	27,758.28		270,356.82	20,019.22	318,134.32	500,000.00	96,869.39	915,003.71
Fireman's Fund	167,910.17	3,775.00	1,316,823.19		1,488,508.36	1,000,000.00	1,312,720.64	3,801,229.00
Georgia Home	57,555.07		207,116.27	106,237.21	370,908.55	300,000.00	356,587.72	1,027,496.27
German Alliance	55,697.08	240.00	186,976.00	147.27	243,060.35	400,000.00	282,628.77	925,689.12

TABLE No. II.—LIABILITIES.

Showing the nature of the LIABILITIES of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies (licensed to do business in this State) for the year ending December 31, 1899.—*Continued.*

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	LOSSES UNPAID.		Unearned Premiums.	All other Claims.	Total.	Capital Stock Paid Up.	Net Surplus.	Total.
	Adjusted and Reported.	Resisted and Disputed.						
German American	$ 310,221.00	$ 28,797.40	$ 2,740,475.94	$ 99,769.29	$ 3,179,263.63	$ 1,000,000.00	$ 3,946,576.79	$ 8,125,840.42
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	70,326.84	4,750.00	26,832.54	4,625.51	106,534.89	400,000.00	3,038.94	509,573.83
Greenwich	133,161.26	20,909.50	811,024.64	33,868.93	998,964.33	200,000.00	346,238.55	1,545,202.88
Hanover	181,692.94	13,515.68	1,211,176.72	27,275.33	1,433,660.67	1,000,000.00	618,818.69	3,052,479.36
Hartford Fire	601,145.89	54,438.01	5,286,799.62		5,942,383.52	1,250,000.00	3,810,199.50	11,002,583.02
Home	495,819.61	38,557.71	4,381,073.00	211,206.78	5,126,687.10	3,000,000.00	4,631,936.41	12,758,623.51
Home Mutual Fire Protective Asso								
Insurance Co. of North America	547,448.85	27,937.50	3,186,344.67	772,172.69	4,533,903.71	3,000,000.00	1,659,964.42	9,193,868.13
Lafayette Fire	26,315.69		103,556.65	1,823.54	131,695.88	200,000.00	9,736.32	341,432.20
Mechanics and Traders	29,637.93	3,000.00	106,984.47	18,443.10	158,065.50	300,000.00	21,660.74	479,726.24
National Fire	195,467.11	15,390.63	1,784,168.02	83,302.82	2,078,328.58	1,000,000.00	1,472,954.97	4,551,283.55
Niagara	152,197.70	10,312 96	1,267,816.01	19,120.07	1,449,446.74	500,000.00	754,407.73	2,703,854.47
Northern Insurance	36,683.02		28,555.53	3,987.90	69,226.45	200,000.00	24,148.13	293,374.58
Norwalk Fire	24,081.00	4,200.00	115,603.95	6,065.99	149,950.94	200,000.00	205,141.97	555,092.91
Orient	161,229.91	17,103.27	1,003,141.04	2,814.15	1,187,288.37	500,000.00	753,869.81	2,441,158.18
Pacific Fire	64,179.84	4,083.33	330,061.66	21,892.97	420,217.80	200,000.00	162,026.28	782,244.08
Pennsylvania	183,651.32	9,563.76	1,556,227.30	840,018.57	2,589,460.95	400,000.00	2,181,845.26	5,171,306.21
Phenix of Brooklyn	190,112.86	18,525.00	2,936,770.33	3,662.31	3,149,070.50	1,000,000.00	1,529,461.38	5,678,531.88
Phœnix of Hartford	245,491.79	25,704.80	2,029,575.53		2,300,772.12	2,000,000.00	1,222,877.58	5,523,649.70
Queen	161,399.30	28,838.65	1,499,647.91	56,415.62	1,746,301.48	500,000.00	2,335,469.18	4,581,770.66
Rochester German	37,067.90	4,375.00	322,767.73	151.92	364,362.55	200,000.00	563,860.95	1,128,223.50
St. Paul Fire and Marine	175,750.47	6,700.00	1,067,950.55	35,927.38	1,286,328.40	500,000.00	664,367.71	2,450,696.11
Southern	30,156.56	5,576.25	186,459.39	1,882.44	224,074.64	300,000.00	12,479.97	536,554.61
Springfield Fire and Marine	162,862.41	9,801.12	1,476,584.27		1,649,247.80	1,500,000.00	1,685,092.34	4,834,340.14
Sun	49,977.66	6,850.00	229,574.12	20,712.61	307,114.39	500,000.00	310,910.02	1,118,024.41
Teutonia	15,135.00		228,032.81	13,485.00	256,652.81	250,000.00	221,314.12	727,966.93
Traders of Chicago	91,655.33	14,285.00	631,827.93		737,768.26	500,000.00	1,021,509.42	2,259,277.68
United States Fire	36,261.13	3,011.94	226,636.33	19,706.83	285,616.23	250,000.00	161,079.57	696,695.80
Virginia Fire and Marine	57,090.00	7,068.00	319,795.29	125.00	384,078.29	250,000 00	202,100.48	836,178.77
Virginia State	23,937.62		132,549.44	2,009.35	158,496.41	200,000.00	47,905.55	406,401.96
Westchester	116,525.15	7,125.00	1,107,114.22	15,110.01	1,245,874.38	300,000.00	1,194,160.37	2,740,034.75
Totals	6,449,422.27	540,707.13	50,637,346.34	6,086,956.81	63,714,432.55	32,620,675.00	45,243,471.57	141,578,579.12

COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Bavarian Merchants Exchange Bank	118,411.17	.....	362,269.75	28,177.56	508,858.48	.....	418,270.77	927,129.25
British American	88,612.69	5,840.20	620,353.64	.....	714,806.53	.....	464,645.89	1,179,452.42
Caledonian	155,985.41	10,105.78	894,532.05	43,966.62	1,104,589.86	537,500.00	277,412.80	1,919,502.66
Cologne Re-insurance	10,327.36	.....	68,609.68	109.20	79,046.24	.....	378,197.39	457,243.63
Commercial Union	344,543.00	26,100.00	1,927,828.51	104,381.13	2,402,852.64	.....	1,325,610.16	3,728,462.80
Hamburg-Bremen	106,110.00	17,700.00	855,869.12	.....	979,679.12	525,000.00	19,867.51	1,524,546.63
Imperial	154,721.36	26,413.60	886,142.40	38,194.65	1,105,472.01	598,590.00	188,283.04	1,892,345.05
Lancashire	264,171.90	24,372.57	1,346,251.74	11,813.45	1,646,609.66	.....	614,157.15	2,260,766.81
Lion	37,430.17	2,350.00	450,176.56	.....	489,956.73	.....	372,103.28	862,060.01
Liverpool and London and Globe	524,990.58	30,400.00	3,532,959.81	560,508.37	4,648,858.76	.....	4,651,277.69	9,300,136.45
London Assurance	137,945.95	13,121.50	760,746.56	32,794.50	944,608.51	.....	1,363,029.26	2,307,637.77
London and Lancashire	146,491.45	14,550.00	1,515,815.97	44,703.91	1,721,561.33	.....	1,079,083.11	2,800,644.44
Magdeburg Fire	106,249.00	.....	448,230.17	.....	554,479.17	.....	394,293.15	948,772.32
Manchester	127,505.63	12,903.34	1,019,218.29	40,389.60	1,200,016.86	.....	532,053.66	1,732,070.52
Moscow Fire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munich Re-insurance	47,455.00	.....	284,123.35	876.07	332,454.42	200,000.00	262,104.43	794,558.85
North British and Mercantile	252,620.63	41,023.90	1,933,452.62	4,869.30	2,231,966.45	.....	1,791,838.97	4,023,805.42
Northern Assurance	104,028.24	29,260.50	948,954.83	13,838.82	1,096,082.39	.....	1,526,625.42	2,622,707.81
Norwich Union	141,294.69	14,321.80	1,188,489.42	25,588.15	1,369,694.06	600,000.00	400,803.16	2,370,497.22
Palatine	272,175.68	35,604.34	1,605,659.16	36,555.81	1,949,994.99	.....	598,207.61	2,548,202.60
Royal	475,565.34	52,538.42	3,595,158.27	532,095.49	4,655,357.52	.....	2,475,239.95	7,130,597.47
Royal Exchange Assurance	45,409.00	2,000.00	508,173.38	9,618.89	565,201.27	200,000.00	456,422.38	1,221,623.65
Scottish Union and National	272,094.55	14,665.04	1,824,047.59	2,000.00	2,112,807.18	.....	1,914,983.54	4,027,790.72
Sun Insurance Office	179,789.69	18,033.00	1,345,504.45	8,771.07	1,552,098.21	.....	1,010,142.55	2,562,240.76
Union Assurance Society	180,180.08	5,348.63	641,806.22	.....	827,334.93	.....	697,915.50	1,525,250.43
Western	127,537.76	8,572.80	1,059,130.37	.....	1,195,240.93	.....	625,982.19	1,821,223.12
Totals	4,421,646.33	405,225.42	29,623,503.91	1,539,252.59	35,989,628.25	2,661,090.00	23,838,550.56	62,489,268.81

RECAPITULATION.

Home Companies	7,062.56	.....	96,732.40	17,858.91	121,653.87	277,390.00	55,522.06	454,565.93
Of other States	6,449,422.27	540,707.13	50,637,346.34	6,086,956.81	63,714,432.55	32,620,675.00	45,243,471.57	141,578,579.12
Foreign Companies	4,421,646.33	405,225.42	29,623,503.91	1,539,252.59	35,989,628.25	2,661,090.00	23,838,550.56	62,489,268.81
Grand Totals	10,878,131.16	945,932.55	80,357,582.65	7,644,068.31	99,825,714.67	35,559,155.00	69,137,544.19	204,522,413.86

TABLE No. III.—RECEIPTS.

Showing the character of the RECEIPTS of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies (licensed to do business in this State) for the year ending December 31, 1899.

NORTH CAROLINA COMPANIES.

Name of Company.	Fire Premiums.	Marine and Inland Premiums.	Interest and Dividends.	Rents.	All Other.	Total Receipts.	Excess of Income Over Disbursements.	Excess of Disbursements Over Income.
Carolina	$ 13,829.18	$	$ 3,649.21	$ 535.00	$	$ 18,013.39	$ 4,073.97	$
Home Protection	380.54					380.54	201.04	
North Carolina Home	40,544.48		2,764.77	228.55	6,727.11	50,264.91	9,109.58	
Pamlico Insurance and Banking Co	8,317.16		6,734.64	100.00	1,795.23	16,947.03	1,900.10	
Piedmont	17,845.10		69.54	4,159.62	131.51	22,205.77		4,682.96
Southern Stock Mutual	44,264.71		2,609.92		952.80	47,827.43	20,356.83	
Underwriters of Greensboro	14,278.91		2,372.08		362.95	17,013.94	6,000.41	
Wilmington Underwriters	1,135.59		3,330.38			4,465.97	3,675.85	
Total	140,595.67		21,530.54	5,023.17	9,969.60	177,118.98	45,317.78	4,682.96

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Ætna [Fire]	3,646,520.83	287,639.80	511,656.61	4,949.69	4,398.18	4,455,165.11		77,190.82
American of New York	794,166.85		37,093.90		101,167.56	932,428.31	155,908.44	
American of Pennsylvania	1,203,561.30		99,256.09	10,186.63	28,925.05	1,341,929.07		81,824.77
Atlanta Home	259,622.30		33,827.01	4,982.18	6,505.00	304,936.49		52,695.87
British American	198,152.11		10,179.07		7,026.47	215,357.65		9,744.68
Citizens of New York	577,701.49		21,361.77	6,856.42	1,358.79	607,278.47		49,914.03
Continental	3,876,078.89		389,475.24	62,814.47	25,978.98	4,354,347.58	289,717.81	
Delaware	698,369.86		54,499.56	9,963.55	13,109.62	775,942.59		32,536.71
Eastern	405,859.64		20,609.57		12,114.16	438,583.37		137,076.20
Equitable of South Carolina	26,719.18		6,783.05		1,813.40	35,315.63	8,331.30	
Equitable Fire and Marine	349,913.82	1,270.53	28,166.41	7,052.83	2,935.00	389,338.59	23,090.77	
Fire Association of Pennsylvania	2,495,752.67		251,813.31	9,868.75	135,947.14	2,893,381.87		209,186.32
Firemens of Baltimore	337,776.38		20,444.11	7,706.26	76,009.75	441,936.50	34,234.63	
Fireman's Fund	1,415,323.00	393,607.04	139,397.39	28,657.83	21,883.97	1,998,869.23		41,984.14
Georgia Home	249,173.59		36,503.76	7,222.70	30,330.00	323,230.05	35,628.66	
German Alliance	223,238.27		34,320.56		21,547.97	279,106.80	17,252.88	
German American	2,687,637.16		334,977.29	642.00	103,654.97	3,126,911.42		61,776.46
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co	256,765.36	32,658.73	21,811.83	1,516.77	31,858.48	344,611.17		180,300.18
Greenwich	964,209.73	152,362.74	46,112.23	16,500.00		1,179,185.70		175,948.66

Hartford Fire	6,224,178.52		405,102.81	14,082.73	47,591.85	6,690,955.91		442,049.91
Home	4,300,441.03	241,124 21	386,688.20	161,640.84	103,906.71	5,193,800.99	429,416.11	
Home Mutual Fire Protection Asso.								
Insurance Co. of North America	4,000,543.81	2,011,715.51	381,190.39	19,972.88	106,165.65	6,519,588.24		110,243.71
Lafayette Fire	168,041.16		11,475.79			179,516.95		1,750.16
Mechanics and Traders	182,159.35	7,760.85	10,391.10	9,302.93	152.24	209,766.47		12,403.43
National Fire	2,179,156.98		187,817.47	912.11	900.00	2,368,786.56		5,750.33
Niagara	1,540,375.13		74,023.98	14,397.68	178,945.55	1,807,742 34		24,303.40
Northern Insurance	241,388.37		12,315.51		45,849.34	299,553.22		112,116 49
Norwalk Fire	147,002 88		18,802.45		4,900.26	170,705 59	7,946.30	
Orient	1,274,493.86	26,386.13	100,407.66	1,417.60	9,426.76	1,412,132.01		126,497.33
Pacific Fire	4 00,187.89		27,128.48	255.48	492.50	428,064 35		54,938.33
Pennsylvania	1,647,619.66		220,617.61	7,735.86	46,426.69	1,923,399.82		53,350.41
Phenix of Brooklyn	2,998,909.45		165,473.61	38,718.20	205,164.40	3,408,265.66	56,352.56	
Phœnix of Hartford	2,678,166 92		211,987.63	20,697.17	26,940.47	2,937,792.19		238,092.61
Queen	1,805,406.05		134,969.14	40,471.80	295.84	1,981,142.83		35,255.47
Rochester German	368,944.01		37,479.99	9,733.40		416,157.40	39,172.61	
St. Paul Fire and Marine	1,475,963.63	337,711.02	79,947.54	39,517.35	68,291.51	2,001,431.05		73,291.61
Southern	341,902.65	7,709.51	9,462.27		29,403.55	388,477.98		19,749.51
Springfield Fire and Marine	1,693,182.14		182,086.84	4,597.71	21,658.31	1,900,525.00		25,760.24
Sun	421,187.93	17,920.89	36,328.01	2,846.00	11,560.57	489,843.40	7,130.18	
Teutonia	373,384.81	25,978 04	21,560.41		3,317.50	424,240.76		7,046.73
Traders of Chicago	878,433.89		85,874.94	1,019.51	15,275.34	980,603.68	70,947.95	
United States Fire	234,124.81	31,826.18	26,867.27		3,398.90	296,217.16		54,482.25
Virginia Fire and Marine	412,493.91		24,618.35	5,673.16	10,923 70	453,709.12	50,742.54	
Virginia State	210,418.51		9,614.95	3,496.16	8,311.21	231,840.83	6,594.75	
Westchester	1,301,199.51		106,900.82	900 08	1,180.40	1,410,180.81	19,109.85	
Totals	59,654,389.96	3,575,672.18	5,158,114.49	603,908.52	1,645,579.24	70,637,664.39	1,251,577.34	2,626.563.05

(lx)

COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Bavarian Merchants and Exchange Bk.	579,807.04		21,738.01		10,327.50	611,872.55	148,995.42	
British America	862,719.88	239,618.82	39,882 58		16,607.70	1,158,828.98		21,852.21
Caledonian	1,146,361.40		68,186.88			1,214,548.28		88,118.48
Cologne Re-insurance	87,931.22		7,776.72			95,707.94	19.70	
Commercial Union	2,451,427.44	67,081.48	101,116.22	48,541.82	2,780.24	2,670,947.20		54,400.97
Hamburg-Bremen	1,110,196.05		55,517.61		6,234.75	1,171,948.41		31,652.06
Imperial	1,141,313.21		44,850.65	28,812.27	92,081.68	1,307,057.81		28,599.66
Lancashire	1,799,210.55		68,414.25	6,900.36	320,391.50	2,194,916.66		76,530.61
Lion	533,119.70		31,076.20	300.00	242.32	564,738.22		30,185.35
Liverpool and London and Globe	4,717,490.28		235,178.74	94,162 07	102,670.85	5,149,501 94		384,391.16
London Assurance	801,632.98	375,290.14	87,478 69		91,097.27	1,355,499.08		69,087.03
London and Lancashire	1,639,253.08		83,255.98	17,164.17	9,818.74	1,749,491.97		35,870.01
Magdeburg Fire	656,330.54		28,884.96		354,934.57	1,040,150.07	10,594.13	
Manchester	1,253,714.73		54,473.97		71,999.47	1,380,188.17		37,206.15
Moscow Fire								
Munich Re-insurance	455,646.85		15,506.47			471,153.32	122,101.51	

TABLE No. III.—RECEIPTS.

Showing the character of the RECEIPTS of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies (licensed to do business in this State) for the year ending December 31, 1899.—*Continued.*

COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Fire Premiums.	Marine and Inland Premiums.	Interest and Dividends.	Rents.	All Other.	Total Receipts.	Excess of Income over Disbursements.	Excess of Disbursements over Income.
North British and Mercantile	$ 2,329,696.69	$	$ 146,581.08	$	$ 22,552.31	$ 2,498,830.08	$	$ 201,610.45
Northern Assurance	1,031,510.40		77,835.76	7,000.00	132,739.61	1,249,085.77	45,876.55	
Norwich Union	1,484,329.98		77,875.38		52,939.13	1,615,144.49	16,083.19	
Palatine	2,287,631.36		98,626.23		27,430.35	2,413,687.94		45,078.92
Royal	4,008,029.01		165,269.07	156,327.01	907,826.23	5,237,451.32	43,455.23	
Royal Exchange Assurance	663,512.54	5,974.43	34,620.00		174,698.75	878,805.72	165,237.76	
Scottish Union and National	2,199,400.22		145,407.65	12,288.00	69,744 46	2,426,840.33		154,829.05
Sun Insurance Office	1,389,123.82		86,343.02	19,891.32	2,737.50	1,498,095.66		136,796.22
Union Assurance Society	890,331.80		38,504.06	9,720.60	270,000.00	1,208,556.46		61,182.12
Western	1,374,458.18	383,235 33	56,490.97		111,658.88	1,925,843 36	174,141.87	
Totals	36,894,178.95	1,071,200.20	1,870,891.15	401,107.62	2,851,513.81	43,088,891.73	726,505.36	1,457,390.45

RECAPITULATION.

Home Companies	140,595.67		21,530.54	5,023.17	9,969.60	177,118.98	45,317.78	4,682 96
Of other States	59,654,389.96	3,575,672.18	5,158,114.49	603,908.52	1,645,579.24	70,637,664.39	1,251,577.34	2,626,563.05
Foreign Companies	36,894,178.95	1,071,200.20	1,870,891.15	401,107.62	2,851 513.81	43,088,891.73	726,505.36	1,457,390.45
Grand Totals	96,689,164.58	4,646,872.38	7,050,536.18	1,010,039.31	4,507,062.65	113,903,675.10	2,023,400.48	4,088,636.46

TABLE No. IV.—DISBURSEMENTS.

Showing the character of the DISBURSEMENTS of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies (licensed to do business in this State) for the year ending December 31, 1899.

NORTH CAROLINA COMPANIES.

Name of Company.	Fire Losses.	Marine and Inland Losses.	Dividends.	Commissions.	Officers' Salaries.	Taxes.	All Other.	Total.
Carolina	$ 4,931.59	$	$ 3,045.30	$ 3,543.89	$ 250.00	$ 283.78	$ 1,884.86	$ 13,939.42
Home Protection					14.00		165.50	179.50
North Carolina Home	20,720.85		72.00	9,016.44	4,722.83	926.85	5,696.36	41,155.33
Pamlico Insurance and Banking Co	3,268.68		3,962.00	1,746.76	3,043.30	1,372.49	1,653.70	15,046.93
Piedmont	15,507.35				2,814.90	313.24	8,253.24	26,888.73
Southern Stock Mutual	10,805.58			15,173.70			1,491.32	27,470.60
Underwriters of Greensboro	2,183.74	3,130 96		4,714.33			984.50	11,013.53
Wilmington Underwriters				537.37		133.33	119.42	790.12
Totals	57,417.79	3,130.96	7,079.30	34,732.49	10,845.03	3,029.69	20,248.90	136,484.16

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Ætna [Fire]	2,271,003.87	172,331.31	720,000.00	631,610.84	286,958 16	115,911.25	334,540.50	4,532,355.93
American of New York	486,140.16			154,760.54	58,374.83	14,168.11	63,076.23	776,519.87
American of Pennsylvania	857,513.96		40,000.00	255,597.98	49,200.00	21,247.32	200,194.58	1,423,753.84
Atlanta Home	247,301.30		10,000.00	48,198.36	21,548.84	5,164.05	25,419.81	357,632 36
British American	156,106.47			29,653.24	17,314.30	4,769.65	17,258.67	225,102.33
Citizens of New York	390,233.11		24,066.60	139,651.07	64,199.34	1,478.00	37,564.38	657,192.50
Continental	2,274,159.68		250,150.00	806,043.60	320,861.85	112,940.94	300,473.70	4,064,629.77
Delaware	437,866.06	537.70	42,172.50	149,118.72	73,026.13	24,271.24	81,486.95	808,479.30
Eastern	403,891.94		10,000.00	146,220.94	104.58	12,102.52	3,339.59	575,659.57
Equitable of South Carolina	7,328.36		7,068.00	2,795.66	6,130.00	803.74	2,858.57	26,984.33
Equitable Fire and Marine	193,438.10	218.51	24,500.00	65,344.29	31,164.12	8,846.06	42,736.74	366,247.82
Fire Association of Pennsylvania	1,806,862.43		200,000.00	531,390.14	245,966.81	60,639.59	257,709.22	3,102,568.19
Firemens of Baltimore	198,985.39		72,924.72	80,452.30	12,875.14	17,115.88	25,348.44	407,701.87
Fireman's Fund	854,375.93	357,633.46	120,000.00	239,406.35	226,497.40	37,776.40	205,163.83	2,040,853.37
Georgia Home	164,508.07		36,000.00		14,284.11	17,939.08	54,870.13	287,601.39
German Alliance	193,321.76			44,518.41	1,775.00	11,519.24	10,719 51	261,853.92
German American	1,801,900.34		300,000.00	443,584.26	213,278.99	74,743.81	355,180.48	3,188,687.88
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co	257,027.93	104,850.87	24,000.00	64,687.38	31,600.00	11,260.38	31,484.79	524,911.35
Greenwich	649,915.36	147,758.20	20,000.00	216,327.49	139,962.21	21,685.03	159,486.07	1,355,134.36

TABLE No. IV.—DISBURSEMENTS.

Showing the character of the DISBURSEMENTS of Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies (licensed to do business in this State) for the year ending December 31, 1899.—*Continued.*

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Fire Losses.	Marine and Inland Losses.	Dividends.	Commissions.	Officers' Salaries.	Taxes.	All Other.	Total.
Hanover	$ 1,094,720.37	$	$ 100,000.00	$ 278,364.42	$ 152,448.58	$ 50,444.07	$ 118,693.32	$ 1,794,670.76
Hartford Fire	4,113,095.42		400,000.00	1,049,458.81	470,265.76	111,914.31	988,271.52	7,133,005.82
Home	2,420,935.11	199,471.78	300,000.00	822,112.17	409,789.04	131,790.15	480,286.63	4,764,384.88
Home Mutual Fire Protective Asso.								
Insurance Co. of North America	2,473,368.19	1,923,007.41	360,000.00	1,028,387.00	267,834.06	126,152.53	451,082.76	6,629,831.95
Lafayette Fire	108,149.53		16,000.00	48,097.28	1,910.00	4,143.90	2,966.40	181,267.11
Mechanics and Traders	137,998.98	5,390.38		21,676.23	16,742.77	17,287.46	23,074.08	222,169.90
National Fire	1,356,497.43		120,000.00	409,495.04	190,134.28	83,036.49	215,373.65	2,374,536.89
Niagara	999,381.02		50,030.00	283,797.10	153,997.40	27,264.33	317,575.89	1,832,045.74
Northern Insurance	266,221.25		6,000.00	131,501.91	310.22	4,625.65	3,010.68	411,669.71
Norwalk Fire	101,208.24			34,952.56	11,631.96	2,155.81	12,810.72	162,759.29
Orient	942,038.86	27,618.18	50,000.00	266,601.03	76,231.02	33,352.59	142,787.66	1,538,629.34
Pacific Fire	276,278.81		20,000.00	94,990.39	39,054.66	9,017.32	43,661.50	483,002.68
Pennsylvania	1,225,528.70		100,000.00	366,465.65	93,000.00	42,182.06	149,573.82	1,976,750.23
Phenix of Brooklyn	1,859,511.04		100,000.00	557,139.78	321,096.10	53,700.77	460,465.41	3,351,913.10
Phœnix of Hartford	1,796,329.27		280,000.00	483,110.48	192,938.38	84,593.35	338,913.32	3,175,884.80
Queen	1,233,370.28		100,000.00	287,883.28	173,269.81	51,243.07	170,631.86	2,016,398.30
Rochester German	183,090.78		20,000.00	83,505.19	33,649.67	14,520.36	42,218.79	376,984.79
St. Paul Fire and Marine	1,007,584.39	323,212.63	50,000.00	351,725.08	86,722.26	41,352.97	214,125.33	2,074,722.66
Southern	246,556.42	2,600.41	24,074.00	71,082.36	28,408.88	9,825.49	25,679.93	408,227.49
Springfield Fire and Marine	1,066,240.41		150,000.00	300,266.64	110,105.15	48,984.62	250,688.42	1,926,285.24
Sun	249,141.45	7,910.63	50,107.50	73,645.05	23,521.64	11,167.76	67,219.19	482,713.22
Teutonia	241,400.30	18,285.29	25,000.00	77,350.01	25,198.55	14,178.00	29,875.34	431,287.49
Traders of Chicago	521,719.25		50,000.00	176,215.50	66,630.85	16,520.28	78,569.85	909,655.73
United States Fire	148,444.02	34,879.68	20,000.00	76,758.51	26,104.82	6,145.36	38,367.02	350,699.41
Virginia Fire and Marine	241,679.76		19,924.00	83,236.24	18,796.95	11,012.91	28,316.72	402,966.58
Virginia State	127,969.60		12,000.00	42,579.08	19,668.44	4,343.86	18,685.10	225,246.08
Westchester	782,103.48		48,000.00	286,869.86	114,002.07	28,223.59	131,871.96	1,391,070.96
Totals	38,872,442.58	3,325,706.44	4,372,017.32	11,836,628.22	4,938,585.13	1,613,561.35	7,053,709.06	72,012,650.10

Bavarian Merchants and Exchange Bk.	245,693.57		52,873.85	160,795.78	1,520.00	204.25	1,789.68	462,877.13
British America	617,640.01	209,136.26		195,269.56	61,238.30	26,225.88	71,171.18	1,180,681.19
Caledonian	824,628.78			235,741.99	92,610.64	27,148.16	122,537.19	1,302,666.76
Cologne Re-insurance	40,268.73			24,643.94		1,413.67	29,361.90	95,688.24
Commercial Union	1,558,483.38	7,745.73		474,574.60	140,331.89	57,320.77	486,891.80	2,725,348.17
Hamburg-Bremen	668,130.99		101,290.05	202,339.21	50,151.85	37,308.02	144,380.35	1,203,600.47
Imperial	801,124.83		73,167.97	219,881.11	85,933.70	26,731.40	128,818.46	1,335,657.47
Lancashire	1,487,217.65			325,979.79	176,665.99	49,012.72	232,571.12	2,271,447.27
Lion	357,798.08		25,431.10	107,160.49	44,262.36	12,397.02	47,874.52	594,923.57
Liverpool and London and Globe	3,402,452.09			826,096.51	327,229.31	148,329.99	829,785.20	5,533,893.10
London Assurance	573,481.59	251,572.84		215,250.08	79,854.52	43,524.30	260,902.78	1,424,586.11
London and Lancashire	1,054,057.56			308,973.46	145,860.41	39,794.16	236,676.39	1,785,361.98
Magdeburg Fire	458,160.85			134,144.02	58,595.29	13,789.97	364,865.81	1,029,555.94
Manchester	850,895.80			217,113.80	91,919.61	35,682.01	221,783.10	1,417,394.32
Moscow Fire								
Munich Re-insurance	99,108.89			146,423.04	11,019.00		92,500.88	349,051.81
North British and Mercantile	1,665,139.27		208,859.63	394,359.94	197,379.42	32,763.44	201,938.83	2,700,440.53
Northern Assurance	664,822.75			149,987.08	86,281.16	34,935.72	267,182.51	1,203,209.22
Norwich Union	942,755.41			277,284.44	138,727.76	31,904.05	208,389.64	1,599,061.30
Palatine	1,550,505.97			517,858.06	137,941.91	38,566.93	213,893.99	2,458,766.86
Royal	2,948,232.24			684,444.86	310,924.82	163,357.36	1,087,036.81	5,193,996.09
Royal Exchange Assurance	384,999.05	772.09		128,957.15	57,415.00	10,809.25	130,615.42	713,567.96
Scottish Union and National	1,750,116.20			477,623.85	118,561.63	45,662.60	189,705.10	2,581,669.38
Sun Insurance Office	1,057,497.00			295,691.35	102,764.70	36,534.25	142,404.58	1,634,891.88
Union Assurance Society	826,307.09			267,330.48	37,275.13	34,902.38	103,923.50	1,269,738.58
Western	883,283.36	322,915.34		291,141.89	76,400.00	40,960.70	137,000.20	1,751,701.49
Totals	25,712,801.14	792,142.26	461,622.60	7,279,066.48	2,630,864.40	989,279.00	5,954,000.94	43,819,776.82

RECAPITULATION.

Home Companies	57,417.79	3,130.96	7,079.30	34,732.49	10,845.03	3,029.69	20,248.90	136,484.16
Of other States	38,872,442.58	3,325,706.44	4,372,017.32	11,836,628.22	4,938,585.13	1,613,561 35	7,053,709.06	72,012,650.10
Foreign Companies	25,712,801 14	792,142.26	461,622.60	7,279,066.48	2,630,864.40	989,279.00	5,954,000.94	43,819,776.82
Grand Totals	64,642,661.51	4,120,979.66	4,840,719.22	19,150,427.19	7,580,294.56	2,605,870.04	13,027,958.90	115,968,911.08

TABLE No. V.—RISKS, PREMIUMS AND LOSSES.

Showing the RISKS IN FORCE, RISKS WRITTEN, PREMIUMS CHARGED, LOSSES INCURRED and LOSSES PAID by Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies (licensed to do business in this State) for the year ending December 31, 1899.

NORTH CAROLINA COMPANIES.

Name of Company.	Risks in Force at End of Year.		Risks Written During the Year.				Losses Incurred.	
	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	Fire.	Premiums.	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.	Fire.	Marine and Inland.
Carolina	$ 1,269.533.00	$	$ 1,078,424.00	$ 18,147.38	$	$	$ 4,931.59	$
Home Protection	52,270.00		62,270.00	445.54				
North Carolina Home	4,997,314.28		3,354,236.12	63,275.24			28,942.87	
Pamlico Insurance and Banking Co								
Piedmont	21,569.47						18,662.31	
Southern Stock Mutual	4,530,439.00		2,679,166.00					
Underwriters of Greensboro	1,103,634.00		879,131.00					
Wilmington Underwriters	8,020.00		242,003.00	3,802.38				
Totals	11,982,779.75		8,295,230.12	85,670.54			52,536.77	

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Ætna [Fire]	532,014,033.00	5,662,372.00	407,465,549,00	4,537,066.43	140,823,106.00	390,598.89	2,247,301.58	158,681.16
American of New York	139,238,165.00		165,463,094.00	1,200,235.17			519,577.43	
American of Pennsylvania	176,787,237.00		140,846,046.00	1,592,447.75			876,186.02	
Atlanta Home	22,293,422.00		38,437,878.00	387,993.50			276,066.08	
British American	29,812,332.00		48,699,096.00	400,630.68			157,808 03	
Citizens of New York	76,366,640.00		103,289,748.00	753,914.16			403,183.18	
Continental	829,124,137.00		512,214,400.00	4,499,179,37			2,247,632.71	
Delaware	103,374,928.00		82,980,838.00	928,171.54			429,320.00	
Eastern	23,004,738.00		116,678,321.00	1,010,719.74			436,974.45	
Equitable of South Carolina	2,084,979.56		3,104,176.67	37,870.41			2,579.32	
Equitable Fire and Marine	45,851,965.00	10,583.00	38,084,271.00	410,390.23	228,659.00	1,284.86	209,855.10	218.51
Fire Association of Pennsylvania	362,252,707.00		268,750,929.00	3,263,694.34			1,874,033.63	
Firemens of Baltimore	59,781,928.00		57,047,720.00	486,395.21			200,335.80	
Fireman's Fund	197,271,067.00	8,866,608.00	169,974,634.00	1,982,409.70	107,281,183.00	835,796.31	858,147.25	373,027.10

Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co...	5,075,900.00	.....	62,856,400.00	583,161.28	1,496,840.00	32,658.73	327,253.92	113,850.87
Greenwich	235,843,319.00	2,052,294.00	168,091,106.00	1,332,250.60	55,765,614.00	187,363.51	690,008.69	103,966.79
Hanover	226,379,539.45	.....	192,034,365.97	1,999,773.77	.....	.....	1,100,491.07	.....
Hartford Fire	923,000,670.00	.....	694,749,682.00	7,989,050.77	.....	.....	4,247,927.31	.....
Home	861,823,861.00	12,456,809.00	732,702,441.00	6,211,610.08	88,384,029.00	463,113.48	2,610,418.64	165,188.37
Home Mutual Fire Protective Asso	282,358.00	.....	173,258.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Co. of North America	600,884,390.00	4,947,925.00	531,065,576 00	4,738,516.17	392,422,764.00	2,255,894.32	2,524,641.62	1,782,107.41
Lafayette Fire	18,130,878.00	.....	24,651,145.00	248,016.38	.....	.....	125,663.53	.....
Mechanics and Traders	17,852,956.00	.....	27,830,905.00	278,132.19	4,270,442.00	14,744.40	145,148.43	4,501.38
National Fire	341,874,125.00	.....	288,694,936.00	2,797,574.16	.....	.....	1,374,823.97	.....
Niagara	269,411,288.00	.....	216,026,854.00	2,091,766.38	.....	.....	1,029,058 56	.....
Northern Insurance	5,850,600.00	.....	53,934,494.00	539,344.94	.....	.....	281,244.98	.....
Norwalk Fire	29,797,044.00	.....	34,741,440.00	261,940.09	.....	.....	109,086.37	.....
Orient	165,292,364.00	762,436.00	130,405,487.00	1,646,161.39	934,160.00	31,752.90	934,507.08	24,151.44
Pacific Fire	67,900,249.00	.....	58,536,283.00	559,697.61	.....	.....	283,578.54	.....
Pennsylvania	334,685,614.00	.....	215,831,929.00	2,106,936.86	.....	.....	1,251,159.51	.....
Phenix of Brooklyn	523,989,883.00	.....	343,415,424.00	3,614,873.27	.....	.....	1,856,128.07	.....
Phœnix of Hartford	374,153,345.00	.....	314,735,773.00	3,063,205.38	.....	.....	1,755,980.00	.....
Queen	295,227,289.00	.....	238,258,657.00	2,416,026.28	.....	.....	1,244,867.23	.....
Rochester German	62,425,817.00	.....	50,694,568.00	513,769.13	.....	.....	211,221.83	.....
St. Paul Fire and Marine	148,835,310.00	4,049,102.00	135,012,986.00	1,858,431.69	47,713,639.00	494,050.82	1,041,881.94	280,731.97
Southern	20,027,082 00	.....	27,070,825.00	429,255.59	2,199,769.00	8,256.94	256,752.81	2,600.41
Springfield Fire and Marine	282,066,341.00	.....	211,784,528 00	2,192,207 88	.....	.....	1,069,129.82	.....
Sun	29,854,466.00	.....	39,660,840.78	610,155.46	8,198,286.00	31,556.40	259,820.97	9,410.63
Teutonia	29,222,997.00	.....	37,646,212.00	532,062.27	5,217,559 00	34,973.54	241,400.30	18,285.29
Traders of Chicago	101,890,426.00	.....	102,522,056.00	1,127,493.30	.....	.....	526,170.31	.....
United States Fire	38,217,524.00	1,183,705.00	32,934,647.00	356,037.02	2,212,660.00	40,948.59	158,764.29	24,359.36
Virginia Fire and Marine	33,804,885.00	.....	33,404,409.00	515,613.49	.....	.....	278,022.76	.....
Virginia State	16,910,129.00	.....	20,324,323.00	284,698.14	.....	.....	134,007.22	.....
Westchester	222,466,229.00	.....	178,628,009.00	1,649,255.24	.....	.....	767,134.75	.....
Totals	9,594,978,256.01	39,991,834.00	7,888,505,237.42	78,738,429.72	857,148,710.00	4,822,993.69	39,740,720.55	3,061,080.69

COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Bavarian Merchants and Exchange Bk.	67,451,313.00	.....	64,878,065.17	811,091.52	.....	.....	353,051.23	.....
British America	121,766,593.00	2,411,469.00	114,223,004.00	1,085,187.13	37,635,850.00	314,345.47	625,705.33	167,152.09
Caledonian	180,153,735.00	.....	148,192,335.00	1,582,194.83	.....	.....	836,175.78	.....
Cologne Re-insurance	14,735,844.00	.....	17,445,410.00	138,264.53	.....	.....	46,395.03	.....
Commercial Union	397,586,425 00	385,720.00	304,218,134.00	3,019,923.73	30,238,000.00	78,439.67	1,695,692.63	12,395.73
Hamburg-Bremen	136,083,185.00	.....	115,198,094.00	1,374,418.52	.....	.....	731,720.99	.....
Imperial	163,829,363.00	.....	131,220,823.00	1,465,128.72	.....	.....	878,317.91	.....
Lancashire	261,518,558.00	.....	232,513,646.00	2,284,866.28	.....	.....	1,489,004.00	.....
Lion	75,687,718.00	.....	70,201,470.00	750,671.89	.....	.....	322,662.72	.....
Liverpool and London and Globe	834,050,765.00	.....	718,946,427.00	6,137,342.74	.....	.....	3,392,252.41	.....
London Assurance	164,824,888.00	4,686,716.00	115,721,440.00	974,337.09	110,971,543.00	569,368.82	531,879.08	182,033.98
London and Lancashire	405,868,561.00	.....	287,032,534.00	2,340,414.52	.....	.....	1,035,650.51	.....

TABLE No. V.—RISKS, PREMIUMS AND LOSSES.

Showing the RISKS IN FORCE, RISKS WRITTEN, PREMIUMS CHARGED, LOSSES INCURRED and LOSSES PAID by Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies (licensed to do business in this State) for the year ending December 31, 1899.—*Continued.*

COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—CONTINUED.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RISKS IN FORCE AT END OF YEAR.		RISKS WRITTEN DURING THE YEAR.				LOSSES INCURRED.	
	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	Fire.	Premiums.	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.	Fire.	Marine and Inland.
Magdeburg Fire	$ 70,096,759.00	$	$ 74,858,389.00	$ 856,200.30	$	$	$ 530,013.85	$
Manchester	192,373,827.00		173,162,237.00	1,872,805.82			825,653.07	
Moscow Fire								
Munich Re-insurance	47,627,394.00		59,657,664.00	628,205.63			144,249.89	
North British and Mercantile	380,885,129.00		308,071,182.00	2,785,263 77			1,691,768.13	
Northern Assurance	188,474,263.00		157,483,920.00	1,528,624.98			691,637.68	
Norwich Union	239,806,185.00		199,571,927.00	1,960,524.12			934,748.79	
Palatine	309,875,303.00		289,433,342.00	2,924,300.96			1,637,502.30	
Royal	791,040,750.67		690,936,062.39	5,338,131.13			2,955,557.03	
Royal Exchange Assurance	82,242,778.00	5,445.00	85,789,963.00	943,353.54	5,700,507.00	5,686.92	412,705.05	772.09
Scottish Union and National	405,718,254.00		309,975,977.00	2,982,073.03			1,702,262.10	
Sun Insurance Office	305,631,705.00		193,840,763.00	1,786,255 06			1,048,569.69	
Union Assurance Society	122,709,637.00		141,783,512.00	1,361,717.57			955,077.94	
Western	202,728,199.00	5,196,623.00	191,412,815.00	1,694,232.12	60,915,922.00	411,192.66	908,812.18	288,045.03
Totals	6,162,767,131.67	12,685,973.00	5,195,769,135.56	48,625,529.53	245,461,822.00	1,379,033.54	26,377,065.32	650,398.92

RECAPITULATION.

Home Companies	11,982,779.75		8,295,230.12	85,670.54			52,536.77	
Of other States	2,594,978,256.01	39,991,834.00	7,888,505,237.42	78,738,429.72	857,148,710.00	4,822,993.69	39,740,720.55	3,061,080.69
Foreign Companies	6,162,767,131.67	12,685,973.00	5,195,769,135.56	48,625,529.53	245,461,822.00	1,379,033.54	26,377,065.32	650,398.92
Grand Totals	15,769,728,167.43	52,677,807.00	13,092,569,603.10	127,449,629.79	1,102,610,532.00	6,202,027.23	66,170,322.64	3,711,479.61

Showing RISKS WRITTEN, PREMIUMS RECEIVED, LOSSES INCURRED, LOSSES PAID in North Carolina for year ending December 31, 1899, by Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies licensed in said State.

NORTH CAROLINA COMPANIES.

Name of Company.	Risks Written.		Premiums Received.		Losses Incurred.		Losses Paid.	
	Fire and Tornado.	Marine and Inland.	Fire and Tornado.	Marine and Inland.	Fire and Tornado.	Marine and Inland.	Fire and Tornado.	Marine and Inland.
Carolina	$ 1,078,424.00	$	$ 18,147.38	$	$ 4,931.59	$	$ 4,931.59	$
Home Protection	62,270.00		445.54					
North Carolina Home	3,354,236.12		63,275.24		28,942 87		33,110.52	
Pamlico Insurance and Banking Co								
Piedmont			33,697.90		15,149.97		13,755.77	
Southern Stock Mutual	2,471,776.00		41,108.87		10,243.05		10,179.31	
Underwriters of Greensboro	879,131.00		14,392.61		2,183.74		2,183.74	
Wilmington Underwriters	242,003.00		3,803.58					
Totals	8,087,840.12		174,871.12		61,451.22		64,160.93	

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

Ætna [Fire]	2,723,784.00		38,850.61		16,716.54		18,040.36	
American of New York	308,520.00		4,625.33		1,028.40		1,028.40	
American of Pennsylvania	1,233,461.00		21,004.64		10,306.83		9,979.98	
Atlanta Home	194,460.00		2,932.70		727.70		727.70	
British American								
Citizens of New York	148,054.00		1,665.13					
Continental	1,836,746.00		27,636.01		9,796.20		9,792.66	
Delaware	417,280,00		7,587.93		13,639.00		7,276.45	
Eastern	333,376.00		4,120.90		4,684.36		3,357.35	
Equitable of South Carolina	148,215.13		2,057.21		1,414.00		1,414.00	
Equitable Fire and Marine								
Fire Association of Pennsylvania	1,106,146.00		16,173.16		4,701.24		4,894.26	
Firemens of Baltimore	114,418.00		1,778.17		200 00			
Fireman's Fund	893,465.00		15,504.56		10,458.45		15,504.56	
Georgia Home	967,271.00		15,208.30		8,830.72		7,695.72	
German Alliance	106,850.00		1,577.94					

TABLE No. VI.—NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS.

Showing RISKS WRITTEN, PREMIUMS RECEIVED, LOSSES INCURRED, LOSSES PAID in North Carolina for year ending December 31, 1899, by Fire and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies licensed in said State.—*Continued.*

COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES—CONTINUED.

Name of Company.	Risks Written.		Premiums Received.		Losses Incurred.		Losses Paid.	
	Fire and Tornado.	Marine and Inland.	Fire and Tornado.	Marine and Inland.	Fire and Tornado.	Marine and Inland.	Fire and Tornado.	Marine and Inland.
German American	$ 1,075,874.00	$	$ 18,066.22	$	$ 5,267.56	$	$ 3,732.56	$
Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	1,019,000.00		11,111.79		2,849.75		2,849.75	
Greenwich	1,113,139.97		11,178.66		8,214.76		6,219.76	
Hanover	1,606,942.51		15,954.45		11,205.85		9,556.01	
Hartford Fire	2,806,205.00		53,104.33		22,269.17		20,027.15	
Home, New York	4,420,197.00		45,630.21		21,992.37		21,332.96	
Home Mutual Fire Protective Asso								
Insurance Co. of North America	1,261,006.37	585,357.00	20,955.83	2,917.10	9,474.36	58,555.60	9,800.31	58,555.60
Lafayette Fire	43,075.00		451.43					
Mechanics and Traders (N. O.)	116,255.00		1,157.60		865.71		865.71	
National Fire	1,761,001.00		17,030.50		7,297.10		7,581.10	
Niagara	875,064.00		14,229·84		673.44		910.79	
Northern Insurance	236,662.00		2,580.19		4,353.68		3,108.34	
Norwalk Fire	97,810.00		1,195.32		2,741.19		1,594.19	
Orient	999,419.00		14,906.81		8,093.74		8,222.74	
Pacific Fire	325,002.00		6,038.00		1,737.00		298.15	
Pennsylvania	671,360.00		13,431.53		9,264.00		2,910.46	
Phenix of Brooklyn	623,183.00		10,958.19		4,340.99		2,340.99	
Phœnix of Hartford	1,158,153.00		18,699.87		7,908.05		9,357.97	
Queen	1,695,025.00		19,594.48		6,036.62		5,634.62	
Rochester German	305,981.00		5,568.17		1,242.69		1,974.27	
St. Paul Fire and Marine	889,286.00		12,961.40		12,628.66		10,805.98	
Southern	662,897.00		15,610.41		6,788.27		7,631.25	
Springfield Fire and Marine	1,178,483.00		10,783.49		5,349.07		4,424.35	
Sun	605,746.00		10,765·49		5,853.73		6,267.80	
Teutonia	622,520.00		8,717.00		7,054.31		6,146 98	
Traders of Chicago	457,769.00		6,976.46		1,731.43		1,731.43	
United States Fire	892,845.00		12,392.47		5,958.20		5,127.14	
Virginia Fire and Marine	3,388,716.00		65,480.86		32,024.00		32,073.81	
Virginia State	1,781,921.00		28,510.00		12,496.38		8,857.11	
Westchester	983,662.00		14,517.18		7,388.50		5,588.50	

COMPANIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bk...	341,641.00		3,926.06		3,824.73		3,799.19	
British America	616,104.00		12,692.96		4,294.52		4,294.52	
Caledonian	577,265.00		10,024.90		8,219.86		4,759.21	
Cologne Re-insurance	219,634.00		3,037.58		1,000.00			
Commercial Union	2,223,207.00		19,859.74		4,867.19		3,551.30	
Hamburg-Bremen	1,878,193.00		36,268.31		12,623.08		10,653.08	
Imperial	942,850.00		12,390.29		9,930.30		10,927.30	
Lancashire	1,106,602.00		16,866.02		7,144.12		7,823 19	
Lion	260,594.00		4,714.58		711.97		1,582.08	
Liverpool and London and Globe	3,331,009.00		45,382.54		20,053.94		21,033.94	
London Assurance	283,049.00	545,020.00	4,073.15	1,486.31	1,839.33	50.00	1,827.33	174.87
London and Lancashire	695,681.00		9,432.70		4,892.11		4,837.11	
Magdeburg Fire	376,466.00		5,276.76		6,562.24		6,562.24	
Manchester	581,339.00		10,300.64		2,487.76		1,477.45	
Moscow Fire								
Munich Re-insurance	218,832.00		2,879.35		417.49		417.49	
North British and Mercantile	734,582.00		12,356.78		5,549.79		4,312.13	
Northern Assurance	850,769.00		10,153.35		4,382.29		3,526.42	
Norwich Union	983,008.00		11,180.14		1,242.71		2,525.62	
Palatine	1,106,324.00		18,329.69		12,968.03		14,015.24	
Royal	2,310,450.00		26,820.00		12,250.00		9,568.00	
Royal Exchange Assurance	269,750.00		3,064.15					
Scottish Union and National	1,137,113.00		16,676.02		14,375.96		13,810.38	
Sun Insurance Office	669,069.00		7,436.67		1,487.58		1,785.22	
Union Assurance Society	919,654.00		11,501.77		6,416.90		4,200.40	
Western	2,285,458.00		19,873.85		4,376.13		4,388.80	
Totals	24,918,643.00	545,020.00	334,518.00	1,486.31	151,918.03	50.00	141,677.64	174.87

RECAPITULATION.

Home Companies	8,087,840.12		174,871.12		61,451.22		64,160.93	
Of other States	44,206,245.98	585,357.00	649,280.77	2,917.10	315,604.02	58,555.60	286,683.62	58,555.60
Foreign Companies	24,918,643.00	545,020.00	334,518.00	1,486.31	151,918.09	50.00	141,676.64	174.87
Grand Totals	77,212,729.10	1,130,377.00	1,158,669.89	4,403.41	528,973.27	58,605.60	492,522.19	58,730.47

STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATING TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TABLE No.

Showing the character of the ASSETS of the Life Insurance ending December

Name of Company.	Real Estate.	Bond and Mortgage Loans.	Collateral Loans.	Premium Notes and Policy Claims.
Ætna Life	$ 513,446.71	$ 22,203,920.76	$ 973,133.18	$ 2,108,906.21
American Union	.....	700.00	500.00	1,742.15
Bankers Life Insurance Co.	.....	73,000.00	.....	4,003.92
Carolina Benevolent Association	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equitable Life Assurance Society	38,632,227.11	36,994,231.92	17,134,800.00	2,671,489.17
Equity Life Association	5,388.32	7,988.32	.....	8,045.23
Fidelity Mutual	1,309,806.08	222,487.00	74,881.40	227,899.56
Hartford Life	243,990.99	277,000.00	7,700.00	112,316.15
Life of Virginia	55,250.00	509,032.10	48,334.15	42,091.56
Maryland	227,450.00	242,940.00	32,500.00	88,915.95
Michigan Mutual	409,127.16	4,766,437.39	300.00	659,476.39
Mutual Life of Kentucky	393,192.38	1,276,328.35	86,873.02	295,954.75
Mutual Life of New York	23,186,525.06	74,794,821.63	6,330,000.00	4,374,636.66
New York Life	17,082,000.00	36,297,517.19	3,278,450.00	13,408,116.38
Pacific Mutual	1,029,142.89	695,815.06	.....	185,068 76
Penn Mutual	2,684,713.48	14,296,781.99	3,632,448.43	3,921,225.23
Phœnix Mutual	1,093,239.36	6,015,586.57	1,000.00	765,205.95
Provident Savings	410,466.72	292,856.00	21,500.00	478,009.52
Royal Union Mutual Life	.....	245,283.00	.....	104,364.40
Security Mutual Life	9,966.45	323,347.00	23,733.72	.....
Security Trust and Life	927,500.00	93,300.00	.....	42,278.33
State Mutual	1,730,000.00	2,657,314.86	630,000.00	742,129.15
State Life of Indiana	.....	268,950.00	1,741.19	563 00
Sun Life of Canada	979,185.22	3,834,176.64	3,000.00	766,871.01
Travelers	2,049,222.72	5,981,842.52	1,497,175.51	1,305,307.27
Union Central	576,246.18	17,497,723.65	.....	3,188,302.24
Union Mutual Life of Maine	1,093,324.85	1,292,986.63	743,069.72	194,744.21
Washington Life, New York	5,356,682.95	7,777,975.00	460,000.00	1,083,034.10
Totals	99,998,094.63	238,940,343.58	34,981,140.32	36,780,697.25

I.—ASSETS.

mpanies (licensed to do business in said State) for the year 1899.

Stocks and onds Owned.	Cash in Office and in Banks.	Interest and Rents Due and Accrued.	Deferred and Unpaid Premiums.	All Other.	Total.
19,834,257 24	$ 6,037,435.28	$ 726,333.00	$ 451,801.82	$ 1,065.70	$ 52,850,299 90
257,174.00	92,197.83	2,109.99	129,562.28	8,642.47	492,628.72
285,343.25	44,731.51	900.62	39,825.96	....	447,805.26
....	479.35	....	....	....	479.35
157,682,982.00	18,271,871.74	2,685,975.87	5,279,580.00	....	279,353,157.81
62,000.00	6,708.87	1,285.34	5,865.79	8,686.07	105,967.94
558,030.34	92,274.94	13,562.76	348,039.55	43,031.28	2,890.012.91
429,988.87	442,388.80	13,067.52	21,563.27	1,425,492.20	2,973,507.80
115,244.81	84,619.88	21,459.54	111,020.86	3,607.14	990,660.04
1,348,613.15	31,891.04	12,462.20	27,387.60	2,278 20	2,014,438.14
28,500.00	217,962.85	139,357.65	73,242.53	2,348.83	6,296,752.80
629,798.25	56,911.10	121,650.57	48,544.05	....	2,909,252.47
173,185,461.74	13,012,455.02	2,616,862.27	4,343,775.14	.. ..	301,844,537.52
150,484,285.87	10,050,049.19	1,389,116.59	4,460,813.00	....	236,450,348.22
1,375,125.00	129,804.04	37,326.49	99,503.44	144,398.90	3,696,184.58
13,145,972.83	218,320.48	414,220.70	884,574.34	217,440.87	39,415,698.35
3,604,073 88	422,753.12	136,480 83	215,294.27	....	12,253,633.98
847,016.30	439,292.29	35,158.16	590,742.00	52,987 91	3,168,028.90
....	1,563.15	9,672 67	5,797.63	5,953.96	372,634 81
252,900.00	122,098 22	7,899.39	90,692.52	....	830,637.30
63,796.05	18,600.66	8,281.99	101,512.00	....	1,255,269.03
9,606,753.00	196,413.07	182,487.97	379,513.10	....	16,124,611.15
1,000.00	51,288.10	3,258.26	73,303.28	17,677.40	417,781.23
2,914,319.27	42,955.21	189,717.33	343,265.24	170,460.78	9,243,950.70
14,270,263.79	1,810,269.96	245,983.39	600,446.40	....	27,760,511.56
397,937.50	599,214.77	674,118.02	420,770.09	....	23,354,312.45
4,327,741.25	38,099.05	66,427.81	210,582.04	1,762.83	7,968,738.39
473,649 08	265,801.96	143,648.17	288,741.19	....	15,849,532.45
556,182,227.47	52,798,451.4 8	9,898,825.10	19,645,759.39	2,105,834.54	1,051,331,373.76

TABLE No. VIII

Showing the character of the LIABILITIES of the Life Insuran year endi

Name of Company.	Net Reserve.	Present Value of Matured Endowment Policies.	Losses and Claims.	
			Adjusted and Unadjusted.	Resiste
Ætna Life	$ 44,276,699.00	$ 34,374.00	$ 292,989.32	$ 55,77
American Union	261,364.00	62,469.00	54,500.00	
Bankers Life Insurance Co	250,673.00		1,000.00	15,00
Carolina Benevolent Association				42
Equitable Life Assurance Society	216,384,975.00	310,376.00	2,084,535.03	148,85
Equity Life Association	65,227.19		1,000.00	3,25
Fidelity Mutual	2,032,826.00	23,143.41	133,748.15	11,00
Hartford Life	298,662.00		366,744.00	12,00
Life of Virginia	641,252.00		14,309.00	
Maryland	1,672,855.00		38,646.20	
Michigan Mutual	5,926,150.77			
Mutual Life of Kentucky	2,793,668.00		16,500.00	
Mutual Life of New York	248,984,609.00		1,286,112.18	306,50
New York Life	192,024,281.00		2,029,231.25	28,00
Pacific Mutual	3,211,865.59		19,770.00	7,00
Penn Mutual	33,499,972.00	242,838.00	160,709.00	
Phœnix Mutual	11,509,570 00	22,082.00	37,197.00	
Provident Savings	2,481,461.00	4,564.10	101,702.00	49,00
Royal Union Mutual	325,164.00	6,464.69	6,500.00	3,00
Security Mutual	151,737.00	52,821,23	34,500 00	20,00
Security Trust and Life	549,809.00		63,250.00	27,60
State Mutual	14,491,422.00		23,854.00	3,50
State Life of Indiana	242,049.29		12,500.00	
Sun Life of Canada	8,653,191.01	2,956.34	65,056.21	
Travelers	20,940,081.22	751,593.00	742,303.28	64,05
Union Central	20,112,911.00	3,792.00	56,086.00	58,44
Union Mutual Life	7,270,841.00	20,936.00	114,329 93	2,00
Washington Life	15,006,193.00		102,973.16	
Totals	854,059,509.05	1,538,409.77	7,860,045.71	815,39

LIABILITIES.

Companies (licensed to do business in this State) for the December 31, 1899.

Unpaid Dividends.	All Other Liabilities.	Total as to Policy-holders.	Gross Divisible Surplus.	Capital Stock.	Total.
$ 759,239.34	$ 1,989,009.56	$ 47,408,084.04	$ 3,692,215.86	$ 1,750,000.00	$ 52,850,299.90
.....	3,428.00	381,761.00	.....	500,000.00	.....
.....	17,144.50	283,817.50	63,987.76	100,000.00	447,805.26
.....	.....	426.35	53.00	.....	479.35
105,553.00	39,520.00	219,073,809.03	60,179,348.78	100,000.00	279,353,157.81
.....	837.04	70,314.21	29,653.73	6,000.00	105,967.94
181.38	8,190.61	2,209,089.55	680,923.36	.....	2,890,012.91
.....	1,411,966.37	2,089,372.37	634,135.43	250,000.00	2,973,507.80
.....	103,660.40	759,221.40	131,438.64	100,000.00	990,660.04
5,553.62	1,941.47	1,718,996.29	195,441.85	100,000.00	2,014,438.14
650.68	27,108.88	5,953,910.33	92,842.47	250,000.00	6,296,752.80
365.34	58,184.22	2,868,717.56	.....	.....	.....
87,386.18	1,047,380.25	251,711,988.61	50,132,548.91	.....	301,844,537.52
251,461.15	4,189,590.35	198,522,563.75	37,927,784.47	.....	236,450,348.22
.....	160,684.19	3,399,319.78	96,864.80	200,000.00	3,696,184.58
60,610.21	137,140.39	34,101,269.60	5,314,428.75	.....	39,415,698.35
.....	146,860.00	11,715,709.00	537,924.98	.....	12,253,633.98
.....	8,139.92	2,644,867.02	423,161.88	100,000.00	3,168,028.90
103.90	1,382.82	342,615.41	30,019.40	.....	372,634.81
.....	13,935.60	272,993.83	557,643.47	.....	830,637.30
.....	38,117.50	678,776.50	226,492.53	350,000.00	1,255,269.03
.....	.....	14,518,776.00	1,605,835.15	.....	16,124,611.15
625.81	1,071.25	256,246.35	161,534.88	.....	417,781.23
35,183.46	8,863 57	8,765,250.59	373,700.11	105,000.00	9,243,950.70
.....	1,241,800.11	23,739,827.61	3,020,683.95	1,000,000.00	27,760,511.56
9,338.93	85,974.36	20,326,550.29	2,927,762.16	100,000.00	23,354,312.45
3,927.83	2,200.37	7,414,235.13	554,503.26	.....	7,968,738.39
.....	8,243.24	15,117,409.40	607,123.05	125,000.00	15,849,532.45
1,320,180.83	10,752,374.97	876,345,918.50	170,198,052.63	5,136,000.00	1,047,929,492.57

TABLE No. IX.—

Showing RECEIPTS of Life Insurance

Name of Company.	Premiums.	Interest and Dividends.
*Ætna Life	$ 7,123,651.54	$ 2,304,951.24
American Union	306,658.67	18,663.05
Bankers Life Insurance Company	451,087.69	9,372.44
Carolina Benevolent Association	904.25	
Equitable Life Assurance Society	42,366,814.35	9,190,577.00
Equity Life Association	44,159.84	509.78
Fidelity Mutual	1,918,297.67	57,405.16
Hartford Life	2,050,309.05	80,163.58
Life of Virginia	937,900.79	45,020.64
Maryland	219,455.51	77,242.15
Michigan Mutual	1,081,004.69	333,712.53
Mutual Life of Kentucky	565,684.45	143,337.23
Mutual Life of New York	44,524,519.22	11,184,515.39
New York Life	42,138,502.47	9,328,255.78
Pacific Mutual	1,067,860.40	118,954.17
Penn Mutual	7,634,247.45	1,657,892.66
Phœnix Mutual	2,180,719.99	576,381.68
Provident Savings	3,108,480.45	92,186.36
Royal Union Mutual	194,930.43	16,393.35
Security Mutual Life	568,876.65	23,205.60
Security Trust and Life	597,056.16	11,145.47
State Mutual	2,868,273.39	596,925.40
State Life of Indiana	452,028.85	13,058.04
Sun Life of Canada	2,214,342.55	346,989.26
*Travelers	6,089,810.45	1,165,979.54
Union Central	4,392,888.83	1,317,455.03
Union Mutual Life	1,444,862.27	304,368.27
Washington Life	2,295,182.56	577,272.84
Totals	178,838,510.62	39,591,933.64

*Receipts from Accident Department included.

RECEIPTS.

Companies for year ending December 31, 1899.

Rents.	All Other.	Total Receipts.	Excess of Receipts over Disbursements.	Excess of Disbursements over Receipts.
$ 37,740.17	$ 52,381.80	$ 9,518,724.75	$ 2,414,268.09	$
	2,155.10	327,476.82		56,490.51
	36,153.05	496,613.18	86,891.52	
	1,622.70	2,526.95	265.35	
2,027,742.45	293,067.06	53,878,200.86	18,995,274.87	
820 81	112.00	45,602.43	1,857.62	
61,211.69	11,373.33	2,048,287.85	334,480.98	
13,263.21	33,205.63	2,176,941.47	234,492.38	
2,304.48		985,225.91	48,864.01	
10,424.95	5,148.84	312,271.45	44,402.78	
20,033.35	3,150.99	1,437,901.56	428,752.18	
9,766.53	1,635.00	720,433.21	84,569.65	
1,000,741.65	2,180,300.95	58,890,077.21	20,292,596.53	
890,805.01	13,700.00	52,371,263.26	19,625,894.07	
41,973 59	459,965.78	1,688,753.94	274,920.68	
154,575.21	136,453.98	9,583,169.30	3,908,931.69	
47,507.09	9,076.52	2,813,685.28	552,497.34	
26,174.31	111,661.12	3,338,502.24	382,308.30	
	111,632.85	322,956.63	134,770.64	
841.66	158,387.44	751,311.35	242,411.78	
85,224.01	46,082.85	739,508.49	217,433.51	
95,436.92	681.30	3,561,317.01	1,146,666.96	
	2,138.38	467,225.27	142,053.12	
25,568.15	9,307.31	2,596,207.27	1,071,353.63	
105,789.42		7,361,579.41	2,203,931.43	
28,023.14		5,738,367.00	2,376,978.90	
21,286.98	63,401.64	1,833,919.16	405,332.57	
250,692.68	11,602.66	3,134,750.74	525,903.34	
4,957,947.46	3,754,398.28	227,142,790.00	76,178,103.92	56,490.51

TABLE No. X.–

Showing DISBURSEMENTS of Lif

Name of Company.	Claims Paid.	Paid Annuitants.	For Policies Surrendered Etc.
*Ætna Life	$ 3,708,711.75	$	$ 340,959.
American Union	140,908.75		3,308.
Bankers Life Insurance Company	148,655.85		1,359.
Carolina Benevolent Association	840.90		
Equitable Life Assurance Society	15,280,835.16	586,358.58	5,185,538.
Equity Life Association	18,518.30		2,703.
Fidelity Mutual	881,922.56		63,163.
Hartford Life	1,524,716.54		752.
Life of Virginia	319,014.79		63,911.
Maryland	157,741.03	657.16	10,091.
Michigan Mutual	387,518.74		167,234.
Mutual Life of Kentucky	286,110.10		70,869.
Mutual Life of New York	18,765,626.69	1,228,230.66	4,317,002.
New York Life	14,508,442.91	1,514,324.57	1,196,024.
Pacific Mutual	297,675.34	4,930.00	68,663.
Penn Mutual	2,408,940.50	52,623.38	605,544.
Phœnix Mutual	984,137.48	4,048.20	267,272.
Provident Savings	1,333,192.53	1,581.40	39,022.
Royal Union Mutual Life	40,368.90		2,373.
Security Mutual Life	198,306.60		1,152.
Security Trust and Life	168,587.85		2,531.
State Mutual	949,449.97		330,071.
State Life of Indiana	77,000.00		2,076.
Sun Life of Canada	575,659.33	26,597.58	137,886.
*Travelers	2,494,009.35	15,950.65	241,602.
Union Central	1,397,632.92	9,427.58	206,235.
Union Mutual Life of Maine	688,456.13	1,123.04	84,462.
Washington Life of New York	1,300,167.72	24,024.82	173,425.
Totals	69,043,148.69	3,469,877.62	13,585,237.

* Disbursements in Accident Department included.

ISBURSEMENTS.

ompanies for year ending December 31, 1899.

Dividends to Policy-holders.	Dividends to Stock-holders.	Commissions.	Salaries, Medical and Employees' Fees.	All Other.	Total.
1,038,312.81	$ 218,750.00	$ 1,053,190.73	$ 266,726.25	$ 477,805.81	$ 7,104,456.66
308.84	.....	111,315.35	83,961.55	44,164.06	383,967.33
1,241.98	.....	128,336.22	53,605.90	76,522.26	409,721.66
.....	.....	458.10	247.00	715.60	2,261.60
3,054,809.68	7,000.00	6,250,338.13	1,525,940.96	2,992,105.46	34,882,925.99
840.16	.....	7,038 51	9,778.37	4,866.26	43,744.81
37,049.25	.....	287,179.10	234,082.00	210,410.77	1,713,806.87
90,176.86	30,000.00	124,772.24	84,983.53	87,047.92	1,942,449.09
20,118.66	17,724.00	253,175.15	193,941.28	68,476.51	936,361.90
13,362.11	6,000.00	25,335.22	34,280.18	20,401.92	267,868.67
51,398.27	25,000.00	165,077.02	96,618.95	116,302.22	1,009,149.38
57,611.62	7,000.00	94,264.39	49,751.89	70,246.56	635,853.56
2,058,177.15	.....	6,687,697.92	1,590,846.20	3,949,900.01	38,597,480.68
2,768,748.83	.....	5,583,798.72	2,597,850.81	4,576,178.89	32,745,369.19
71,143.83	14,000.00	258,063.09	174,825.48	524,532.32	1,413,833.26
865,638.77	.....	949,863.58	327,653.27	463,973.94	5,674,237.61
220,496.93	.....	364,627.95	194,484.13	226,120.78	2,261,187.94
167,073.54	6,977.60	656,702.89	385,011.29	366,631.82	2,956,193.94
2,045.77	.....	84,745.74	25,039.80	33,611.79	188,185.99
5,274.00	.....	161,546.97	45,631.13	96,988.62	508,899.57
.....	.....	150,792.42	50,885.25	149,278.32	522,074.98
392,536.69	.....	353,337.41	118,128.64	271,125.40	2,414,650.05
17,534.14	.....	138,098.76	51,017.25	39,445.45	325,172.15
63,829.16	15,750.00	308,787.16	179,299.77	217,044.06	1,524,853.64
.....	150,000.00	1,218,070.28	395,454.72	642,560.65	5,157,647.98
224,530.24	10,000.00	687,353.67	226,471.11	599,736.76	3,361,388.10
53,134.93	.....	233,999.12	217,884.84	149,526.49	1,428,586.59
200,916.41	8,750.00	365,620.61	259,612.90	276,329.13	2,608,847.40
11,476,310.63	516,951.60	26,703,586.45	9,474,014.45	16,752,049.78	151,021,176.59

TABLE No. XI.—BUSINESS

Showing BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA of Life

Name of Company.	Policies in Force at Beginning of Year.		Policies Issued During the Year.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Ætna Life	1781	$ 2,818,934.00	418	$ 665,839.0
American Union	87	222,925.00	56	110,709.0
Bankers Life Insurance Co.	60	169,000.00	237	948,500.0
Carolina Benevolent Association	214	214,000.00	167	167,000.0
Equitable Life Assurance Society	2,905	6,197,714.00	736	1,605,396.0
Equity Life Association	587	821,500.00	207	253,000.0
Fidelity Mutual	821	1,465,410.00	94	138,807.0
Hartford Life	526	1,252,000.00	94	273,500.0
Life of Virginia	26,861	3,205,652.00	32,253	2,433,899.0
Maryland	158	247,685.00	86	107,140.0
Michigan Mutual	62	121,953.93	9	25,045.4
Mutual Life of Kentucky	298	476,652.00	54	108,113.0
Mutual Life of New York	2,276	7,702,240.00	531	869,366.0
New York Life	2,542	5,682,314.00	413	814,149.0
Pacific Mutual	25	65,525.00	44	75,000.0
Penn Mutual	1,130	2,509,200.00	476	1,188,000.0
Phœnix Mutual	818	1,202,441.00	377	592,231.0
Provident Savings	998	2,534,924.00	174	404,222.0
Royal Union Mutual	.....	.....	56	85,000.0
Security Mutual	.....	.....	146	334,000.0
Security Trust and Life	176	299,801.00	119	192,508.0
State Mutual	289	461,736.00	99	155,239.0
State Life of Indiana	28	135,000.00	71	214,000.0
Sun Life of Canada	1,331	499,678.15	1,373	374,362.9
Travelers	305	1,030,989.00	191	494,500.0
Union Central	2,099	2,931,008.00	506	731,602.0
Union Mutual Life	10	22,716.31	16	55,034.9
Washington Life	253	315,455.00	42	75,897.0
Totals	46,640	42,588,453.39	39,045	13,492,060.2

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Insurance Companies for year ending December 31, 1899.

Policies Ceased During the Year.		Policies in Force December 31, 1899.		Losses.			Total Premiums Received During the Year.
No.	Amount.	No	Amount.	Unpaid at Beginning of Year.	Incurred During the Year.	Paid During the Year.	
233	$ 384,598.00	1,966	$ 3,100,175.00	$ 420.00	$ 93,861.00	$ 92,616.35	$ 83,494.26
11	34,283.00	132	299,351.00	.....	.....	.....	5,690.13
84	310,500.00	213	807,000.00	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	20,540.94
94	94,000.00	287	287,000.00	.....	.....	840.90	2,528.95
407	1,044,105.00	3,234	6,741,005.00	3,500.00	103,055.00	104,455.00	193,782.81
190	231,000.00	604	843,500.00	.....	1,000.00	500.00	15,233.00
135	246,910.50	780	1,357,306.50	3,000.00	31,114.13	30,114.13	37,746.00
47	98,500.00	573	1,427,000.00	12,144.49	18,000.00	25,144.49	34,767.98
22,117	1,588,236.00	36,997	4,051,315.00	2,600.00	49,157.00	45,668.54	128,890.29
49	64,100.00	195	290,725.00	.....	2,650.00	1,650.00	9,829.92
14	41,467.07	57	105,532.34	.....	150.00	150.00	2,793.45
74	136,110.00	278	448,655.00	.....	1,494.00	1,494.00	11,382.71
168	366,291.00	2,639	8,205,315.00	12,000.00	50,186.44	62,186.44	205,089.41
202	382,150.00	2,753	6,114,313.00	7,340.00	59,455.47	61,455.47	207,123.27
.....	.....	69	140,525.00	.....	.....	.....	2,307.37
209	540,400.00	1,397	3,156,800.00	225.00	34,400.00	31,625.00	106,389.77
180	276,620.00	1,015	1,518,052.00	.....	10,500.00	10,500.00	52,087.02
145	363,146.00	1,027	2,576,000.00	.....	45,500.00	41,500.00	67,731.29
6	16,000.00	50	69,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,197.84
4	8,000.00	142	326,000.00	.....	.....	.....	297.08
115	195,811.00	180	296,498.00	.....	8,000.00	6,000.00	13,367.72
49	71,452.00	339	545,523.00	1,000.00	3,374.15	4,374.15	17,982.46
13	65,000.00	86	284,000.00	.....	.....	.....	3,985.76
1,117	347,334.75	1,587	526,706.30	.....	4,504.00	2,026.82	17,570.10
95	321,000.00	401	1,204,489.00	.....	5,075.00	3,075.00	27,637.21
354	495,223.00	2,257	3,167,387.00	1,000.00	14,500.00	15,500.00	100,086.83
.....	.....	26	77,751.22	.....	.....	.....	841.42
32	33,654.00	263	357,698.00	.....	7,250.00	7,250.00	12,520.28
26,144	7,755,891.32	59,541	48,324,622.36	43,229.49	548,226.19	553,126.28	1,382,895.27

STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATING TO FRATERNAL ORDERS.

TABLE No. XII.—

Showing INCOME, DISBURSEMENTS, ASSETS AND

Name of Order.	Receipts.			Dis-
	From Members.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	To Members.
American Guild	$ 111,977.66	$ 29,788.08	$ 141,765.74	$ 81,875.76
Ancient Order Amoreans	9,400.11	.....	9,400.11	1,763.51
Bankers Union of the World	21,949.49	9,401.14	31,350.63	3,345.25
Family Protective Union	10,159.28	.....	10,159.28	2,656.07
Fraternal Mystic Circle	232,447.04	19,774.79	252,221.83	186,866.67
Improved Order Heptasophs	920,000.74	3,390.75	923,391.49	820,654.32
Knights of Harmony	25.21	.....	25.21	25.21
Knights of Honor	3,594,978.59	24,581.76	3,619,560.35	3,515,033.08
Knights and Ladies of Honor	1,337,668.95	2,950.15	1,340,619.10	1,272,750.00
Knights of Mystic Chain	2,691.25	.....	2,691.25	180.10
Knights of Pythias (Endowment Rank)	1,345,207.60	7,487.85	1,352,695.45	1,233,592.54
Knights Templar and Masons	455,309.80	14,663.74	469,973.54	331,518.75
Mutual Benefit Fraternity	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Union	1,467,563.69	3,926.82	1,471,490.51	1,393,900.00
Order of Columbus	27,431.51	4,226.96	31,658.47	16,155.56
Protected Knights of America	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Arcanum	6,650,081.77	43,775.89	6,693,857.66	6,083,456.37
Royal Benefit Society	26,970.27	88.00	27,058.27	9,349.65
Royal Circle	88,227.40	1,132.14	89,359.54	52,704.37
Union Indemnity League	6,156.05	605.50	6,761.55	3,306.25
U. S. Benevolent Society	1,355.91	4,011.74	5,367.65	19.00
Woodmen of the World	1,530,233.26	35,523.95	1,565,757.21	1,303,680.07
Total	17,839,835.58	205,329.26	18,045,164.84	16,312,832.53

ATERNAL ORDERS.

ABILITIES for year ending December 31, 1899.

EMENTS.		ASSETS IN FUNDS.				Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
iscella-neous.	Total.	Mortuary.	Reserve.	Emergency.	Expense.		
51,260.35	$ 133,136.11	$ 83,752.59	$46,552.83	$.....	$.....	$ 145,305.42	$ 1,500.00
6,808.05	8,571.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,282.00	449.06
20,839.55	24,184.80	.....	80.00	.....	6,913.49	8,624.10	1,630.61
7,245.22	9,901.29	1.46	623.75	156.70	427.34	1,542.59	2,000.25
72,291.56	259,158.23	18,970.96	.....	49,259.10	102.63	103,227.38	34,894.69
105,095.00	925,749.32	3,057.96	.....	.....	43,801.15	86,859.11	40,000.00
10.00	35.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....
97,119.87	3,612,152.95	22,758.14	.....	.....	16,863.01	357,831.24	726,838.67
76,733.24	1,349,483.24	1,595.72	.....	.....	60,290.10	254,577.15	221,615.59
2,155.08	2,335.18	.....	.....	.....	619.10	619.10	1,600.18
126,945.18	1,360,537.72	211,200.62	.....	.....	27,452.05	531,960.72	331,634.38
70,567.39	402,086.14	.....	.....	365,954.73	.....	434,986.52	69,031.79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110,391.30	1,504,291.30	191,525.75	.....	.....	20,088.39	367,614.14	156,000.00
14,198.58	30,354.14	1,298.93	872.53	30.70	45.32	6,247.48	4,000.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
154,608.05	6,238,064.42	427,958.07	.....	836,638.33	122,675.42	2,138,534.94	751,262.12
17,352.07	26,701.72	.....	.....	.....	1,041.16	2,241.16	1,200.00
35,195.85	87,900.22	63.03	.....	.....	5,706.22	13,669.25	7,900.00
3,770.46	7,076.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	329.87	.....
4,493.84	4,512.84	.....	.....	.....	528.29	5,528.29	5,000.00
188,332.69	1,492,012.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	383,622.08	445,350.00
165,413.33	17,478,245.86	962,183.23	48,129.11	1,252,039.56	306,553.67	4,844,652.54	2,801,907.34

TABLE No. XIII.

Showing EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATE

Name of Company.	In Force December 31, 1898.		Issued During 1899	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
American Guild	3,911	$ 4,799,000.00	1,661	$ 2,002,000
Ancient Order Amoreans	112	131,000.00	709	900,745
Bankers Union of the World	334	310,000.00	5,938	5,241,600
Family Protective Union	933	957,000.00	1,104	919,000
Fraternal Mystic Circle	11,687	20,700,000.00	3,225	3,801,500
Improved Order Heptasophs	43,707	76,697,000.00	12,439	17,992,000
Knights of Harmony	56	.....	.....	.....
Knights of Honor	82,256	146,703,000.00	4,389	5,364,000
Knights and Ladies of Honor	64,301	75,708,000.00	3,686	3,345,500
Knights of Mystic Chain	.....	.....	1,745	1,752,000
Knights of Pythias (Endowment Rank)	54,771	100,527,500.00	11,034	15,943,500
Knights Templar and Masons	7,253	22,795,000.00	707	2,029,000
Mutual Benefit Fraternity	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Union	47,002	131,199,000.00	9,633	16,648,000
Order of Columbus	1,115	1,504,500.00	3,222	3,919,500
Protected Knights of America	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Arcanum	189,184	537,819,000.00	12,913	27,187,000
Royal Benefit Society	2,517	746,400.00	3,359	603,400
Royal Circle	5,867	8,868,000.00	6,434	9,379,500
Union Indemnity League	1,413	.....	2,474	.....
U. S. Benevolent Society	.....	.....	544	69,400
Woodmen of the World	88,481	159,922,600.00	42,905	67,103,500
Total	604,900	1,289,387,000.00	128,121	184,201,145

LATERNAL ORDERS.

year ending December 31, 1899.

ERMINATED DURING 1899.		IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1899.		INCREASE		DECREASE.	
o.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
416	$ 1,650,000.00	4,156	$ 5,151,000.00	245	$ 352,000.00		$
206	289,975.00	615	741,770.00	503	610,770.00		
316	317,200.00	5,956	5,234,400.00	5,622	4,924,400.00		
638	636,500.00	1,399	1,239,500.00	466	282,500.00		
603	3,662,000.00	12,309	20,839,500.00	622	139,500.00		
316	5,305,000.00	52,830	89,384,000.00	9,123	12,687,000.00		
9		47				9	
782	33,598,000.00	66,863	118,469,000.00			15,393	28,234,000.00
188	17,393,500.00	51,799	61,660,000.00			12,502	14,048,000.00
170	1,172,000.00	575	580,000 00	575	580,000.00		
283	8,081,500.00	60,522	108,389,500.00	5,751	7,862,000.00		
357	4,720,750.00	6,603	20,103,250.00			650	2,691,750.00
595	8,867,000.00	53,040	138,980,000 00	6,038	7,781,000.00		
030	1,335,000.00	3,307	4,089,000.00	2,192	2,584,500.00		
229	25,085,500 00	193,868	539,920,500.00	4,684	2,101,500.00		
061	635,760.00	2,815	714,040.00	298			32,360.00
134	4,447,250.00	9,167	13,800,250.00	3,300	4,932,250.00		
705		1,182				231	
32	4,050.00	512	65,350.00	512	65,350.00		
913	27,958,800.00	113,473	199,067,300.00	24,992	39,144,700.00		
983	145,159,785.00	641,038	1,328,428,360.00	64,923	84,047,470.00	28,785	45,006,110.00

TABLE No. XIV

Showing BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLIN

Name of Order.	Certificates in Force December 31, 1898.		Certificates Issue in 1899.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
American Guild	118	$ 246,000.00	47	$ 54,00
Ancient Order Amoreans	13	13,750.00	110	126,50
Bankers Union of the World	.....	.....	29	22,20
Family Protective Union	23	21,000.00	80	82,00
Fraternal Mystic Circle	300	699,500.00	52	75,00
Improved Order Heptasophs	920	1,751,000.00	115	205,00
Knights of Harmony	56	.....	.....	.....
Knights of Honor	1,276	2,349,000.00	145	205,50
Knights and Ladies of Honor	342	543,500.00	1	2,00
Knights of Mystic Chain	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knights of Pythias (Endowment Rank)	1,149	2,300,000.00	233	329,00
Knights Templar and Masons*	918	2,203,498.00	40	79,00
Mutual Benefit Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Union	62	243,000.00	192	274,00
Order of Columbus	196	257,000.00	89	80,50
Protected Knights of America	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Arcanum	1,768	5,173,500 00	105	218,00
Royal Benefit Society	.....	.....	718	138,65
Royal Circle	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union Indemnity League	.....	.....	480	.....
U. S. Benevolent Society	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodmen of the World	768	1,551,800.00	195	372,50
Total	7,909	17,352,548.00	2,631	2,263,85

*This is an Assessment Insurance Company, and not a Fraternal Order, but by a special ac the Legislature is allowed to operate as a Fraternal Order.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

for year ending December 31, 1899.

Certificates Terminated in 1899.		Certificates in Force December 31, 1899.		Assessments Collected.	Losses.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		Incurred.	Paid.
25	$ 36,000.00	140	$ 264,000.00	$ 4,070.45	$	$
34	41,250.00	89	99,000.00			
29	22,200.00			27.13		
12	12,000.00	91	91,000.00	208.25	930.85	764.18
32	64,500.00	320	710,000.00	7,561.36	3,000.00	3,000.00
84	148,000.00	951	1,808,000.00	13,599.30	20,000.00	20,000.00
9		47		25.21		
356	592,000.00	1,065	1,962,500.00	57,624.36	65,000.00	57,000.00
4	8,000.00	339	537,500.00	9,221.30	8,000.00	11,000.00
128	187,000.00	1,254	2,442,000.00	27,986.65	26,000.00	15,000.00
106	245,000.00	852	2,037,498.00		16,000.00	20,000.00
16	24,000.00	238	493,000.00	3,126.46	3,000.00	2,000.00
126	147,500.00	159	190,000.00	1,878.68	1,000.00	3,250.00
65	198,000.00	1,808	5,193,500.00	66,980.20	93,000.00	96,750.00
30		688	161,425.00	6,235.00	1,950.00	1,700.00
122		358		506.25	221.80	
125	262,000.00	838	1,662,300.00	11,381.85	13,600.00	7,200.00
1,303	1,987,450.00	9,237	17,651,723.00	210,432.45	251,702.65	237,664.18

STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATING TO ACCIDENT, CASUALTY, FIDELITY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

TABLE No. XV.—

Showing ASSETS of Fidelity and Casualt

Name of Company.	Real Estate.	Loans—Bonds and Mortgages.	Bonds and Securities Owned.
Ætna (Accident Department)*	$.....	$.....	$.....
American Bonding and Trust Company.	26,909.91	147,557.00	729,583.7
American Surety of New York	3,013,930.66	.....	1,366,875.(
City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company	521,036.38	110,500.00	390,675.(
Fidelity and Casualty	569,189.34	.....	2,370,529.3
Fidelity and Deposit of Maryland	600,000.00	.....	3,152,407.(
Hartford Steam Boiler	49,789.40	305,250.00	1,825,244.(
Maryland Casualty	.....	.....	1,103,746.3
National Surety Company	.....	30,294.39	1,080,030.(
New York Plate Glass Insurance Company	.....	2,500.00	344,600.(
Preferred Accident	.....	.....	575,200.(
Standard Life and Accident	81,720.50	223,012.00	372,250.1
Travelers (Accident Department)*	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty	61,416.71	47,995.72	1,078,261.(
Totals	4,923,992.90	867,109.11	14,389,401.3

*Assets shown in Life Tables.

ASSETS.

Companies for year ending December 31, 1899.

Collateral Loans.	Cash.	Interest and Rents Due and Accrued.	Unpaid Premiums.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
$	$	$	$	$	$
549,258.14	94,476.86	16,080.01	44,747.44	5,345.69	1,613,958.80
89,165.52	535,064.30	14,575.38	95,797.90		5,115,408.76
1,370,506.94	365,973.43	31,807.00	18,485.93	86,391.32	2,895,376.00
	136,249.51	3,926.30	338,560.65	22,197.46	3,440,652.76
	367,918.25		116,979.12		4,237,304.37
	86,317.82	7,353.34	289,109.17		2,563,063.73
670,986.73	73,645.14	3,531.73	218,312.51		2,070,222.63
	132,375.64	7,337.95	56,155.80	69,324.66	1,375,518.44
	10,064.21		27,734.39	5,154.84	390,053.44
	109,497.53	1,903.35	64,949.22		751,550.10
	77,367.34	12,277.50	203,226.19	203.32	970,056 95
462,675.00	327,441.64	19,725.40	143,597.25	47,465.11	2,188,577.83
3,142,592.33	2,316,391.67	118,517.96	1,617,655.57	236,082.40	27,611,743.81

TABLE No. XVI.—

Showing LIABILITIES of Fidelity and Casualty

Name of Company.	Total Claims				
	Accident.	Employ-er's Liability.	Burglary.	Fidelity and Casualty.	Plate Glass.
Ætna (Accident Department)*	$	$	$	$	$
American Bonding and Trust Company				2,622.14	
American Surety of New York				233,590.19	
City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company				27,070.15	
Fidelity and Casualty	98,054.35	541,075.00	29,831.30	16,234.29	9,924.51
Fidelity and Deposit of Maryland				36,903.46	
Hartford Steam Boiler					
Maryland Casualty	14,565.92	80,247.75			552.27
National Surety Company				34,563.16	
New York Plate Glass Insurance Company					4,012.73
Preferred Accident	41,075.00				
Standard Life and Accident	40,613.33	94,320.00			
Travelers (Accident Department)*					
United States Fidelity and Guaranty				13,570.98	
Totals	194,308.60	715,642.75	29,831.30	364,554.37	14,489.51

*All Liabilities shown in Life Tables.

LIABILITIES.

Companies for year ending December 31, 1899.

Unpaid.			Total Unearned Premiums.	All Other Liabilities.	Cash Capital.	Surplus.	Total.
Steam Boiler.	Sprinkle and Leakage.	Total.					
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
		2,622.14	156,878.79	27,767.26	1,000,000.00	426,690.61	1,613,959.80
		233,590.19	614,619.41		2,500,000.00	1,767,199.16	5,115,408.76
		27,070.15	121,030.97	2,080,926.46	500,000.00	166,348.42	2,895,376.00
2,123.66		697,243.11	1,736,290.25	28,666.58	250,000.00	728,452.82	3,440,652.76
		36,903.46	612,189.33		1,500,000.00	2,088,211.58	4,237,304.37
34,732.19		34,732.19	1,481,857.50		500,000.00	546,474.04	2,563,063.73
355.48	250.00	95,971.42	559,217.50		750,000.00	665,033.71	2,070,222.63
		34,563.16	252,431.69	55,121.49	500,000.00	533,402.10	1,375,518.44
		4,012.73	112,154.57	6,745.01	100,000.00	167,141.13	390,053.44
		41,075.00	342,061.35	3,289.45	200,000.00	165,124.30	751,550.10
		134,933.33	480,052.25		250,000.00	105,071.37	970,056.95
		13,570.98	312,888.22	36,691.47	1,500,000.00	325,427.16	2,188,577.83
37,211.33	250.00	1,356,287.86	6,781,671.83	2,239,207.72	9,550,000.00	7,684,576.40	27,611,743.81

TABLE No. XVII.—

Showing RECEIPTS of Fidelity and Casualty

Name of Company.	Premiums			
	Accident.	Employer's Liability.	Burglary.	Fidelity. and Surety.
Ætna (Accident Department)	$ 855,566.84	$	$	$
American Bonding and Trust Company				286,471.70
American Surety of New York				1,005,279.93
City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co				189,708.22
Fidelity and Casualty	1,122,905.86	1,423,915.68	250,466.37	169,022.75
Fidelity and Deposit of Maryland				947,542.38
Hartford Steam Boiler				
Maryland Casualty	116,688.28	919,882.78		
National Surety Company				501,916.21
New York Plate Glass Insurance Co				
Preferred Accident	952,052.73			
Standard Life and Accident	630,270.67	379,786.44		
Travelers (Accident Department)	3,066,957.27			
U. S. Fidelity Guaranty				564,249.50
Totals	6,744,441.65	2,723,584.90	250,466.37	3,664,190.69

ECEIPTS.

ompanies for year ending December 31, 1899.

CEIVED.				Rents, Interest and Dividends.	All Other.	Total Receipts.
Plate Glass.	Steam Boiler.	Sprinkle and Leakage.	Total Premium Income.			
.....	$	$	$ 855,566.84	$ 2,342,691.41	$ 52,381.80	$ 3,250,640.05
.....	.....	.....	286,471.70	52,408.53	31,438.05	370,318.28
.....	.....	.....	1,005,279.93	236,136.74	285,952.31	1,527,368.98
.....	.....	.....	189,708.22	107,612.42	11,393.60	308,714.24
195,710.70	269,793.04	.....	3,431,814.40	144,768.21	14,756.25	3,591,338.86
.....	.....	.....	947,542.38	129,656.22	105,420 85	1,182,619.45
.....	1,019,289.83	.....	1,019,289.83	99,249.39	7,982.18	1,126,521.40
21,846.41	45,722.87	16,705.64	1,120,845.98	48,525.96	49,016.83	1,218,388.77
.....	.....	.....	501,916.21	37,591.61	6,742.50	546,250.32
217,889.22	.....	.....	217,889.22	13,983.28	4,076.25	235,948.75
.....	.....	.....	952,052.73	18,945.13	.....	970,997.86
.....	.....	.....	1,010,057.11	27,327.76	.....	1,037,384.87
.....	.....	.....	3,066,957.27	.....	.....	3,066,957.27
.....	.....	.....	564,249.50	40,757.39	59,831.35	664,838.24
435,446.33	1,334,805.74	16,705.64	15,169,641.32	3,299,654.05	628,991.97	19,098,287.34

TABLE No. XVIII.—

Showing DISBURSEMENTS of Fidelity and Casualty

Name of Company.	Losses			
	Accident.	Employer's Liability.	Burglary.	Fidelity and Surety.
Ætna (Accident Department)	$ 302,385.50	$	$	$
American Bonding and Trust Company				72,652.6
American Surety of New York				372,976.7
City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.				55,671.7
Fidelity and Casualty	407,934.09	712,605.81	78,004.68	10,189.4
Fidelity and Deposit of Maryland				227,429.6
Hartford Steam Boiler				
Maryland Casualty	46,594.95	112,511.21		
National Surety Company				146,087.0
New York Plate Glass Insurance Company				
Preferred Accident	315,916.84			
Standard Life and Accident	299,234.36	200,154.34		
Travelers (Accident Department)	1,227,977.34			
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty				60,148.1
Totals	2,600,043.08	1,025,271.36	78,004.68	945,155.3

DISBURSEMENTS.

Companies for year ending December 31, 1899.

Paid.				Dividends.	Salaries and Commissions Officers and Agents.	All Other.	Total Disbursements.
Plate Glass.	Steam Boiler.	Sprinkler and Leakage.	Total Losses Paid.				
$.....	$.....	$	$302,385.50	$ 43,750.00	$323,528.54	$ 73,479.15	$ 743,143.19
.....	.....	.....	72,652.61	30,000.00	115,691.23	75,713.74	294,057.58
.....	.....	.....	372,976.77	200,000.00	445,973.86	288,654.71	1,307,605.34
.....	.....	.....	55,671.78	29,985.00	130,198.16	99,525.44	315,380.38
80,388.50	42,621.04	.....	1,331,743.52	50,000.00	1,430,921.32	503,420.76	3,316,085.60
.....	.....	.....	227,429.64	207,486.00	342,155.70	183,260.31	960,331.65
.....	106,459.50	.....	106,459.50	80,000.00	752,769.75	73,310.16	1,012,539.41
5,777.47	1,061.25	1,735.12	167,680.00	.....	524,845.71	92,646.38	785,172.09
.....	.....	.....	146,087.01	50,000.00	207,959.70	94,022.81	498,069.52
108,867.64	.....	.....	108,867.64	10,000.00	101,045.99	21,106.87	241,020.50
.....	.....	.....	315,916.84	100,000.00	420,429.33	132,323.48	968,669.65
.....	.....	.....	499,388.70	9,000.00	394,488.36	97,033.67	999,910.73
.....	.....	.....	1,227,977.34	.....	.....	.....	1,227,977.34
.....	.....	.....	60,148.15	.....	275,686.16	107,397.01	443,231.32
195,033.61	150,141.79	1,735.12	4,995,385.00	810,221.00	5,465,693.81	1,841,894.49	13,113,194.30

TABLE No. XIX.—

Showing RISKS and PREMIUMS of Fidelity and

Name of Company.	Accident.		Employer's Liability.		Bur-
	Amount.	Premiums.	Amount.	Premiums.	Amount.
Ætna (Accident Department)	$ 289,709,900.00	$ 873,406.48	$	$	$
American Bonding and Trust Co					
American Surety of New York					
City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co					
Fidelity and Casualty	494,496,075.00	1,588,503.57	214,354,333.00	1,652,029.44	38,199,590.18
Fidelity and Deposit of Maryland					
Hartford Steam Boiler					
Maryland Casualty	52,355,400.00	150,168.28	57,025,750.00	1,033,064.17	
National Surety Company					
New York Plate Glass Insurance Co					
Preferred Accident	845,711,000.00	973,380.26			
Standard Life and Accident	130,125,300.00	838,879.10	50,020,000·00	427,682.92	
Travelers (Accident Department)	596,948,012.00	3,066,957.27			
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty					
Totals	2,409,345,687.00	7,491,294.96	321,400,083.00	3,112,776.53	38,199,590.18

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Casualty Companies for year ending December 31, 1899.

GLARY.	FIDELITY AND SURETY.		PLATE GLASS.		STEAM BOILER.		SPRINKLER LEAKAGE.	
Prems.	Amount.	Premiums.	Amount.	Prems.	Amount.	Premiums.	Amount.	Prems.
$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....
.....	67,887,755.21	333,620.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	325,040,102.00	1,173,142.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40,576,431.84	214,025.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
310,707.01	66,060,451.32	229,430.74	10,355,188.34	229,303.00	97,298,644.20	370,801.10	.....	.....
.....	212,221,660.00	976,894.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,295,524.00	1,222,931.02	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	542,476.15	26,684.88	17,561,317.00	52,270.18	1,373,300.00	14,559.69
.....	167,814,530.00	605,692.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	13,403,013.85	272,414.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	157,262,822.60	706,778.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
310,707.01	1,036,863,752.99	4,239,585.51	24,300,678.34	528,401.89	257,155,485.20	1,646,002.30	1,373,300.00	14,559.69

STATISTICAL TABLES

SHOWING NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898—PRECEDING YEAR.

TABLE No. XX.—BUSINESS

Showing RISKS and PREMIUMS for

Name of Company.	Accident.		Employer's Liability.	
	Amount.	Premiums.	Amount.	Premiums.
Ætna (Accident Department)	$ 710,500.00	$2,620.12	$	$
American Bonding and Trust Company				
American Surety of New York				
City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co				
Fidelity and Casualty	4,190,000.00	11,119.35	1,300,000.00	9,884.83
Fidelity and Deposit of Maryland				
Hartford Steam Boiler				
Maryland Casualty	551,800.00	1,748.16	101,000.00	1,429.33
National Surety Company				
New York Plate Glass Insurance Company				
Preferred Accident	1,929,000.00	4,395.50		
Standard Life and Accident	846,350.00	4,569.90		
Travelers (Accident Department)	3,845,325.00	27,052.62		
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty				
Totals	12,072,975.00	51,505.65	1,401,000.00	11,314.16

N NORTH CAROLINA.

ear ending December 31, 1899.

Burglary.		Fidelity and Surety.		Plate Glass.		Steam Boiler.	
Amount.	Prems.	Amount.	Premiums.	Amount.	Premiums.	Amount.	Premiums.
.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....	$.....
.....	.....	2,024,706.27	8,640.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,264,051.00	2,229.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	107,700.00	592.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
54,000.00	350.60	26,550.00	142.00	38,576.95	897.05	1,049,000.00	3,540.59
.....	.....	993,167.00	5,846.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,447,370.00	7,123.49
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,872.49	306.31	85,000.00	316.05
.....	.....	1,186,776.00	4,569.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,069.20	449.82	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,822,480.25	13,251.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
54,000.00	350.60	8,425,430.52	35,270.73	65,518.64	1,653.18	2,581,370.00	10,980.13

TABLE No. XXI.

Summary of Insurance Business in North Carolina for Year Ending December 31, 1898, Compiled from Annual Statements Returned by the Companies to this Department.

Names of Companies.	Risks Written.	Losses Incurred.	Losses Paid.	Premium Receipts.
FIRE AND MARINE.				
Ætna	$ 2,624,414.00	$ 16,593.60	$ 14,743.60	$ 31,231.63
Agricultural	105,100.00	5.00	5.00	1,683.00
American of New York	118,950.00	----------	----------	1,838.90
American of Philadelphia	1,080,011.00	7,886.43	7,177.48	17,868.09
Atlanta Home	253,418.00	1.35	1.35	4,249.13
British America	526,627.00	12,793.85	12,543.85	11,449.59
Caledonian	471,350.00	3,440.47	4,224.24	8,963.35
Carolina	864,328.00	4,260.92	5,610.93	15,733.95
Commercial Union	1,145,275.00	3,680.80	5,469.12	16,041.26
Connecticut	234,600.00	741.78	741.78	3,308.89
Continental	1,519,750.00	12,461.65	9,958.45	25,476.45
Delaware	498,360.00	5,593.00	4,996.00	9,064.00
Equitable	125,354.00	3,012.51	3,012.51	2,165.60
Fire Asso. of Philadelphia	895,818.00	2,783.58	3,213.95	16,697.68
Fireman's Fund	774,540.00	5,417.08	5,432.08	14,447.51
Fort Wayne	90,689.00	----------	----------	1,330.52
Georgia Home	1,365,889.00	7,230.45	6,655.45	17,622.68
German American	860,876.00	10,322.19	10,322.19	14,835.29
Glens Falls	346,665.00	722.02	122.02	3,957.62
Globe	781,337.00	1,394.84	1,394.84	9,070.94
Greenwich	736,210.18	4,339.08	4,465.21	8,981.09
Hamburg-Bremen	1,588,722.00	12,727.15	12,197.15	30,806.25
Hanover	905,994.00	4,613.41	3,676.24	13,007.03
Hartford	2,685,564.00	23,323.08	21,527.44	49,694.76
Home of New York	3,106,581.00	13,721.20	17,752.43	34,970.44
Home Mutual Protection Asso.	106,295.00	----------	----------	1,006.29
Imperial	595,249.00	4,982.52	3,695.52	10,485.51
Insurance Co. of No. America	2,193,139.00	10,181.06	8,757.41	29,268.21
Lancashire	1,369,078.00	14,921.36	13,966.87	16,158.70
Lion	236,227.00	3,845.48	2,919.94	4,313.33
Liverpool and Lon. and Globe	2,409,924.00	33,037.20	32,947.20	40,265.24
London Assurance Corporat'n,	281,834.00	594.13	591.13	4,056.12
London and Lacashire	643,828.00	1,915.50	1,855.50	8,992.69
Magdeburg	321,915.00	7,001.53	7,001.53	4,617.99
Manchester	436,840.00	1,764.45	7,848.82	7,607.85
Mechanics and Traders	22,350.00	----------	----------	298.05
National	867,095.00	2,716.82	3,646.32	9,416.66
Newbern Mutual	65,420.00	----------	----------	3,129.37
Niagara	593,815.00	4,340.13	4,040.63	10,564.44
North British and Mercantile	907,717.00	1,421.14	2,717.64	13,467.08
North Carolina Home	2,316,305.62	31,625.84	29,235.03	47,197.64
Northern Assurance	923,159.00	1,162.12	1,162.12	10,048.08
Norwich Union	640,909.00	6,653.52	5,753.23	9,048.19
Orient	896,537.00	6,647.63	6,989.17	13,820.25
Pacific	142,425.00	----------	----------	2,647.82
Palatine	765,816.00	10,754.34	11,529.83	15,160.90
Pamlico Ins. and Banking	415,929.00	6,995.00	5,662.00	9,684.00

TABLE No. XXI.—Continued.

Names of Companies.	Risks Written.	Losses Incurred.	Losses Paid.	Premium Receipts.
FIRE AND MARINE—*continued.*				
Pennsylvania	$ 740,791.00	$ 4,656.00	$ 5,821.00	$ 13,520.00
Phenix of Brooklyn	634,026.00	2,784.00	2,784.00	10,211.68
Phœnix of London	557,553.04	2,436.00	2,420.89	6,881.78
Phœnix of Hartford	1,131,107.00	9,332.52	8,209.04	18,882.42
Piedmont	901,300.00	9,166.06	8,781.58	16,783.34
Queen	1,043,258.00	14,270.86	15,274.86	14,809.50
Rochester German	183,364.00	2,127.92	127.92	3,045.22
Royal	2,410,411.00	10,861.92	15,612.80	30,499.52
Royal Exchange Assurance	25,500.00	----------	----------	369.12
St. Paul	855,324.00	4,788.45	4,758.63	11,435.17
Scottish Union and National	958,255.00	2,942.53	1,325.53	16,275.76
Southern Stock Mutual	----------	8,051.70	8,051.70	40,302.67
Southern	644,860.00	8,948.06	6,650.18	14,694.70
Springfield	744,237.00	2,662.35	3,065.95	10,727.11
Sun	445,770.00	4,012.11	4,095.65	8,811.29
Sun Insurance Office	519,528.00	2,611.10	2,583.15	5,304.46
Teutonia	555,090.00	6,225.00	5,275.00	8,833.00
Underwriters of Goldsboro	----------	2,169.85	2,169.85	10,553.00
United States	781,235.00	1,857.37	2,609.36	11,890.49
Union Assurance Society	416,054.00	6,983.61	7,018.72	6,492.28
Virginia Fire and Marine	2,952,092.00	29,844.00	30,799.42	55,194.14
Virginia State	2,206,954.00	17,090.92	15,772.59	23,988.64
Westchester	698,000.00	2,237.85	2,263.90	10,509.35
Western Assurance	909,750.00	5,504.61	5,952.28	15,710.36
Williamsburg City	371,827.00	3,209.36	3,109.36	5,299.49
Totals	61,544,514.84	472,399.36	470,096.55	1,006,774.53
LIFE COMPANIES.				
Ætna	1,176,986.00	61,935.20	62,024.20	75,258.90
American Union	75,740.00	----------	----------	4,612.05
Bankers Guarantee Fund	216,000.00	----------	----------	4,872.74
Bankers of New York	264,500.00	----------	----------	3,046.78
Boston Mutual Life Asso.	3,000.00	----------	----------	----------
Carolina Benevolent Asso.	214,000.00	----------	----------	1,673.80
Connecticut Mutual	15,500.00	----------	34,500.00	23,514.15
Equitable Assurance Society	952,508.00	77,678.00	79,178.00	185,409.05
Equity Life Association	307,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	----------
Fidelity Mutual Life Asso.	283,451.85	7,500.00	12,500.00	36,662.44
Hartford	18,000.00	24,000.00	11,855.51	31,851.86
Home	100,648.00	----------	----------	8,728.47
Kansas Mutual	118,500.00	----------	----------	1,651.14
Life of Virginia	2,140,427.00	35,611.00	43,011.00	93,890.08
Manhattan	69,855.00	3,500.00	3,500 00	9,222.19
Maryland	60,250.00	11,800.00	11,800.00	8,139.29
Massachusetts Mutual	----------	----------	----------	----------
Michigan Mutual	7,022.25	982.76	982.76	3,466.57
Mutual of New York	376,000.00	70,700.74	58,850.74	202,199.53
Mutual Benefit	1,402,205.00	39,442.00	38,775.00	187,292.76
Mutual of Kentucky	318,265.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	9,801.88
Mutual Reserve Fund	168,700.00	36,681.91	8,000.00	25,500.00
New York Life	642,976.00	62,469.25	55,129.25	202,083.26
Northwestern Mutual	472,798.00	16,736.39	15,681.00	92,318.25
Pacific Mutual	788,825.00	118.92	118.92	2,455.72
Penn Mutual	644,600.00	16,225 00	18,000.00	87,904.36

TABLE No. XXI—Continued.

Names of Companies.	Risks Written.	Losses Incurred.	Losses Paid.	Premium Receipts.
LIFE COMPANIES—*continued.*				
Phœnix Mutual	$ 382,241.00	$ 8,000.00	$ 9,000.00	$ 44,667.12
Provident Savings	349,225.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	63,910.66
Prudential	196,848.00	858.40	100.00	7,508.93
State Life of Indiana	150,000.00			907.45
Security Trust and Life	210,302.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	11,667.93
State Mutual	97,790.00	2,893.80	2,893.80	13,906.40
Sun Life of Canada	473,469.45	7,996.50	6,567.28	15,333.06
Travelers	3,736,885.00	12,072.55	8,930.55	41,825.61
Union Central	757,486.00	17,037.65	17,037.65	86,479.35
Washington of New York	83,934.00	2,526.80	2,526.80	10,594.42
Totals	17,275,937.55	547,766.87	531,962.46	1,580,356.20
ACCIDENT AND SURETY.				
American Bonding and Trust	1,608,197.92	2,839.71	2,839.71	7,062.44
American Surety of New York,	1,698,477.00			5,221.50
City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety	73,800.00			489.00
Fidelity and Casualty	5,291,547.75	5,441.51	5,441.51	20,159.12
Fidelity and Deposit	889,600.00	792.00	1,328.02	6,011.56
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspec.,	1,230,000.00	58.02	4.00	8,691.71
Maryland Casualty	366,673.06	66.81	66.81	937.29
National Surety				
New York Plate Glass	6,771.15			137.90
Preferred Accident	2,884,220.00	5,759.19	5,657.94	3,803.00
Standard Life and Accident	888,600.00	4,885.08	4.885.08	3,667.10
United States Fidelity and Guaranty	2,691,005.00			8,677.55
United States Casualty	373,930.00	376.01	776.01	943.73
Union Casualty and Surety	413,140.00	400.42	400.42	1,395.63
Totals	18,415,961.88	20,618.75	21,399.50	67,197.53

REPORTS

OF

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIFE COMPANIES.

ABSTRACTS FROM ANNUAL STATEMENTS FILED IN THIS DEPARTMENT, SHOWING THEIR TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR OF 1899 AND THEIR CONDITION ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1899.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Located at Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1820. Commenced Business 1850.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President. J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,750,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 47,770,463 98

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 996,918 77	
Renewal premiums	4,372,962 73	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	696,886 33	
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	181,074 97	
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums	20,241 90	
Total premium income		$ 6,268,084 70
Rents		37,740 17
Interest on mortgage loans		1,379,472 95
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		170,910 34
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		694,207 08
Interest on other debts due the company		58,682 94
Profit on sales of real estate and securities		52,381 80
From all other sources		857,244 77
Total income		9,518,724 75
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 57,289,188 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 2,341,918 33	
Paid for matured endowments and additions	1,064,407 92	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 3,406,326 25
Premium notes restored by revival		1,971 83
Cash dividends paid policy-holders		341,426 48
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		696,886 33
Surrender values paid in cash		139,642 44
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums		20,241 90
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance		181,074 97
Total paid policy-holders	$ 4,787,570 20	
Interest or dividends to stockholders		175,000 00
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $495,574.39; renewals, $280,831.19		776,405 58
Salaries and allowances for agencies		20,344 71
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		149,989 59
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		49,648 58
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		167,679 06
Taxes on real estate and investments		17,552 78
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses		28,170 25
Repairs and expenses on real estate		28,204 87
Rents		27,572 28

Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	$ 64,311 93	
Legal expenses	23,962 24	
All other expenses	788,043 91	
Total disbursements		$ 7,104,456 66
Balance		$ 50,184,732 07

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 513,446 71	
Loans on mortgages	22,203,920 76	
Loans on collaterals	973,133 18	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	1,615,205 00	
Premium notes on policies in force	495,617 84	
Book value of stocks and bonds	18,322,628 24	
Cash in company's office	66,878 69	
Cash in bank	5,970,556 59	
Bills receivable	23,806 38	
Agents' debit balances	25,630 79	
Total		$ 50,210,824 18
Deduct ledger liabilities—		
Agents' credit balances	$ 20,594 27	
All other	5,497 84	
		26,092 11
Total net ledger assets		$ 50,184,732 07

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued			726,333 00
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value			1,511,629 00
	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.	
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 76,304 13	$ 175,079 56	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	42,416 62	242,411 33	
Totals	$ 118,720 75	$ 417,490 89	
Deduct cost of collection of same	59,360 37	25,049 45	
	$ 59,360 38	$ 392,441 44	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			451,801 82
Total assets			$ 52,874,495 89
Deduct non-admitted assets—			
Premium notes, loans or leins, etc.		$ 672 94	
Commissions to agents on premium notes when paid		1,916 63	
Agents' debit balances unsecured		15,670 66	
Bills receivable unsecured		5,935 76	
Total deductions			24,195 99
Total admitted assets			$ 52,850,299 90

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$44,312,259 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	35,560 00	
Net reserve		$ 44,276,699 00
Present value of undue installment policies		34,374 00
Matured endowments due and unpaid	$ 56,760 00	
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	95,373 00	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	68,281 00	
Policy claims resisted by the company	26,128 00	
Total policy claims		246,542 00
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		759,239 34
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		10,000 00
Premiums paid in advance		22,993 68
Surrender values		8,053 00
Special reserve, in addition to 4 per cent. reserve		1,644,000 00
Total liabilities, accident business		406,183 02
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 47,408,084 04
Surplus		3,692,215 86
Capital stock paid up		1,750,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 52,850,299 90

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	94,327	$ 157,392,932 00
Written during 1899	13,122	24,288,820 00
Revived during 1899	90	205,725 00
Changed and increased during 1899	178	413,856 00
Totals	107,717	$ 182,301,333 00

Policies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.		
By death	1,356	$ 2,362,331 00		
By maturity	869	1,065,469 00		
By expiry	181	354,850 00		
By surrender	1,006	1,813,287 00		
By lapse	2,212	4,556,336 00		
By change and decrease	202	509,950 00		
By not being taken	1,620	3,189,320 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			7,446	13,851,543 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899			100,271	$ 168,449,790 00
Policies re-insured			36	103,417 00

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 7,097,700 97
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		1,236,841 72
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 2,254,458 07	
Profit and loss items	279,451 52	
		2,533,909 59

Cost of insurance		$ 1,917,803 00
Reserves released by surrender and lapse, of which $89,651.00 was from policies upon which three years' premiums had not been paid		549,502 08
Total credits		$ 13,335,757 36
Insurance expenses incurred	$ 1,351,751 47	
Investment expenses incurred	45,757 65	
		$ 1,397,509 12
Interest required to maintain reserve		1,736,497 00
Death losses incurred	$ 2,400,066 89	
Less re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	1,016,026 00	
		1,384,040 89
Surrender and lapse values allowed		432,729 06
Dividends to policy-holders		1,297,013 18
Dividends to stockholders		175,000 00
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year		6,912,968 11
Total debits		$ 13,335,757 36

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	1,781	$ 2,818,934 00
Written during 1899	418	665,839 00
Terminated during 1899	233	384,598 00
In force December 31, 1899	1,966	3,100,175 00
Losses unpaid December 31, 1898	1	420 00
Losses incurred during 1899	41	93,861 00
Losses paid during 1899	39	92,616 35
Premiums collected during 1899		83,494 26

AMERICAN UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Located at New York City. Incorporated 1894. Commenced Business 1894.

M. M. BELDING, President. JOHN NAPIER, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 465,671 29

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$	131,654 05
Renewal premiums		172,125 00
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		64 24

Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	$ 244 60		
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	2,570 78		
Total premium income		$ 306,658 67	
Interest on mortgage loans		420 00	
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		83 18	
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		11,931 89	
Interest on other debts due the company		1,129 98	
Interest on deferred premiums		5,098 00	
Profit on sales of real estate and securities		2,155 10	
Total income			$ 327,476 82
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 793,148 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 140,908 75		
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 140,908 75	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		64 24	
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		244 60	
Surrender values paid in cash		738 00	
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance		2,570 78	
Total paid policy-holders	$ 144,526 37		
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $95,664.67; renewals, $15,650.68		111,315 35	
Salaries and allowances for agencies		25,802 21	
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		47,193 64	
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		10,965 70	
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		6,027 44	
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses		1,110 50	
Rents		5,000 00	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage		7,232 74	
Legal expenses		3,816 38	
All other expenses		$ 20,977 00	
Total disbursements			$ 383,967 33
Balance			$ 409,180 78

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages		$ 700 00	
Loans on collaterals		500 00	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies		385 06	
Premium notes on policies in force		1,357 09	
Book value of stocks and bonds		254,614 21	
Cash in company's office		49,861 50	
Cash in bank		42,336 33	
Bills receivable		8,642 47	
Agents' debit balances		84,286 26	
Total			$ 442,682 92
Deduct ledger liabilities—			
Agents' credit balances	$ 33,502 14		
			33,502 14
Total net ledger assets			$ 409,180 78

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued			$ 2,109 99
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value			2,559 79
	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.	
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 50,068 47	$ 66,637 02	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	13,596 55	31,650 81	
Totals	$ 63,665 02	$ 98,287 83	
Deduct cost of collection of same	12,733 00	19,657 57	
	$50,932 02	$ 78,630 26	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			129,562 28
Furniture and fixtures, stationery, supplies, etc.			2,000 00
Total assets			$ 563,412 84
Deduct non-admitted assets:			
Furniture, fixtures and supplies		$ 20,000 00	
Agents' debit balances unsecured		50,784 12	
Total deductions			70,784 12
Total admitted assets			$ 492,628 72

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 261,588 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	224 00	
Net reserve		$ 261,364 00
Present value of undue installment policies		62,469 00
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 54,500 00	
Total policy claims		54,500 00
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc		3,428 00
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 381,761 00
Surplus		110,867 72
Total liabilities		$ 492,628 72

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	NO. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	6,446	$ 16,055,320 00
Written during 1899	3,257	7,681,485 00
Revived during 1899	23	70,247 00
Totals	9,726	$ 23,807,052 00

Policies terminated—	NO. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.		
By death	51	$ 163,178 00		
By surrender	11	48,762 00		
By lapse	1,880	3,248,896 00		
By change and decrease	16	169,236 00		
By not being taken	400	1,003,655 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			2,358	4,633,727 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899			7,368	$ 19,173,325 00

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 201,833 24
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		125,966 58
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 18,663 05	
Profit and loss items	9,035 31	
		9,627 74
Cost of insurance		157,063 00
Reserves released by surrender and lapse, of which $16,300.00 was from policies upon which three years' premiums had not been paid		38,761 00
Total credits		$ 533,251 56
Insurance expenses incurred	$ 244,,063 22	
		$ 244,063 22
Interest required to maintain reserve		12,325 00
Death losses incurred	$ 163,178 00	
Less re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	800 00	
		162,378 00
Surrender and lapse values allowed		3,308 78
Dividends to policy-holders		308 84
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year		110,867 72
Total debits		$ 533,251 56

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	87	$ 222,925 00
Written during 1899	56	110,709 00
Terminated during 1899	11	34,283 00
In force December 31, 1899	132	299,351 00
Losses incurred during 1899	----------	None.
Losses paid during 1899	----------	None.
Premiums collected during 1899	----------	5,690 13

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York City. Re-incorporated 1899. Commenced Business 1869.

RICHARD MORGAN, President. CHARLES S. GAUBERT, Secretary.

Cash capital, $100,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 333,420 41

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 200,311 53	
Renewal premiums	248,327 43	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	1,241 98	
Surrender values applied to running premiums, first year premiums	1,206 75	
Total premium income		$ 451,087 69
Interest on mortgage loans		3,497 78
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		55 11
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		4,502 15
Interest on other debts due the company		1,317 40
Profit on sales of real estate and securities		356 25
From all other sources		35,796 80
Total income		496,613 18
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 830,033 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 148,655 85	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 148,655 85
Premium notes voided by lapse		381 10
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		1,241 98
Surrender values paid in cash		152 70
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums		1,206 75
Advanced payments applied and returned		1,045 59
Advance premiums received with application, applied and returned to rejected applicants		33,294 57
Total paid policy-holders	$ 185,978 54	
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $120,432.14; renewals, $7,904.08		128,336 22
Salaries and allowances for agencies		17,759 53
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		28,478 37
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		7,368 00
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		6,866 15
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses		1,466 02
Rents		6,570 04
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage		5,963 58
Legal expenses		4,055 33
All other expenses		16,879 88
Total disbursements		$ 409,721 66
Balance		$ 420,311 93

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages	$ 73,000 00	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	316 00	
Premium notes on policies in force	3,687 92	
Book value of stocks and bonds	28,744 43	
Cash in company's office	915 56	
Cash in bank	43,815 95	
Bills receivable	1,210 73	
Agents' debit balances	16,621 34	
Total		$ 420,311 93

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued		900 62
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		4,598 82

	New Business.	Renewals.
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 204 98	$ 10,277 41
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	3,103 74	36,196 32
Totals	$ 3,308 72	$ 46,473 73
Deduct cost of collection of same	661 74	9,294 75
	$ 2,646 98	$ 37,178 98

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		39,825 96
Total assets		$ 465,637 33
Deduct non-admitted assets—		
Agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 16,621 34	
Bills receivable unsecured	1,210 73	
Total deductions		17,832 07
Total admitted assets		$ 447,805 26

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 250,367 00	
Special liability on account of deficient premiums	306 00	
Net reserve		$ 250,673 00
Premium notes or loans on policies and other obligations in excess of the net value of their policy		2,585 50
Death losses reported but no proofs received	$ 1,000 00	
Policy claims resisted by the company	15,000 00	
Total policy claims		16,000 00
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		9,372 69
Premiums paid in advance		941 60
Disability trust fund account		211 00
Premiums paid on policies applied for		742 86
Agents' credit balances		3,290 85
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 283,817 50

Surplus		$ 163,987 76
Capital stock paid up		100,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 447,805 26

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	4,278	$ 12,235,549 00
Written during 1899	1,683	6,759,000 00
Revived during 1899	29	100,000 00
Totals	5,990	$ 19,094,549 00

Policies terminated—	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.		
By death	48	$ 147,016 00		
By lapse	672	2,122,533 00		
By not being taken	172	722,000 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			892	2,991,549 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899			5,098	$ 16,103,000 00

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	60	$ 169,000 00
Written during 1899	237	948,500 00
Terminated during 1899	84	310,500 00
In force Deeember 31, 1899	213	807,000 00
Losses unpaid during 1898	----------	None.
Losses incurred during 1899	1	5,000 00
Losses paid during 1899	----------	5,000 00
Premiums collected during 1899	----------	20,540 94

CAROLINA BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Located at Raleigh, N. C. Incorporated 1898. Commenced Business 1898.

S. B. ALEXANDER, President. S. A. ASHE, Secretary.

Cash capital, none.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 214 00

INCOME.

Membership fees	$ 1,070 70		
Assessments Nos. 1 and 2	904 25		
Subsequent year's assessments or premiums—expense, $368.00; mortuary, $184.00	552 00		
Total premium income		$ 2,526 95	
Total income			2,526 95
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 2,740 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

aid death claims or installments	$ 840 90		
Net amount paid for death claims or installments		$ 840 90	
Total paid policy-holders	$ 840 90		
ommissions and bonuses paid to agents, first year's dues, assessments or premiums		458 10	
alaries of officers and home office employees		50 00	
ledical examiners' fees and inspections		197 00	
nsurance Department fees and agents' licenses		296 31	
ents		56 66	
dvertising, printing, stationery and postage		229 03	
ll other expenses		133 60	
Total disbursements			$ 2,261 60
Balance			$ 479 35

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ash in company's office		$ 15 38	
ash in bank		463 97	
ills receivable		150 00	
Total			$ 629 35
educt ledger liabilities—			
Borrowed money		$ 150 00	
			$ 150 00
Total net ledger assets			$ 479 35

LIABILITIES.

eath losses resisted by the company	$ 426 35	
Total policy claims		426 35
mergency fund		53 00
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 479 35

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
olicies and additions in force December 31, 1898	214	$ 214,000 00
ritten during 1899	167	167,000 00
Totals	381	$ 381,000 00

olicies terminated—	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.	
By death	6	$ 6,000 00	
By lapse	88	88,000 00	
Total policies terminated during 1899			94 / 94,000 00
olicies in force December 31, 1899			287 / $ 287,000 00

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING YEAR OF STATEMENT.

alance to protect contracts at beginning of said year		$ 214 00
nd earnings—		
Expense (net receipts and changes in item 7, liabilities)	$ 1,070 70	

Mortuary (net receipts and changes in item 7, liabilities, and changes in item 15, assets)	$ 1,456 25	
		$ 2,526 95
Total credits		$ 2,740 95
Expenses incurred—		
Insurance (amounts paid and change in item 5, liabilities)	$ 458 10	
Investment (handling investments, real estate repairs, taxes and expenses)	962 60	
		1,420 70
Death losses and claims incurred (paid—adjusted with change in liability for unpaid)		840 90
Balance to protect contracts at end of said year		479 35
Total debits		$ 2,740 95

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No Policies.	Amount.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	214	$ 214,000 00
Written during 1899	167	167,000 00
Terminated during 1899	94	94,000 00
In force December 31, 1899	287	287,000 00
Losses incurred during 1899	6	5,840 90
Losses paid during 1899	1	840 90
Premiums collected during 1899		2,528 95

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Located at New York City. Incorporated 1859. Commenced Business 1859.

JAMES W. ALEXANDER, President. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Cash capital, $100,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $241,604,322 61

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 6,001,218 11	
Renewal premiums	32,934,820 73	
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	719,162 57	
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	1,829,413 00	
Received for annuities	883,280 39	
Less amount paid for re-insurance	1,080 45	
Total premium income		$42,366,814 35
Rents		2,027,742 45

Interest on mortgage loans	$ 1,719,321 04	
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds	6,107,289 69	
Interest on other debts due the company	1,363,966 27	
From all other sources, profit and loss	293,067 06	
Total income		$ 53,878,200 86
Aggregate last balance and income		$295,482,523 47

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$13,845,366 82	
Paid for matured endowments and additions	1,409,352 31	
Paid for installment death claims	26,116 03	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$15,280,835 16
Paid to annuitants		586,358 58
Cash dividends paid policy-holders		2,335,647 11
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		719,162 57
Surrender values paid in cash		3,356,125 02
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance		1,829,413 00
Total paid policy-holders	$ 24,107,541 44	
Interest or dividends to stockholders		7,000 00
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $3,082,545 13; renewals, $2,153,072.57; annuities, $27,914.66		5,263,532 36
Salaries and allowances for agencies		357,252 00
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		777,058 44
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		391,630 52
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		334,283 85
Taxes on real estate and investments		400,589 04
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses		47,334 02
Repairs and expenses on real estate		530,661 38
Rents		357,684 15
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage		495,346 69
Legal expenses, traveling expenses and Guarantee Co. bonds		260,955 80
All other expenses		1,552,056 30
Total disbursements		34,882,925 99
Balance		$260,599,597 48

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$38,632,227 11	
Loans on mortgages	36,994,231 92	
Loans on collaterals	17,134,800 00	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	2,671,489 17	
Book value of stocks and bonds	146,056,848 55	
Cash in company's office	17,870 03	
Cash in bank	7,293,359 40	
Cash in hands Trust Company at interest	10,960,642 31	
Agents' balances	643,128 99	
All other	195,000 00	
Total net ledger assets		$260,599,597 48

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued	2,685,975 87
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value	11,626,133 45

	New Business.	Renewals.	
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 1,247,390 00	$2,638,200 00	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	210,638 00	2,305,346 00	
Totals	$ 1,458,028 00	$4,943,546 00	
Deduct cost of collection of same	874,817 00	247,177 00	
	$ 583,211 00	$4,696,369 00	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			$ 5,279,580 00
Total assets			$280,191,286 80
Deduct non-admitted assets—			
Commuted commissions	$ 195,000 00		
Agents' balances	643,128 99		
Total deductions			838,128 99
Total admitted assets			$279,353,157 81

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899	$216,384,975 00	
Net reserve		$216,384,975 00
Present value of undue installment policies		310,376 00
Matured endowments due and unpaid	$ 223,552 37	
Death losses due and unpaid	160,383 66	
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	115,575 00	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	1,526,919 72	
Policy claims resisted by the company	148,850 00	
Due and unpaid on annuities and installment policies	58,103 28	
Total policy claims		2,233,385 03
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		105,553 00
Under debenture bonds		39,520 00
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 29,073,809 03
Surplus		60,179,348 78
Capital stock paid up		100,000 00
Total liabilities		$279,353,157 81

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	323,775	$ 987,157,134 00
Written during 1899	60,776	199,199,627 00
Revived during 1899	1,176	4,102,205 00
Totals	385,717	$ 1,190,458,966 00

Policies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.
By death	3,878	$14,225,950 00
By maturity	421	1,580,425 00
By expiry	556	3,027,150 00
By surrender	7,299	24,672,018 00
By lapse	15,157	42,457,092 00

By change and decrease		$ 612,192 00	
By not being taken	10,802	49,467,717 00	
Total policies terminated during 1899			38,110 $ 136,042,544 00
olicies in force December 31, 1899			347,607 $ 1,054,416,422 00

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
olicies in force December 31, 1898	2,905	$ 6,179,714 00
Vritten during 1899	736	1,605,396 00
erminated during 1899	407	1,044,105 00
n force December 31, 1899	3,234	6,741,005 00
osses unpaid December 31, 1898	3	3,500 00
osses incurred during 1899	41	103,055 00
osses paid during 1899	41	104,455 00
remiums collected during 1899		193,782 81

EQUITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

ocated at Staunton, Va. Incorporated 1888. Commenced Business 1888.

Cash capital, $6,000.

mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 113,145 09

INCOME.

remiums on new policies	$ 11,491 74		
enewal premiums	28,741 28		
ividends applied to pay running premiums	840 16		
rrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	3,086 66		
Total premium income		$ 44,159 84	
ents		1,330 59	
rofit on sales of real estate and securities		112 00	
Total income			45,602 43
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 158,747 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

id for losses and additions	$ 18,518 30		
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 18,518 30	
ividends applied to purchase paid up insurance		840 16	
rrender values paid in cash		2,703 21	
Total paid policy-holders	$ 22,061 67		
mmissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $5,261.72; renewals, $1,786.79		7,038 51	
laries and allowances for agencies		4,920 86	

Salaries of officers and home-office employees	$ 3,600 00	
Medical examiners' fees and inspections	1,257 51	
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses	441 82	
Taxes on real estate and investments	229 51	
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses	672 00	
Repairs and expenses on real estate	24 05	
Rents	600 00	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	675 84	
Legal expeuses	781 47	
All other expenses	1,441 57	
Total disbursements		$ 43,744 81
Balance		$ 115,002 71

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 5,388 32	
Loans on mortgages	7,988 32	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	151 14	
Premium notes on policies in force	7,894 09	
Book value of stocks and bonds	62,000 00	
Cash in company's office	235 96	
Cash in bank	6,472 91	
Bills receivable	8,800 00	
Agents' debit balances	17,506 83	
Total		$ 116,437 57
Deduct ledger liabilities—		
Deferred purchase bonds for real estate	$ 1,434 86	
		1,434 86
Total net ledger assets		$ 115,002 71

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued		1,285 34

	New Business.	Renewals.
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	$	$ 9,148 96
Totals	$	$ 9,148 96
Deduct cost of collection of same		914 90
	$	$ 8,234 06

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		8,234 06
Total assets		$ 124,522 1
Deduct non-admitted assets—		
Loans on personal security	$ 8,800 00	
Premium notes or loans and net premiums in excess of reserve on policies	2,368 27	
Agents' debit balances unsecured	7,385 90	
Total deductions		18,554 1
Total admitted assets		$ 105,967 9

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 65,227 17	
Net reserve		$ 65,227 17
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 1,000 00	
Policy claims resisted by the company	3,250 00	
Total policy claims		4,250 00
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		800 00
Premiums paid in advance		37 04
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 70,314 21
Surplus		29,653 73
Capital stock paid up		6,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 105,967 94

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	2,530	$ 4,836,000 00
Written during 1899	428	627,000 00
Revived during 1899	81	104,500 00
Totals	3,039	$ 5,567,500 00

Policies terminated—	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
By death	14	$ 20,000 00
By expiry	1,201	2,832,500 00
By surrender	48	94,000 00
By lapse	211	352,000 00
By change and decrease		8,260 00
Total policies terminated during 1899	1,474	$ 3,306,760 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899	1,565	$ 2,260,739 82

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	587	$ 821,500 00
Written during 1899	207	253,000 00
Terminated during 1899	190	231,000 00
In force December 31, 1899	604	843,500 00
Losses incurred during 1899	1	1,000 00
Losses paid during 1899	1	500 00
Premiums collected during 1899		15,233 00

Number of agents working in the State for company during year, 8.

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Located at Philadelphia, Pa. Incorporated 1878. Commenced Business 1879.

L. G. FOUSE, President. W. S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 2,269,393 80

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 417,795 96	
Renewal premiums	1,475,177 63	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	25,285 54	
Surrender values applied to pay running expenses	38 54	
Total premium income		$ 1,918,297 67
Rents		61,211 69
Interest on mortgage loans		14,829 69
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		11,644 89
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		16,084 24
Interest on other debts due the company		7,064 58
Interest on deferred premiums		7,589 76
Profit on sales of real estate and securities		1,673 42
From all other sources		9,891 91
Total income		2,048,287 85
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 4,317,681 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 881,922 56	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 881,922 56
Cash dividends paid policy-holders		11,763 71
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		25,285 54
Surrender values paid in cash		63,124 65
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums		38 54
Total paid policy-holders	$ 982,135 00	
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $199,495.95; renewals, $79,820.49		279,316 44
Salaries and allowances for agencies		72,915 99
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		120,549 14
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		48,479 53
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		27,503 54
Taxes on real estate and investments		14,606 86
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses		6,946 14
Repairs and expenses on real estate		12,409 30
Rents		47,552 63

Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	$ 54,253 21	
Legal expenses	12,157 44	
All other expenses	34,981 65	
Total disbursements		$ 1,713,806 87
Balance		$ 2,603,874 78

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 1,202,946 46	
Loans on mortgages	222,487 00	
Loans on collaterals	74,881 40	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	162,007 99	
Premium notes on policies in force	65,891 57	
Book value of stocks and bonds	544,661 57	
Cash in company's office	230 92	
Cash in bank	92,044 02	
Bills receivable	12,765 23	
Agents' debit balances	213,692 50	
Due from other companies	14,700 65	
Total		$ 2,606,309 31
Deduct ledger liabilities—		
Agents' credit balances	$ 1,145 84	
All other	1,288 69	
		2,434 53
Total net ledger assets		$ 2,603,874 78

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued		13,562 76
Market value of real estate over book value		106,859 62
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		13,368 77

	New Business.	Renewals.
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 52,084 88	$ 41,373 86
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	59,998 72	281,794 01
Totals	$ 112,083 60	$ 323,167 87
Deduct cost of collection of same	56,041 80	24,237 59
	$ 56,041 80	$ 298,930 28

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		354,972 08
Total assets		$ 3,092,638 01
Deduct non-admitted assets—		
Agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 158,983 28	
Bills receivable unsecured	12,765 23	
All other	30,876 59	
Total deductions		202,625 10
Total admitted assets		$ 2,890,012 91

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 2,034,516 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	1,690 00	
Net reserve		$ 2,032,826 00
Present value of undue installment policies		23,143 41
Death losses due and unpaid	$ 5,000 00	
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	88,350 77	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	40,397 38	
Policy claims resisted by the company	11,000 00	
Total policy claims		144,748 15
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		181 38
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		2,012 08
Premiums paid in advance		1,470 53
Surrender values claimable		4,708 00
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 2,209,089 55
Surplus		680,923 36
Total liabilities		$ 2,890,012 91

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	33,268	$ 75,045,844 00
Written during 1899	8,002	16,218,281 00
Revived during 1899	75	198,153 00
Changed and increased during 1899	420	1,115,424 00
Totals	41,765	$ 92,577,702 00

Policies terminated—	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.		
By death	376	$ 869,611 00		
By expiry	108	159,000 00		
By surrender	154	350,500 00		
By lapse	5,481	12,900,226 00		
By change and decrease	420	1,115,424 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			6,539	15,394,761 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899			35,226	$ 77,182,941 00
Policies re-insured			25	168,000 00

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 804,768 08
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		708,393 40
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 120,413 44	
Profit and loss items	22,021 79	
		98,391 65
Cost of insurance		669,068 00
Reserves released by surrender and lapse, of which $51,077.10 was from policies upon which three years' premiums had not been paid		121,603 92
Total credits		$ 2,402,225 05

Insurance expenses incurred	$ 706,330 54	
Investment expenses incurred	27,016 16	
		$ 733,346 70
Interest required to maintain reserve		70,626 11
Death losses incurred	$ 869,611 30	
Less re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses and reserves released by death of annuitants	57,384 24	
		812,227 06
Surrender and lapse values allowed		67,871 19
Dividends to policy-holders		37,230 63
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year		680,923 36
Total debits		$ 2,402,225 05

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	821	$ 1,465,410 00
Written during 1899	94	138,807 00
Terminated during 1899	135	246,910 50
In force December 31, 1899	780	1,357,306 50
Losses unpaid December 31, 1898	1	3,000 00
Losses incurred during 1899	16	31,114 13
Losses paid during 1899	15	30,114 13
Premiums collected during 1899		37,746 00

Number of agents working in State for company during year, 20.

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.

Located at Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1866. Commenced Business 1867.

GEORGE E. KEENEY, President. CHARLES H. BACALL, Secretary.

Cash capital, $250,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 2,483,778 62

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 146,275 75	
Renewal premiums	1,825,083 83	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	78,949 47	
Total premium income		$ 2,050,309 05
Rents		13,263 21
Interest on mortgage loans		9,359 03
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		4,177 49

Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds	$ 16,467 07	
Interest on other debts due the company	49,959 99	
Interest on deferred premiums	702 00	
From all other sources	33,205 63	
Total income		$ 2,176,941 47
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 4,660,720 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 1,524,716 54	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 1,524,716 54
Cash dividends paid policy-holders		11,227 39
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		78,949 47
Surrender values paid in cash		752 00
Total paid policy-holders	$ 1,615,645 40	
Interest or dividends to stockholders		30,000 00
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $81,198.26; renewals, $43,573.98		124,772 24
Salaries and allowances for agencies		7,470 34
Salaries of officers and home office employees		62,145 64
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		15,367 55
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		19,933 50
Taxes on real estate and investments		5,060 17
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses		3,667 25
Repairs and expenses on real estate		1,934 49
Rents		8,571 40
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage		19,560 33
Legal expenses		3,974 36
All other expenses		22,346 42
Total disbursements		1,942,449 09
Balance		$ 2,718,271 00

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 265,744 99	
Loans on mortgages	278,400 00	
Loans on collaterals	7,700 00	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	60,616 50	
Premium notes on policies in force	51,699 65	
Book value of stocks and bonds	429,348 24	
Cash in company's office	5,019 80	
Cash in bank	437,369 00	
Bills receivable	1,000 00	
Agents' debit balances	420 62	
All other (safety funds in Security Company of Hartford, Conn.)	1,180,952 20	
Total net ledger assets		$ 2,718,271 00

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued	13,067 52
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value	640 63

	New Business.	Renewals.	
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 19,565 83	$	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	39,222 95		
Totals	$ 58,788 78	$	
Deduct cost of collection of same	35,273 26		
	$ 23,515 52	$	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			$ 23,515 52
Premiums in course of collection in Safety Trust Department			326,500 00
Total assets			$ 3,081,994 67
Deduct non-admitted assets—			
Premium notes in excess of reserve		$ 1,952 25	
Depreciation in real estate		23,154 00	
Mortgage loan		1,400 00	
In safety funds		81,960 00	
Agents' debit balances unsecured		420 62	
Bills receivable unsecured		1,000 00	
Total deductions			108,486 87
Total admitted assets			$ 2,973,507 80

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 300,816 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	2,154 00	
Net reserve		$ 298,662 00
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 293,787 00	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	80,000 00	
Policy claims resisted by the company	12,000 00	
	$ 385,787 00	
Deduct re-insurance	7,043 00	
Total policy claims		378,744 00
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		3,000 00
Premiums paid in advance		2,651 05
Reserve stipulated premiums, $191,341.36, less deferred premiums, $105,911.45		85,429 91
Reserve safety fund policies		176,062 17
Reserve mortality fund policies		45,831 04
Net safety funds in Security Company of Hartford, Conn.		1,098,992 20
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 2,089,372 37
Surplus		634,135 43
Capital stock paid up		250,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 2,973,507 80

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	42,464	$ 85,774,005 00
Written during 1899	3,628	6,283,098 00
Totals	46,092	$ 92,057,103 00

Policies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.
By death	685	$ 1,582,631 00
By expiry	1	1,000 00
By surrender	4	1,342 00
By lapse	4,933	9,659,600 00
Total policies terminated during 1899	6,209	12,608,673 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899	39,883	$ 79,448,430 00
Policies re-insured		10,000 00

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(*Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest*).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 806,343 56
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		384,914 06
Interests, rents, etc., earned	$ 96,515 03	
Profit and loss items	75,649 19	
		20,865 84
Cost of insurance		1,682,965 33
Reserves released by surrender and lapse		697 00
Total credits		$ 2,895,785 79
Insurance expenses incurred	$ 335,420 90	
Investment expenses incurred	6,994 95	
		$ 342,415 85
Interest required to maintain reserve		13,837 29
Death losses incurred	$ 1,577,463 05	
Less re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses and reserves released by death of annuitants	42,994 69	
		1,534,468 36
Surrender and lapse values allowed		752 00
Dividends to policy-holders		90,176 86
Dividends to stockholders		30,000 00
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year		884,135 43
Total debits		$ 2,895,785 79

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	526	$ 1,252,000 00
Written during 1899	94	273,500 00
Terminated during 1899	47	98,500 00
In force December 31, 1899	573	1,427,000 00
Losses unpaid December 31, 1898	4	12,144 49
Losses incurred during 1899	8	18,000 00
Losses paid during 1899	10	25,144 49
Premiums collected during 1899		34,767 98

Number of agents working in State for company during year, 8.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

Located at Richmond, Va. Incorporated 1871. Commenced Business 1871.

G. A. WALKER, President. JAMES W. PEGRAM, Secretary.

Cash capital, $100,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 800,945 18

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies, renewal premiums	$ 928,071 79		
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	6,698 74		
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	3,130 26		
Total premium income		$ 937,900 79	
Rents		2,304 48	
Interest on mortgage loans, interest on collateral loans and premium notes, interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, interest on other debts due the company		45,020 64	
Total income			985,225 91
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,786,171 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 308,259 28		
Paid for matured endowments and additions	10,755 51		
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 319,014 79	
Cash dividends paid policy-holders		13,419 92	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		6,698 74	
Surrender values paid in cash		60,781 25	
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance		3,130 26	
Total paid policy-holders	$ 403,044 96		
Interest or dividends to stockholders		17,724 00	
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents		253,175 15	
Salaries and allowances for agencies		105,350 93	
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		62,714 36	
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		25,875 99	
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses, taxes on real estate and investments, insurance Department fees and agents' licenses, repairs and expenses on real estate		20,411 99	
Rents		8,584 19	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage		14,175 41	
Legal expenses		6,407 51	
All other expenses		18,897 50	
Total disbursements			936,361 90
Balance			$ 849,809 19

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 41,524 61	
Loans on mortgages	509,032 10	
Loans on collaterals	48,334 15	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	42,091 56	
Book value of stocks and bonds	115,244 81	
Cash in company's office	10,491 88	
Cash in bank	74,128 00	
Bills receivable	9,485 58	
Total		$ 850,332 69
Deduct ledger liabilities—		
Agents' credit balances	$ 150 00	
All other	373 50	
		523 50
Total net ledger assets		$ 849,809 19

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued			21,459 54
Market value of real estate over book value			13,725 39
	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.	
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$	$ 6,909 63	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	3,262 60	120,791 08	
Totals	$ 3,262 60	$ 127,880 71	
Deduct cost of collection of same	1,631 30	18,491 15	
	$ 1,631 30	$ 109,389 56	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			111,020 86
Total assets			$ 996,014 98
Deduct non-admitted assets—			
Depreciation bonds and stocks		$ 1,026 31	
Bills receivable unsecured		4,328 63	
Total deductions			5,354 94
Total admitted assets			$ 990,660 04

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 641,421 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	169 00	
Net reserve		$ 641,252 00
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	19,309 00	
Deduct re-insurance	5,000 00	
Total policy claims		14,309 00
Premiums paid in advance		51 40
Special reserve		100,000 00
All other		3,609 00
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 759,221 40

urplus		$ 131,438 64
apital stock paid up		100,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 990,660 04

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
olicies and additions in force December 31, 1898	197,805	$ 20,695,924 00
ritten during 1899	119,069	9,154,719 00
evived during 1899	3,019	310,605 00
Totals	319,893	$ 29,161,248 00
Total policies terminated during 1899	97,329	7,604,777 00
olicies in force December 31, 1899	222,564	$ 22,556,471 00
olicies re-insured	8	20,000 00

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

urplus at beginning of the year		$ 169,690 99
oading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		619,591 92
terest, rents, etc., earned	$ 110,169 81	
ofit and loss items	40,584 21	
		69,585 60
ost of insurance (estimated)		283,390 28
eserves released by surrender and lapse (estimated)		175,830 05
Total credits		$ 1,179,417 64
vestment expenses incurred	501,582 27	
		$ 501,582 27
terest required to maintain reserve		30,091 56
ath losses incurred	$ 333,129 00	
ss re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	22,187 00	
		310,942 00
rrender and lapse values allowed		67,520 51
vidends to policy-holders		20,118 66
vidends to stockholders		17,724 00
uarantee fund and surplus at end of year		231,438 64
Total debits		$ 1,179,417 64

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
licies in force December 31, 1898	26,861	$ 3,205,652 00
itten during 1899	32,253	2,433,899 00
rminated during 1899	22,117	1,588,236 00
force December 31, 1899	36,997	4,051,315 00
sses unpaid December 31, 1898	2	2,600 00
sses incurred during 1899	571	49,157 00
sses paid during 1899	569	48,068 00
emiums collected during 1899		128,890 29

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Located at Baltimore, Md. Incorporated 1864. Commenced Business 1865

WM. H. BLACKFORD, President. JOHN W. HANSON, Secretary.

Cash capital, $100,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 1,862,338.1

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies, Renewal premiums	$ 204,252 26	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	12,917 13	
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	1,220 48	
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums	65 64	
Received for annuities	1,000 00	
Total premium income		$ 219,455 51
Rents		10,424 95
Interest on mortgage loans		14,476 00
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		979 22
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		57,462 02
Interest on other debts due the company		4,324 91
Profit on sales of real estate and securities		4,693 39
From all other sources		475 45
Total income		312,271 4
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 2,174,609 6

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 149,598 03	
Paid for matured endowments and additions	8,143 00	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 157,741 03
Paid to annuitants		657 16
Cash dividends paid policy-holders		444 98
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		11,696 65
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		1,220 48
Surrender values paid in cash		10,025 41
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums		65 64
Total paid policy-holders	$ 181,945 11	
Interest or dividends to stockholders		6,000 00
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $16,749.61; renewals, $8,585.61		25,335 22
Salaries and allowances for agencies		8,782 03
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		22,220 65
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		3,277 50
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		2,428 63
Taxes on real estate and investments		2,969 39
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses		499 40
Rents		185 00

dvertising, printing, stationery and postage	$ 4,217 21	
egal expenses	1,685 15	
l other expenses	8,417 14	
Total disbursements		$ 267,868 67
Balance		$ 1,906,740.93

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ook value of real estate	$ 228,964 00	
oans on mortgages	242,940 00	
oans on collaterals	32,500 00	
oans to policy-holders on this company's policies	71,077 00	
remium notes on policies in force	17,838 95	
ook value of stocks and bonds	1,263,048 23	
ash in company's office	3,988 54	
ash in bank	27,902 50	
gents' debit balances	3,041 37	
l other	16,832 51	
Total		$ 1,908,133 30
educt ledger liabilities—		
Agents' credit balances	$ 1,276 45	
All other	115 92	
		1,392 37
Total net ledger assets		$ 1,906,740 93

OTHER ASSETS.

nterest and rents due and accrued		12,462 20
arket value of bonds and stocks over book value		85,564 92

	New Business.	Renewals.
oss premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 14,710 39	$
oss deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	19,524 11	
Totals	$ 34,234 50	$
educt cost of collection of same	6,846 90	
	$ 27,387 60	$

et amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		27,387 60
Total assets		$ 2,032,155 65
educt non-admitted assets—		
Furniture	$ 657 77	
Depreciation real estate	1,514 20	
Agents' debit balances unsecured	3,041 37	
All other	12,504 17	
Total deductions		17,717 51
Total admitted assets		$ 2,014,438 14

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 1,703,841 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	32,748 00	
Net reserve		$ 1,672,855 0
Matured endowments due and upaid	$ 219 66	
Death losses due and unpaid	2,031 98	
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	30,494 56	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	5,900 00	
Total policy claims		38,646 2
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		5,553 6
Premiums paid in advance		549
All other		1,392
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 1,718,996 2
Surplus		195,441 8
Capital stock paid up		100,000 0
Total liabilities		$ 2,014,438

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	3,491	$ 6,907,666
Written during 1899	618	1,049,931
Revived during 1899	4	5,000
Correction		918
Totals	4,113	$ 7,963,515

Policies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.		
By death	76	$ 160,257 00		
By maturity	3	8,143 00		
By expiry		1,685 00		
By surrender	42	44,604 00		
By lapse	223	433,896 00		
By change and decrease	5	7,755 00		
By not being taken	60	82,000 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			409	738,340
Policies in force December 31, 1899			3,704	$ 7,225,175
Policies re-insured				320,000

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies in force December 31, 1898 (estimated)	158	$ 247,685
Written during 1899	86	107,140
Terminated during 1899	49	64,100
In force December 31, 1899 (estimated)	195	290,725
Losses incurred during 1899	3	2,650
Losses paid during 1899	2	1,650
Premiums collected during 1899		9,829

Number of agents working in State for company during year, 27.

MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.

ocated at Detroit, Mich. Incorporated 1867. Commenced Business 1867.

O. R. LOOKER, President. JAMES H. CUMMINS, Secretary.

Cash capital, $250,000.

mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 5,638,171 93

INCOME.

remiums on new policies	$ 162,216 52		
enewal premiums	871,058 34		
ividends applied to pay running premiums	25,801 83		
ividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	14,191 47		
urrender values applied to pay running premiums	7,736 53		
Total premium income		$ 1,081,004 69	
ents		20,033 35	
nterest on mortgage loans		279,058 26	
nterest on collateral loans and premium notes		48,366 42	
nterest and dividends on stocks and bonds		1,500 00	
nterest on other debts due the company		4,787 85	
rofit on sales of real estate and securities		2,798 56	
rom all other sources		352 43	
Total income			1,437,901 56
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 7,076,073 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

aid for losses and additions	$ 311,714 48		
aid for matured endowments and additions	75,804 26		
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 387,518 74	
remium notes		4,170 00	
ash dividends paid policy-holders		11,404 97	
ividends applied to pay running premiums		25,801 83	
ividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		14,191 47	
urrender values paid in cash		123,089 16	
urrender values applied to pay running premiums		7,736 53	
ll other		36,408 49	
Total paid policy-holders	$ 610,321 19		
nterest or dividends to stockholders		25,000 00	
ommissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $110,885.53; renewals, $54,191.49		165,077 02	
alaries and allowances for agencies		37,983 42	
alaries of officers and home-office employees		44,426 55	
edical examiners' fees and inspections		14,208 98	
axes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		18,777 14	

Taxes on real estate and investments	$ 7,874 83	
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses	1,047 68	
Repairs and expenses on real estate	9,569 64	
Rents	10,915 05	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	21,789 06	
Legal expenses	9,162 89	
All other expenses	32,995 93	
Total disbursements		$ 1,009,149 3
Balance		$ 6,066,924 1

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 395,398 65	
Loans on mortgages	4,766,437 39	
Loans on collaterals	300 00	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	576,131 06	
Premium notes on policies in force	83,345 33	
Book value of stocks and bonds	25,000 00	
Cash in company's office	37,711 13	
Cash in bank	180,251 72	
Agents' debit balances	2,934 83	
Total		$ 6,067,510 1
Deduct ledger liabilities—		
Agents' credit balances	$ 586 00	
		586 0
Total net ledger assets		$ 6,066,924 1

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued		139,357 6
Market value of real estate over book value		13,728 5
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		3,500 0

	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 32,934 47	$ 27,147 75
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	23,308 71	28,428 96
Totals	$ 56,243 18	$ 55,576 71
Deduct cost of collection of same	33,745 91	3,334 60
	$ 22,497 27	$ 52,242 11

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		74,739 3
Total assets		$ 6,298,249 6
Deduct non-admitted assets—		
Premium notes or loans and net premiums in excess of reserve	$ 1,496 85	
Total deductions		1,496 8
Total admitted assets		$ 6,296,752 8

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the American Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 5,950,850 77	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	24,700 00	
Net reserve		$ 5,926,150 77
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		650 68
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		6,909 16
Premiums paid in advance		20,199 72
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 5,953,910 33
Surplus		92,842 47
Capital stock paid up		250,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 6,296,752 80

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	15,822	$ 29,905,621 42
Written during 1899	5,019	7,398,116 24
Revived during 1899	31	114,375 37
Changed and increased during 1899	462	875,287 05
Totals	21,334	$ 38,293,400 08

Policies terminated—	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.		
By death	141	$ 324,263 15		
By expiry	93	246,928 59		
By surrender	429	564,360 49		
By lapse	1,534	3,031,314 20		
By change and decrease	488	1,351,924 37		
By not being taken	481	876,733 96		
Total policies terminated during 1899			3,166	6,395,524 76
Policies in force December 31, 1899			18,168	$ 31,897,875 32

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 382,533 00
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		259,736 16
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 347,613 72	
Profit and loss items	57,466 40	
		290,147 32
Cost of insurance		308,493 00
Reserves released by surrender and lapse, of which $65,744.00 was from policies upon which three years' premiums had not been paid		237,182 74
Total credits		$ 1,478,092 22
Insurance expenses incurred	$ 330,468 41	
Investment expenses incurred	40,376 32	
		$ 370,844 73

Interest required to maintain reserve		$ 266,721 6
Death losses incurred	$ 307,888 15	
Less re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	84,688 74	
		223,199 4
Surrender and lapse values allowed		198,079 8
Dividends to policy-holders		51,404 1
Dividends to stockholders		25,000 0
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year		342,842 4
Total debits		$ 1,478,092 2

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	62	$ 121,953
Written during 1899	9	25,045
Terminated during 1899	14	41,467
In force Deeember 31, 1899	57	105,532
Losses incurred during 1899	1	150
Losses paid during 1899	1	150
Premiums collected during 1899		2,793

Number of agents working in State for company during year, 1.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF KENTUCKY

Located at Louisville, Ky. Incorporated 1866. Commenced Business 186

GEORGE W. MORRIS, President. DAVID MERIWETHER, Secretary.

Cash capital, $100,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 2,628,418 8

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 145,768 37	
Renewal premiums	348,734 99	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	44,148 75	
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	5,495 81	
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	21,536 53	
Total premium income		$ 565,684 45
Rents		9,766 53
Interest on mortgage loans		90,847 74
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		23,881 52
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		23,883 76

Interest on other debts due the company	$ 4,622 68	
Interest on deferred premiums	101 53	
Profit on sales of securities	1,635 00	
Total income		$ 720,423 21
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 3,348,842 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 249,099 00	
Paid for matured endowments and additions	37,011 10	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 268,110 10
Paid for additions		184 30
Premium notes voided by lapse		10,923 20
Cash dividends paid policy-holders		7,967 06
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		44,148 75
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		5,495 81
Surrender values paid in cash		49,332 47
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance		21,536 53
Total paid policy-holders	$ 425,698 22	
Interest or dividends to stockholders		7,000 00
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $76,141.94; renewals, $18,122.45		94,264 39
Salaries and allowances for agencies		8,233 53
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		26,157 66
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		15,360 70
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		8,198 62
Taxes on real estate and investments		8,632 93
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses		3,710 82
Repairs and expenses on real estate		6,216 00
Rents		1,239 16
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage		7,928 04
Legal expenses		6,526 91
All other expenses		16,686 58
Total disbursements		635,853 56
Balance		$ 2,712,988 49

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 334,726 14	
Loans on mortgages	1,276,328 35	
Loans on collaterals	100,370 96	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	246,620 02	
Premium notes on policies in force	52,648 10	
Book value of stocks and bonds	618,044 02	
Cash in company's office	1,105 71	
Cash in bank	55,805 39	
Agents' debit balances	26,901 66	
Loans on renewal commissions	1,400 00	
Total		$ 2,713,950 35
Deduct ledger liabilities—		
Agents' credit balances	$ 961 86	
Total net ledger assets		$ 2,712,988 49

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued			$ 121,650 57
Market value of real estate over book value			58,466 24
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value			11,754 23
	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.	
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 24,584 48	$ 6,644 06	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	7,453 86	29,906 61	
Totals	$ 32,038 34	$ 36,550 67	
Deduct cost of collection of same	17,621 09	1,462 01	
	$ 14,417 25	$ 35,088 66	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			49,505 91
Total assets			$ 2,954,365 44
Deduct non-admitted assets—			
Loans on renewal commissions		$ 1,400 00	
Commissions payable to agents		3,313 37	
Depreciation in collateral loans		13,497 94	
Agents' debit balances unsecured		26,901 66	
Total deductions			45,112 97
Total admitted assets			$ 2,909,252 47

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 2,761,706 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	31,962 00	
Net reserve		2,793,668 00
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 16,500 00	
Total policy claims		16,500 00
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		365 34
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		7,500 00
Premiums paid in advance		1,200 00
All other		49,484 22
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 2,868,717 56
Surplus		40,534 91
Total liabilities		$ 2,909,252 47

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	9,121	$ 15,073,880 00
Written during 1899	2,589	4,085,014 00
Revived during 1899	35	67,283 10
Changed and increased during 1899	21	33,500 00
Totals	11,766	$ 19,259,677 10

Policies terminated—	No. Policies	Amount.		
By death	148	$ 265,599 00		
By maturity	24	37,011 10		
By expiry	35	65,000 00		
By surrender	318	489,257 00		
By lapse	1,062	1,980,348 00		
By change and decrease	21	169,762 00		
By not being taken	397	726,550 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			2,005	$ 3,733,527 10
Policies in force December 31, 1899			9,761	$ 15,526,150 00

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

Surplus at beginning of the year			$ 146,111 96
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity			157,942 91
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 148,186 54		
Profit and loss items	31,218 35		
			116,968 19
Cost of insurance			146,846 00
Reserves released by surrender and lapse, of which $110,870.00 was from policies upon which three years' premiums had not been paid			229,926 86
Total credits			$ 797,795 92
Insurance expenses incurred	$ 177,889 21		
Investment expenses incurred	13,873 56		
			$ 191,762 77
Interest required to maintain reserve			108,630 80
Death losses incurred	$ 265,599 00		
Less re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	66,554 00		
			199,045 00
Surrender and lapse values allowed			192,337 00
Dividends to policy-holders			58,486 44
Dividends to stockholders			7,000 00
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year			40,533 91
Total debits			$ 797,795 92

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	298	$ 476,652 00
Written during 1899	54	108,113 00
Terminated during 1899	74	136,110 00
In force December 31, 1899	378	448,655 00
Losses unpaid December 31, 1898	----------	None.
Losses incurred during 1899	2	1,494 00
Losses paid during 1899	2	1,494 00
Premiums collected during 1899	----------	11,382 71

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York City. Incorporated 1842. Commenced Business 1843.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President. ISAAC F. LLOYD, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $256,391,766 33

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 6,909,399 52	
Renewal premiums	30,957,499 42	
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	1,790,971 80	
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	1,710,037 70	
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums	643,829 75	
Received for annuities	2,512,781 03	
Total premium income		$ 44,524,519 22
Rents		1,000,741 65
Interest on mortgage loans		3,445,866 66
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		658,292 63
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		6,700,255 55
Interest on other debts due the company		245,302 62
Interest on deferred premiums		134,797 93
Profit on sales of real estate and securities		1,980,300 95
From all other sources		200,000 00
Total income		58,890,077 21
Aggregate last balance and income		$315,281,843 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 15,629,979 43	
Paid for matured endowments and additions	3,135,647 26	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 18,765,626 69
Paid to annuitants		1,228,230 66
Cash dividends paid policy-holders		267,205 35
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		1,790,971 80
Surrender values paid in cash		1,963,134 60
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums		643,829 75
Surrender values applied to purchase paid up insurance		1,710,037 70
Total paid policy-holders	$ 26,369,036 55	
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $4,722,419.96; renewals, $1,849,670.73; annuities, $115,607.23		6,687,697 92
Salaries and allowances for agencies		1,298,270 98
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		688,045 32
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		481,782 41
Insurance Department fees, taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and agents' licenses		421,018 47
Taxes on real estate and investments		393,990 31

Insurance Department examinations	$ 17,859 36	
Repairs and expenses on real estate	432,085 82	
Rents	175,000 00	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	973,039 29	
Legal expenses	286,048 74	
All other expenses	373,605 51	
Total disbursements		$ 38,597,480 68
Balance		$ 276,684,362 86

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 23,186,525 06	
Loans on mortgages	74,794,821 63	
Loans on collaterals	6,330,000 00	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	4,374,636 66	
Book value of stocks and bonds	154,669,953 06	
Cash in company's office	13,217 90	
Cash in bank	12,999,237 12	
Suspense	3,337 14	
Agents' debit balances	365,436 02	
Total		$276,737,164 59
Deduct ledger liabilities—		
Agents' credit balances	$ 23,023 13	
All other	29,778 60	
		52,801 73
Total net ledger assets		$276,684,362 86

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued		2,616,862 27
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		18,515,508 68

	New Business.	Renewals.
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 56,160 62	$ 2,529,735 77
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	226,654 53	2,051,196 17
Totals	$ 282,815 15	$ 4,580,931 94
Deduct cost of collection of same	192,314 30	274,855 92
	$ 90,500 85	$ 4,306,076 02

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		4,396,576 87
Total assets		$302,213,310 68
Deduct non-admitted assets—		
Suspense	$ 3,337 14	
Agents' debit balances unsecured	365,436 02	
Total deductions		368,773 16
Total admitted assets		$301,844,537 52

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$248,990,420 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	5,811 00	
Net reserve		$248,984,609 00
Matured endowments due and unpaid	$ 239,776 17	
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	879,423 31	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	69,906 00	
Policy claims resisted by the company	306,501 00	
Due and unpaid on annuities and installment policies	97,006 70	
Total policy claims		1,592,613 18
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		87,386 18
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		93,000 00
Premiums paid in advance		235,121 25
Under non-forfeiture clause of lapsed policies		388,081 00
For mortuary bonds		331,178 00
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$251,711,988 61
Surplus		2,180,000 00
Guarantee fund		47,952,548 91
Total liabilities		$301,844,537 52

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	359,758	$ 970,496,975 00
Written during 1899	67,198	162,870,679 00
Revived during 1899	2,203	4,974,809 00
Changed and increased during 1899	86	1,401,383 00
Totals	429,245	$1,139,743,846 00

Policies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.		
By death	4,761	$15,936,360 00		
By maturity	1,001	2,937,117 00		
By expiry	195	869,316 00		
By surrender	8,393	21,872,288 00		
By lapse	17,489	43,395,006 00		
By change and decrease	66	3,486,219 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			31,905	88,496,306 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899			397,340	$1,051,247,540 00
Policies re-insured				1,548,200 00
Annuities in force December 31, 1899			4,694	1,417,671 60

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	2,276	$ 7,702,240 00
Written during 1899	531	869,366 00
Terminated during 1899	168	366,291 00
In force December 31, 1899	2,639	8,205,315 00
Losses unpaid December 31, 1898	3	12,000 00
Losses incurred during 1899	24	50,186 44
Losses paid during 1899	27	62,186 44
Premiums collected during 1899		205,089 41

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ocated at New York. Incorporated 1841. Commenced Business 1845.

JOHN A. MCCALL, President. CHARLES C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

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mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$203,496,049 45

INCOME.

emiums on new policies	$10,356,886 46		
enewal premiums	31,415,221 87		
vidends applied to pay running premiums	347,046 21		
rrender values applied to pay running premiums	19,347 93		
Total premium income		$42,138,502 47	
nts		890,805 01	
terest on mortgage loans		1,862,836 68	
terest on collateral loans and premium notes		952,289 04	
terest and dividends on stocks and bonds		6,365,987 08	
terest on other debts due the company		160,842 98	
Total income			52,371,263 26
Aggregate last balance and income			$255,867,312 71

DISBURSEMENTS.

id for losses and additions	$11,403,771 64		
id for matured endowments and additions	3,104,671 27		
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$14,508,442 91	
id to annuitants		1,514,324 57	
sh dividends paid policy-holders		2,052,428 72	
vidends applied to pay running premiums		347,046 21	
vidends applied to purchase new insurance		369,273 90	
rrender values paid in cash		1,176,676 53	
rrender values applied to pay running premiums		19,347 93	
eserve values paid		2,200,141 46	
vestments paid		19,294 44	
Total paid policy-holders	$22,206,976 67		
mmissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $4,628,066.92; renewals, $955,731.80		5,583,798 72	
laries and allowances for agencies		1,364,999 24	
laries of officers and home-office employees		705,052 00	
edical examiners' fees and inspections		527,799 57	
xes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		395,062 73	
xes on real estate and investments		228,244 27	
pairs and expenses on real estate		134,903 20	
nts		418,329 80	
lvertising, printing, stationery and postage		505,786 51	
l other expenses		674,416 48	
Total disbursements			32,745,369 19
Balance			$223,121,943 52

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate		$17,082,000 00
Loans on mortgages		36,297,517 19
Loans on collaterals		3,278,450 00
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies		11,557,714 27
Premium notes on policies in force		1,850,402 11
Book value of stocks and bonds		141,869,316 65
Cash in bank		10,050,049 19
Suspense account		71,336 77
Agents' debit balances		1,065,157 34
Total		$223,121,943 52

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued		1,389,116 59
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		8,614,969 22

	New Business.	Renewals.
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$	$2,322,551 00
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 539,910 00	2,174,127 00
Totals	$ 539,910 00	$4,496,678 00
Deduct cost of collection of same	350,941 00	224,834 00
	$ 188,969 00	$4,271,844 00

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		4,460,813 00
Total assets		$237,586,842 33
Deduct non-admitted assets—		
Suspense account	$ 71,336 77	
Agents' debit balances unsecured	1,065,157 34	
Total deductions		1,136,494 11
Total admitted assets		$236,450,348 22

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$192,345,025 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	320,744 00	
Net reserve		$192,024,281 00
Matured endowments due and unpaid	$ 215,783 03	
Death losses due and unpaid	340,170 71	
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	1,335,171 34	
Policy claims resisted by the company	28,000 00	
Due and unpaid on annuities and installment policies	138,106 17	
Total policy claims		2,057,231 2
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		251,461 1
Trust funds held by company		293,347 1
Premiums paid in advance		388,544 1

Additional policy reserve	$ 3,507,699 00
Surplus fund to provide for dividends	28,862,362 44
All other	9,065,422 03
Total liabilities	$236,450,348 22

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	373,934	$ 944,021,120 00
Written during 1899	99,357	202,309,080 00
Revived during 1899	1,116	2,445,600 00
Additions by dividends		427,477 00
Totals	474,407	$1,149,203,277 00

Policies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.		
By death	4,075	$11,867,078 00		
By maturity	1,108	3,123,154 00		
By expiry	1,606	5,665,881 00		
By surrender	4,486	13,783,320 00		
By lapse	25,356	45,665,022 00		
By change and decrease		7,226,837 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			36,631	87,331,292 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899			437,776	$1,061,871,985 00
Policies re-insured				2,122,862 00
Annuities in force December 31, 1899			9,277	1,777,474 36

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	2,542	$ 5,682,314 00
Written during 1899	413	814,149 00
Terminated during 1899	202	382,150 00
In force December 31, 1899	2,753	6,114,313 00
Losses unpaid December 31, 1898	4	7,340 00
Losses incurred during 1899	22	59,455 47
Losses paid during 1899	24	61,455 47
Premiums collected during 1899		207,123 27

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Located at San Francisco. Incorporated 1867. Commenced Business 1868.

GEORGE A. MOORE, President. J. N. PATTON, Secretary.

Cash capital, $200,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 3,145,313 39

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 178,376 31	
Renewal premiums	754,370 11	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	32,838 53	
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	35,238 12	
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums	3,111 16	
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	60,926 17	
Received for annuities	3,000 00	
Total premium income		$ 1,067,860 40
Rents		41,973 59
Interest on mortgage loans		41,223 21
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		13,513 06
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		54,488 04
Interest on other debts due the company		2,413 97
Interest on deferred premiums		6,834 98
Discount on claims paid in advance		480 91
Profit on sales of real estate and securities		39,012 80
From all other sources—income Accident Department		420,952 98
Total income		1,688,753 94
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 4,834,067 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 258,142 84	
Paid for matured endowments and additions	39,532 50	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 297,675 34
Paid to annuitants		4,930 00
Cash dividends paid policy-holders		3,067 18
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		32,838 53
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		35,238 12
Surrender values paid in cash		4,625 87
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums		3,111 16
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance		60,926 17
Total paid policy-holders	$ 442,412 37	
Interest or dividends to stockholders		14,000 00
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $169,789.66; renewals, $88,273.43		258,063 09
Salaries and allowances for agencies		100,937 35

Salaries of officers and home office employees	$ 44,621 05	
Medical examiners' fees and inspections	29,267 08	
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses	5,883 59	
Taxes on real estate and investments	17,221 25	
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses	4,592 21	
Repairs and expenses on real estate	15,800 03	
Rents	18,037 12	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	16,663 62	
Legal expenses	6,916 41	
Disbursements Accident Department	403,773 60	
All other expenses	35,644 49	
Total disbursements		$ 1,413,833 26
Balance		$ 3,420,234 07

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 1,029,142 89	
Loans on mortgages	695,815 06	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	148,452 29	
Premium notes on policies in force	36,616 47	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,313,321 66	
Cash in company's office	21,676 25	
Cash in bank	108,127 79	
Bills receivable	735 20	
Agents' debit balances	58,584 46	
Furniture and fixtures	17,948 09	
Total		$ 3,430,420 16
Deduct ledger liabilities—		
Agents' credit balances	$ 10,186 09	
		10,186 09
Total net ledger assets		$ 3,420,234 07

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued		37,326 49
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		61,803 34

	New Business.	Renewals.
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 34,270 16	$ 32,260 07
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	20,766 12	37,082 94
Totals	$ 55,036 28	$ 69,343 01
Deduct cost of collection of same	11,007 25	13,868 60
	$ 44,029 03	$ 55,474 41

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		99,503 44
Revenue stamps, $2,215.39; printed supplies, $6,000.00		8,215 39
Accident Department		102,910 84
Total assets		$ 3,729,993 57

Deduct non-admitted assets—		
Furniture, fixtures and supplies	$ 23,948 09	
Agents' debit balances unsecured	9,125 70	
Bills receivable unsecured	735 20	
Total deductions		$ 33,808 99
Total admitted assets		$ 3,696,184 58

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 3,238,950 59	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	270 85	
Net reserve		$ 3,211,865 59
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 10,000 00	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	9,770 00	
Policy claims resisted by the company	7,000 00	
Total policy claims		2,677 00
Liabilities of Accident Department		160,684 19
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 3,399,319 78
Surplus		96,864 80
Capital stock paid up		200,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 3,696,184 58

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	9,076	$ 18,522,754 00
Written during 1899	4,037	6,765,473 00
Revived during 1899	98	179,535 00
Changed and increased during 1899	----------	122,750 00
Totals	13,211	$ 25,590,512 00

Policies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.
By death	102	$ 212,336 00
By maturity	15	39,533 00
By expiry	39	82,500 00
By surrender	206	494,445 00
By lapse	1,229	2,124,900 00
By change and decrease	----------	83,000 00
By not being taken	660	1,347,844 00

Total policies terminated during 1899	2,251	4,334,558 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899	10,960	$ 21,255,954 00
Policies re-insured	44	292,870 00
Annuities in force December 31, 1899	8	4,817 00

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 284,566 36
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		189,920 13
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 151,905 77	
Profit and loss items	16,689 51	
		168,595 28

ost of insurance		$ 211,467 00
eserves released by surrender and lapse		114,999 00
Total credits		$ 969,547 71
surance expenses incurred	$ 235,515 18	
vestment expenses incurred	27,009 26	
		$ 262,524 44
ndustrial Department net shortage		13,013 57
nterest required to maintain reserve		121,729 08
eath losses incurred, $217,959.00; annuity payments incurred, $4,930.00	$ 222,889 00	
ess re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	101,280 21	
		121,608 79
urrender and lapse values allowed		68,663 20
ividends to policy-holders		71,143 83
ividends to stockholders		14,000 00
uarantee fund and surplus at end of year		296,864 80
Total debits		$ 969,547 71

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
olicies in force December 31, 1898	25	$ 65,525 00
ritten during 1899	44	75,000 00
remiums collected during 1899		2,307 37

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ocated at Philadelphia. Incorporated 1847. Commenced Business 1847.

HARRY F. WEST, President. HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.

mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 33,849,048 56

INCOME.

remiums on new policies,	$ 1,175,916 75	
enewal premiums	5,118,164 83	
ividends applied to pay running premiums	688,521 00	
ividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	177,117 77	
urrender values applied to pay running premiums	41,486 73	
urrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	119,301 00	
eceived for annuities	313,739 37	
Total premium income		$ 7,634,247 45
ents		154,575 21
terest on mortgage loans		720,124 94

Interest on collateral loans and premium notes	$ 353,921 12	
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds	570,765 40	
Interest on other debts due the company	13,081 20	
Profit on sales of real estate and securities	126,742 57	
From all other sources	9,711 41	
Total income		$ 9,583,169 3
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 43,432,217 8

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 2,007,989 50	
Paid for matured endowments and additions	400,951 00	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 2,408,940 50
Paid to annuitants		52,623 38
Premium notes void by lapse		32,300 33
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		688,521 00
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		177,117 77
Surrender values paid in cash		444,756 44
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums		41,486 73
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance		119,301 00
Total paid policy-holders	$ 3,965,047 05	
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $614,245.83; renewels, $320,833.33; annuities, $14,784.42		949,863 58
Salaries and allowances for agencies		93,536 89
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		154,490 42
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		79,625 96
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		122,775 55
Taxes on real estate and investments		60,241 68
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses		9,861 59
Repairs and expenses on real estate		23,751 23
Rents		41,288 26
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage		43,188 61
Legal expenses		11,736 94
All other expenses		118,829 85
Total disbursements		5,674,237
Balance		$ 37,757,980

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 2,684,713 48	
Loans on mortgages	14,296,781 99	
Loans on collaterals	3,632,448 43	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	2,880,802 00	
Premium notes on policies in force	1,040,423 23	
Book value of stocks and bonds	12,742,267 30	
Cash in company's office	3,320 48	
Cash in bank	215,000 00	
Bills receivable	131,394 40	
Agents' debit balances	5,079 89	
Obligations for premiums	122,420 58	
Furniture	4,500 00	
Total		$ 37,759,151

duct ledger liabilities—		
Agents' credit balances	$ 1,171 53	
		$ 1,171 53
Total net ledger assets		$ 37,757,980 25

OTHER ASSETS.

terest and rents due and accrued		414,220 70
arket value of bonds and stocks over book value		403,705 53

	New Business.	Renewals.	
oss premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 216,238 10	$ 290,009 31	
oss deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	105,613 12	481,180 88	
Totals	$ 321,851 22	$ 771,190 19	
educt cost of collection of same	167,362 63	41,104 44	
	$ 154,488 59	$ 730,085 75	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			884,574 34
Total assets			$ 39,460,480 82
educt non-admitted assets—			
Furniture, fixtures and supplies		$ 4,500 00	
Commission on premium notes when paid		9,469 18	
Agents' debit balances unsecured		208 14	
Bills receivable unsecured		30,605 15	
Total deductions			44,782 47
Total admitted assets			$ 39,415,698,35

LIABILITIES.

et present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$33,550,508 00	
educt net value of risks re-insured	50,536 00	
Net reserve		$ 33,499,972 00
resent value of undue installment policies		242,838 00
eath losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 160,709 00	
Total policy claims		160,709 00
npaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		60,610 21
ue and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		84,500 59
remiums paid in advance		21,982 80
rust deposits		22,077 00
crip outstanding		8,580 00
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 34,101,269 60
urplus		5,314,428 75
Total liabilities		$ 39,415,698 35

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	65,798	$ 165,524,302 00
Written during 1899	15,504	39,099,718 00
Revived during 1899	982	2,017,498 00
Changed and increased during 1899	71	807,119 00
Totals	82,355	$ 207,448,637 00

Policies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.		
By death	728	$ 2,058,761 00		
By maturity	182	398,985 00		
By expiry	339	831,375 00		
By surrender	1,217	2,898,106 00		
By lapse	3,268	7,485,582 00		
By change and decrease	85	1,713,645 00		
By not being taken	2,269	6,533,437 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			8,088	21,919,891 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899			74,267	$ 185,528,746 00
Policies re-insured			24	149,160 00
Annuities in force December 31, 1899			266	107,841 53

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 4,622,689 22
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		1,897,641 26
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 1,917,000 25	
Profit and loss items	16,113 22	
		1,933,113 57
Cost of insurance		2,734,569 00
Reserves released by surrender and lapse, of which $70,702.00 was from policies upon which three years' premiums had not been paid		840,660 00
Total credits		$ 12,028,673 05
Insurance expenses incurred	$ 1,545,401 13	
Investment expenses incurred	163,789 43	
		$ 1,709,190 56
Interest required to maintain reserve		1,408,324 00
Death losses incurred $2,058,761.00; annuity payments incurred, $52,623.38	$ 2,111,384 38	
Less re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	61,859 00	
		2,049,525 38
Surrender and lapse values allowed		685,645 00
Dividends to policy-holders		861,559 30
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year		5,314,428 75
Total debits		$ 12,028,673 05

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
olicies in force December 31, 1898	1,130	$ 2,509,200 00
ritten during 1899	476	1,188,000 00
erminated during 1899	209	540,400 00
force December 31, 1899	1,397	3,156,800 00
osses unpaid December 31, 1898	1	225 00
osses incurred during 1899	11	34,400 00
osses paid during 1899	11	31,625 00
remiums collected during 1899		106,389 77

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.

ocated at Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1851. Commenced Business 1851.

JONATHAN B. BUNCE, President. CHARLES H. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ---------- $11,257,572 16

INCOME.

remiums on new policies	$ 458,081 91	
enewal premiums	1,387,163 77	
ividends applied to pay running premiums	170,101 63	
ividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	44,839 72	
urrender values applied to pay running premiums	5,755 96	
urrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	87,212 00	
eceived for annuities	27,565 00	
Total premium income		$ 2,180,719 99
ents		$ 47,507 09
nterest on mortgage loans		343,996 46
nterest on collateral loans and premium notes		48,207 76
nterest and dividends on stocks and bonds		175,453 92
nterest on other debts due the company		8,582 21
iscount on claims paid in advance		141 33
rofit on sales of real estate and securities		8,528 93
rom all other sources		547 59
Total income		2,813,685 28
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 14,071,257 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

aid for losses and additions	$ 871,032 98	
aid for matured endowments and additions	113,104 50	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 984,137 48
aid to annuitants		4,048 20
remium notes revived		1,579 00

Cash dividends paid policy-holders	$ 5,555 58	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	170,101 63	
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	44,839 72	
Surrender values paid in cash	174,304 51	
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums	5,755 96	
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	87,212 00	
Total paid policy-holders	$ 1,477,534 08	
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $264,593.95; renewals, $97,704.75; annuities, $1,378.25	363,676 95	
Commuting renewal commissions	951 00	
Salaries and allowances for agencies	68,452 41	
Salaries of officers and home-office employees	75,804 67	
Medical examiners' fees and inspections	50,227 05	
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses	60,178,49	
Taxes on real estate and investments	27,262 69	
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses	5,098 26	
Repairs and expenses on real estate	27,173 46	
Rents	26,252 93	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	51,971 14	
Legal expenses	2,255 29	
All other expenses	24,349 52	
Total disbursements		$ 2,261,187 94
Balance		$ 11,810,069 50

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 1,093,239 36	
Loans on mortgages	6,015,586 57	
Loans on collaterals	1,000 00	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	430,296 00	
Premium notes on policies in force	334,909 95	
Book value of stocks and bonds	3,512,284 50	
Cash in company's office	400 84	
Cash in bank	422,352 28	
Total net ledger assets		$ 11,810,069 50

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued		136,480 83
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		91,789 38

	New Business.	Renewals.
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 75,172 84	$ 61,602 60
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	37,753 75	115,775 94
Totals	$ 112,926 59	$ 177,378 54
Deduct cost of collection of same	64,368 15	10,642 71
	$ 48,558 44	$ 166,735 83

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		215,294 27
Total admitted assets		$ 12,253,633 98

LIABILITIES.

et present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Acturies' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$11,538,641 00	
educt net value of risks re-insured	29,071 00	
Net reserve		$ 11,509,570 00
resent value of undue installment policies		22,082 00
pecial policy reserve		138,069 00
eath losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 18,130 00	
eath losses reported but no proofs received	19,067 00	
Total policy claims		37,197 00
remiums paid in advance		8,791 00
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 11,715,709 00
urplus		537,924 98
Total liabilities		$ 12,253,633 98

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
olicies and additions in force December 31, 1898	31,592	$ 51,170,782 00
ritten during 1899	9,080	15,547,421 00
evived during 1899	32	51,315 00
ransferred	707	1,635,387 00
Totals	41,411	$ 68,404,905 00

olicies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.
By death	497	$ 881,210 00
By maturity	103	113,104 00
By expiry	69	137,600 00
By surrender	496	1,165,521 00
By lapse	2,288	3,311,679 00
By change	107	223,160 00
By not being taken	1,632	2,949,082 00
Transfered	707	1,635,387 00

Total policies terminated during 1899	5,899	10,416,743 00
olicies in force December 31, 1899	35,512	$ 57,988,162 00
olicies re-insured	38	297,631 00
nnuities in force December 31, 1899	36	6,392 00

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

urplus at beginning of the year		$ 667,985 00
oading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		405,024 00
nterest, rents, etc., earned	$ 624,456 00	
rofit and loss items	44,768 00	
		669,224 00
ost of insurance		659,909 00
eserves released by surrender and lapse, of which $51,889.00 was from policies upon which three years' premiums had not been paid		357,749 00
Total credits		$ 2,759,891 00

Insurance expenses incurred	$ 709,887 00	
Investment expenses incurred	66,436 00	
		$ 776,323 00
Interest required to maintain reserve		454,307 00
Death losses incurred, $881,469.00; annuity payments incurred, $4,048.00	$ 885,517 00	
Less re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	380,361 00	
		505,156 00
Surrender and lapse values allowed		265,607 00
Dividends to policy-holders		220,573 00
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year		537,925 00
Total debits		$ 2,759,811 00

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	818	$ 1,202,441 00
Written during 1899	377	592,231 00
Terminated during 1899	180	276,620 00
In force December 31, 1899	1,015	1,518,052 00
Losses unpaid December 31, 1898	----------	None.
Losses incurred during 1899	8	10,500 00
Losses paid during 1899	8	10,500 00
Premiums collected during 1899	----------	52,087 02

Number of agents working in State for company during year, 51.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York. Incorporated 1875. Commenced Business 1875.

EDWARD W. SCOTT, President. WM. E. STEVENS, Secretary.

Cash capital, $100,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 2,231,808 9[illegible]

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 851,573 34	
Renewal premiums	2,100,403 86	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	145,411 00	
Surrender values applied to purchase paid up insurance	11,092 25	
Total premium income		$ 3,108,480 45
Rents		26,174 31

nterest on mortgage loans	$ 12,966 23	
nterest on collateral loans and premium notes	7,816 67	
nterest and dividends on stocks and bonds	33,775 34	
nterest on other debts due the company	37,628 12	
rofit on sales of real estate and securities	65,216 25	
rom all other sources	46,444 87	
Total income		$ 3,338,502 24
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 5,570,311 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

aid for losses and additions	$ 1,333,192 53	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 1,333,192 53
aid to annuitants		1,581 40
remium notes voided by lapse		108,592 52
ash dividends paid policy-holders		21,662 54
ividends applied to pay running premiums		145,411 00
urrender values paid in cash		27,930 60
urrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance		11,092 25
Total paid policy-holders	$ 1,649,462 86	
nterest or dividends to stockholders		6,977 60
ommissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $469,418.82; renewals, $108,431.40		577,850 22
ommuting renewal commissions		78,852 67
alaries and allowances for agencies		130,111 90
alaries of officers and home-office employees		177,474 41
ledical examiners' fees and inspections		77,424 98
axes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		36,129 50
axes on real estate and investments		3,104 77
nsurance Department fees and agents' licenses		5,879 57
epairs and expenses on real estate		11,579 62
ents		39,464 64
dvertising, printing, stationery and postage		56,529 46
egal expenses		34,223 50
ll other expenses		71,128 24
Total disbursements		2,956,193 94
Balance		$ 2,614,117 23

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 410,466 72	
Loans on mortgages	292,856 00	
Loans on collaterals	21,500 00	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	236,893 46	
Premium notes on policies in force	241,116 06	
Book value of stocks and bonds	794,857 97	
Cash in company's office	27,179 99	
Cash in bank	412,112 30	
Bills receivable	2,084 98	
Agents' debit balances	176,100 22	
Total		$ 2,615,167 70
Deduct ledger liabilities—		
Agents' credit balances	$ 1,050 47	
		1,050 47
Total net ledger assets		$ 2,614,117 23

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued			$ 35,158 16
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value			52,158 33
	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.	
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 234,263 00	$ 274,084 00	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	35,609 00	220,784 00	
Totals	$ 269,872 00	$ 494,868 00	
Deduct cost of collection of same	148,430 00	25,568 00	
	$ 121,442 00	$ 469,300 00	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			590,742 00
Internal revenue stamps on hand			8,466 50
Total assets			$ 3,300,642 22
Deduct non-admitted assets—			
Premium notes or losses		$ 4,428 12	
Agents' debit balances unsecured		126,100 22	
Bills receivable unsecured		2,084 98	
Total deductions			132,613 32
Total admitted assets			$ 3,168,028 90

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 2,483,627 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	2,166 00	
Net reserve		$ 2,481,461 00
Present value of undue installment policies		4,564 10
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 73,632 00	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	28,070 00	
Policy claims resisted by the company	49,000 00	
Total policy claims		150,702 00
Premiums paid in advance		3,215 42
Surrender values on cancelled policies		4,924 50
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 2,644,867 02
Surplus		423,161 88
Capital stock paid up		100,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 3,168,028 90

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	29,664	$ 92,592,137 00
Written during 1899	10,734	40,588,092 00
Revived during 1899	152	501,843 00
Changed and increased during 1899	1,989	6,769,958 00
Totals	42,539	$ 140,452,030 00

Policies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.		
By death	391	$1,395,256 00		
By expiry	3,759	11,768,070 00		
By surrender	76	184,556 00		
By lapse	1,900	6,337,788 00		
By change and decrease	1,924	7,512,961 00		
By not being taken	1,802	6,213,299 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			9,850	$ 33,411,930 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899			32,689	$ 107,040,100 00
Policies re-insured			36	316,000 00
Annuities in force December 31, 1899			2	1,581 40

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 600,765 99
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		928,705 59
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 129,881 94	
Profit and loss items	192,152 23	
		322,034 17
Cost of insurance		1,638,900 00
Reserves released by surrender and lapse, of which $135,912.28 was from policies upon which three years' premiums had not been paid		185,348 33
Total credits		$ 3,675,754 08
Investment expenses incurred	$ 1,299,753 48	
		$ 1,299,753 48
Interest required to maintain reserve		88,736 68
Death losses incurred, $1,378,255.00; annuity payments incurred, $1,581.40	$ 1,379,836 40	
Less re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	70,691 15	
		1,309,145 25
Surrender and lapse values allowed		152,539 99
Dividends to policy-holders		167,254 00
Dividends to stockholders		6,977 60
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year		651,347 08
Total debits		$ 3,675,754 08

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	998	$ 2,534,924 00
Written during 1899	174	404,222 00
Terminated during 1899	145	363,146 00
In force Deeember 31, 1899	1,027	2,576,000 00
Losses incurred during 1899	19	45,500 00
Losses paid during 1899	17	41,500 00
Premiums collected during 1899		67,731 29

Number of agents working in State for company during year, 18.

ROYAL UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA.

Located at Des Moines. Incorporated 1886. Commenced Business 188

FRANK D. JACKSON, President. SIDNEY A. FOSTER, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 224,463 8

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 102,280 49		
Renewal premiums	90,895 13		
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	1,754 81		
Total premium income		$ 194,930 43	
Interest on mortgage loans		13,539 63	
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		2,039 17	
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		17 50	
Interest on deferred premiums		797 05	
From all other sources		111,632 85	
Total income			322,956 6
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 547,420 5

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 40,368 90		
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 40,368 90	
Premium notes, void by lapse		3,329 32	
Cash dividends paid policy-holders		290 96	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		1,754 81	
Surrender values paid in cash		2,373 99	
Total paid policy-holders	$ 48,117 98		
Paid guarantee fund, holders' interest or dividends		3,500 00	
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $77,870.72; renewals, $6,383.08		84,253 80	
Royalty commissions		491 94	
Salaries and allowances for agencies		177 22	
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		21,208 17	
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		3,654 41	
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		1,714 44	
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses		1,638 70	
Rents		2,255 00	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage		7,235 21	
Legal expenses		2,623 86	
All other expenses		11,315 26	
Total disbursements			188,185 9
Balance			$ 359,234 53

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages	$ 245,283 00	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	82,569 19	
Premium notes on policies in force	21,795 21	
Cash in company's office	1,563 15	
Agents' debit balances	7,698 77	
Loan Taxes	325 21	
Total		$ 359,234 53
Total net ledger assets		$ 359,234 53

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued			9,672 67
	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.	
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 23,107 25	$ 3,684 53	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	3,728 98	10,642 69	
Totals	$ 26,836 23	$ 14,327 22	
Deduct cost of collection of same	16,101 73	573 08	
	$ 10,734 50	$ 13,754 14	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			24,488 64
Other items			11,233 13
Total assets			$ 404,628 97
Deduct non-admitted assets—			
Furniture, fixtures and supplies		$ 3,013 45	
Premium notes or loans		18,691 01	
Commuted commissions		5,970 84	
Agents' debit balances unsecured		4,318 86	
Total deductions			31,994 16
Total admitted assets			$ 372,634 81

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 326,460 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	1,296 00	
Net reserve		$ 325,164 00
Present value of undue installment policies		6,464 69
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 6,500 00	
Policy claims resisted by the company	3,000 00	
Total policy claims		9,500 00
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		103 90
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		744 89
Premiums paid in advance		637 93
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 342,615 41
Surplus		62,013 56
Total liabilities		$ 404,628 97

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	2,823	$ 5,047,544
Written during 1899	2,106	3,887,650
Revived during 1899	36	76,000
Changed and increased during 1899	969	14,769
Totals	5,934	$ 10,484,963

Policies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.
By death	24	$ 48,269 00
By surrender	30	62,000 00
By lapse	892	1,733,300 00
By change and decrease	----------	24,300 00
Exchanged	964	1,459,000 00

Total policies terminated during 1899	1,910	3,326,869
Policies in force December 31, 1899	4,024	$ 7,158,094
Policies re-insured	68	199,000

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 51,238
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		85,079
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 19,708 92	
Profit and loss items	18,144 10	
		37,853
Cost of insurance		65,934
Reserves released by surrender and lapse		29,067
Total credits		$ 269,172
Inurance expenses incurred	$ 140,953 65	
Investment expenses incurred	33 60	
		$ 140,987
Interest required to maintain reserve		8,553
Death losses inncurred, $48,269.00; annuity payments incurred, $600.00	$ 48,869 00	
Less re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	2,500 00	
		46,369
Surrender and lapse values allowed		5,703
Dividends to policy-holders		2,045
Dividends to stockholders		3,500
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year		62,013
Total debits		$ 269,172

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Written during 1899	56	$ 85,000
Terminated during 1899	6	16,000
In force December 31, 1899	50	69,000
Premiums collected during 1899	----------	1,197

SECURITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ocated at Binghamton, N. Y. Incorporated 1886. Commenced Business 1887.

W. G. PHEPS, President. CHARLES M. TURNER, Secretary.

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mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 547,704 74

INCOME.

emiums on new policies	$ 168,330 99		
newal premiums	395,271 66		
vidends applied to pay running premiums	5,274 00		
Total premium income		$ 568,876 65	
nts		841 66	
terest on mortgage loans		15,637 84	
terest on collateral loans and premium notes		325 88	
terest and dividends on stocks and bonds		5,920 73	
terest on other debts due the company		1,321 15	
om all other sources		158,387 44	
Total income			751,311 35
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,299,016 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

id for losses and additions	$ 198,306 60		
Net amount paid for losses		$ 198,306 60	
turn premiums		1,616 37	
vidends applied to pay running premiums		5,274 00	
rrender values paid in cash		1,152 25	
Total paid policy-holders	$ 206,349 22		
mmissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $114,349.90; renewals, $47,197.07		161,546 97	
laries and allowances for agencies		10,102 81	
laries of officers and home-office employees		22,860 44	
edical examiners' fees and inspections		12,667 88	
xes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		3,120,34	
xes on real estate and investments		3,593 47	
surance Department fees and agents' licenses		2,773 01	
pairs and expenses on real estate		304 05	
nts		10,511 94	
lvertising, printing, stationery and postage		11,309 19	
gal expenses		2,791 01	
l other expenses		60,969 24	
Total disbursements			508,899 57
Balance			$ 790,116 52

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 9,966 45	
Loans on mortgages	323,347 00	
Loans on collaterals	23,733 72	
Book value of stocks and bonds	252,900 00	
Cash in company's office	5,186 52	
Cash in bank	116,911 70	
Bills receivable	196 68	
Agents' debit balances	56,220 14	
Suspense	1,850 99	
Total net ledger assets		$ 790,116 5

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued			7,899 3
	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.	
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$	$ 57,858 18	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899		37,607 63	
Totals	$	$ 95,465 81	
Deduct cost of collection of same		4,773 29	
	$	$ 90,692 52	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			90,692 5
Total assets			$ 888,708 4
Deduct non-admitted assets—			
Company's stock—owned (suspense)		$ 1,850 99	
Agents' debit balances unsecured		56,023 46	
Bills receivable unsecured		196 68	
Total deductions			58,071 1
Total admitted assets			$ 830,637 3

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 151,737 00	
Net reserve		$ 151,737 0
Present value of undue installment policies		52,821 2
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 20,000 00	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	14,500 00	
Policy claims resisted by the company	10,000 00	
Total policy claims		44,500 0
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		13,935 6
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 262,993 8
Surplus		567,643 4
Total liabilities		$ 830,637 3

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
licies and additions in force December 31, 1898	10,608	$ 23,400,600 00
ritten during 1899	7,109	12,776,080 00
evived during 1899	157	459,803 00
anged and increased during 1899	23	50,500 00
Totals	17,897	$ 36,686,983 00

licies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.		
By death	112	$ 272,347 00		
By surrender	22	65,000 00		
By lapse	2,410	5,102,253 00		
By change and decrease		119,500 00		
By not being taken	771	1,819,000 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			3,315	7,378,100 00
licies in force December 31, 1899			14,582	$ 29,308,883 00
nuities in force December 31, 1899			8	20,292 00

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(*Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest*).

rplus at beginning of the year		$ 459,791 39
oading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		662,946 94
terest, rents, etc., earned	$ 28,498 79	
		28,498 79
Total credits		$ 1,151,237 12
urance expenses incurred	$ 301,155 80	
vestment expenses incurred	511 97	
		$ 301,667 77
nterest required to maintain reserve		6,069 48
eath losses incurred	$ 272,347 00	
ess re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	2,916 85	
		269,430 15
rrender and lapse values allowed		1,152 25
ividends to policy-holders		5,274 00
uarantee fund and surplus at end of year		567,643 47
Total debits		$ 1,151,237 12

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
ritten during 1899	146	$ 334,000 00
rminated during 1899	4	8,000 00
force December 31, 1899	142	326,000 00

Number of agents working in State for company during year, 11.

SECURITY TRUST AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Located at Philadelphia. Incorporated 1871. Commenced Business 1895

ROBT. E. PATTISON, President. EDWIN S. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Cash capital, $350,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 959,736 2

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 196,251 35	
Renewal premiums	389,480 49	
Premium notes	11,324 37	
Total premium income		$ 597,056 16
Rents		85,224 01
Interest on mortgage loans		4,845 34
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		3,087 93
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		3,212 20
From all other sources		46,082 85
Total income		739,508 4
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 1,699,244 7

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 165,843 86	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 165,843 86
Paid health insurance claims		2,743 99
Premium notes		10,915 07
Surrender values paid in cash		3,704 32
Total paid policy-holders	$ 183,207 24	
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $125,880.87; renewals, $24,911.55		150,792 42
Salaries and allowances for agencies		3,500 00
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		31,082 24
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		16,303 01
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		12,711 70
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses		4,128 80
Repairs, improvements and expenses on real estate		35,962 05
Rents		12,504 04
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage		13,665 13
Legal expenses		3,620 45
All other expenses		54,601 90
Total disbursements		522,074 9
Balance		$ 1,177,169 7

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ok value of real estate	$ 927,000 00	
ans on mortgages	93,300 00	
ans to policy-holders on this company's policies	5,810 90	
emium notes on policies in force	36,467 43	
ok value of stocks and bonds	94,450 84	
sh in company's office	182 06	
sh in bank	18,418 60	
ls receivable	23,032 59	
ents' debit balances	10,143 05	
other	37,674 57	
Total		$ 1,246,680 04
duct ledger liabilities—		
Bills payable	$ 63,810 26	
		63,810 26
Total net ledger assets		$ 1,177,169 78

OTHER ASSETS.

terest and rents due and accrued			8,281 99
	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.	
oss premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 58,628 00	$ 16,646 00	
oss deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	51,366 00	44,539 00	
Totals	$ 109,994 00	$ 61,185 00	
duct cost of collection of same	65,996 00	3,671 00	
	$ 43,998 00	$ 57,514 00	
t amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			101,512 00
Total assets			$ 1,286,963 77
duct non-admitted assets—			
Company's stock—owned	$ 18,500 00		
Depreciation in bonds and stocks	1,495 84		
Depreciation in sundry accounts	8,918 90		
Bills receivable unsecured	2,780 00		
Total deductions			31,694 74
Total admitted assets			$ 1,255,269 03

LIABILITIES.

t present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 3 per cent. interest	$ 549,809 00	
Net reserve		$ 549,809 00
ath losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 36,650 00	
ath losses reported but no proofs received	26,600 00	
licy claims resisted by the company	27,600 00	
Total policy claims		90,850 00
ccrued interest		38,117 50
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 678,776 50

Surplus		$ 226,492 5
Capital stock paid up		350,000 0
Total liabilities		$ 1,255,269 0

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	4,444	$ 10,649,755
Written during 1899	4,295	9,062,387
Revived during 1899	37	102,000
Changed and increased during 1899	945	2,078,142
Totals	9,721	$ 21,892,284

Policies terminated—	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
By death	78	$ 195,056 00
By surrender	88	255,859 00
By lapse	869	1,808,577 00
By change and decrease	945	2,078,142 00
By not being taken	1,986	4,926,332 00

Total policies terminated during 1899	3,966	9,263,966
Policies in force December 31, 1899	5,755	$ 12,628,318

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(*Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 3 per cent. interest*).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 683,177 7
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		256,048 5
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 104,651 47	
Profit and loss items	30,661 04	
		73,990 4
Cost of insurance		163,259 0
Reserves released by surrender and lapse		31,734 0
Total credits		$ 1,208,209 8
Insurance expenses incurred	$ 326,802 15	
Investment expenses incurred	81,461 62	
		$ 408,263 7
Interest required to maintain reserve		16,584 0
Death losses incurred	$ 206,000 09	
Less re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	16,593 80	
		189,406 2
Surrender and lapse values allowed		14,719 3
Health insurance claims		2,743 9
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year		576,492 5
Total debits		$ 1,208,209 8

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
olicies in force December 31, 1898	176	$ 299,801 00
ritten during 1899	119	192,508 00
erminated during 1899	115	195,811 00
force December 31, 1899	180	296,498 00
osses incurred during 1899	7	8,000 00
osses paid during 1899	5	6,000 00
remiums collected during 1899		13,367 72

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ocated at Worcester, Mass. Incorporated 1844. Commenced Business 1845.

A. G. BULLOCK, President. H. M. WILTER, Secretary.

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mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ---------- $13,864,581 45

INCOME.

remiums on new policies	$ 371,015 27		
enewel premiums	2,113,079 79		
ividends applied to pay running premiums	290,583 65		
ividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	93,594 68		
Total premium income		$ 2,868,273 39	
ents		95,436 92	
terest on mortgage loans		121,751 36	
terest on collateral loans and premium notes		77,320 71	
terest and dividends on stocks and bonds		369,760 53	
terest on other debts due the company		12,745 80	
terest on deferred premiums		15,086 44	
rom all other sources		941 86	
Total income			3,561,317 01
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 17,425,898 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

aid for losses and additions	$ 825,046 15		
aid for matured endowments and additions	124,403 82		
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 949,449 97	
sh dividends paid policy-holders		8,358 36	
ividends applied to pay running premiums		290,583 65	
ividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		93,594 68	
urrender values paid in cash		330,071 94	
remium notes voided by lapse		27,558 00	
Total paid policy-holders	$ 1,699,616 60		
ommissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $185,531.54; renewals, $167,805.87		353,337 41	

Salaries and allowances for agencies	$ 36,285 27	
Salaries of officers and home-office employees	55,967 37	
Medical examiners' fees and inspections	25,876 00	
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses	38,362 58	
Taxes on real estate and investments	21,246 36	
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses	4,587 08	
Repairs and expenses on real estate	38,997 93	
Rents	32,949 85	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	19,231 45	
Legal expenses	1,132 00	
All other expenses	266,010 48	
Total disbursements		$ 2,593,600 3
Balance		$ 14,832,298 0

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 1,730,000 00	
Loans on mortgages	2,657,314 86	
Loans on collaterals	630,000 00	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	742,129 15	
Book value of stocks and bonds	8,876,441 00	
Cash in company's office	3,441 03	
Cash in bank	192,972 04	
Total net ledger assets		$ 14,832,298 0

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued		182,487 9
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		730,312 0

	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 52,928 37	$ 132,620 01
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	50,506 55	219,040 98
Totals	$ 103,434 92	$ 351,660 98
Deduct cost of collection of same	51,283 03	24,299 77
	$ 52,151 89	$ 327,361 21

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		379,513 1
Total admitted assets		$ 16,124,611 1

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Acturies' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$14,524,315 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	32,893 00	
Net reserve		$ 14,491,422 0
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 2,000 00	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	21,854 00	
Policy claims resisted by the company	3,500 00	
Total policy claims		27,354 0
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 14,518,776 0

Surplus	$ 1,605,835 15
Total liabilities	$ 16,124,611 15

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	25,019	$ 69,517,218 00
Written during 1899	4,612	11,377,174 00
Revived during 1899	2	5,000 00
Changed and increased during 1899		29,495 00
Additions by dividends		180,119 00
Transferred	23	61,556 00
Totals	29,656	$ 81,170,562 00

Policies terminated—	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.		
By death	261	$ 810,713 00		
By maturity	50	124,404 00		
By expiry	4	8,074 00		
By surrender	697	1,587,547 00		
By lapse	703	1,615,906 00		
By change and decrease	86	894,873 00		
By not being taken	468	1,133,760 00		
By transfer	23	61,556 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			2,292	6,236,833 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899			27,364	$ 74,933,729 00
Policies re-insured			17	222,000 00

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 1,489,767 66
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		629,008 63
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 701,962 01	
Profit and loss items	89,227 03	
		791,189 04
Cost of insurance		828,847 64
Reserves released by surrender and lapse		439,710 53
Total credits		$ 4,178,523 50
Insurance expenses incurred	$ 602,366 88	
Investment expenses incurred	60,243 29	
		$ 662,610 17
Interest required to maintain reserve		571,400 72
Death losses incurred	$ 808,112 72	
Less re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	273,967 30	
		534,145 42
Surrender and lapse values allowed		411,995 35
Dividends to policy-holders		392,536 69
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year		1,605,835 15
Total debits		$ 4,178,523 50

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	289	$ 461,736 00
Written during 1899	99	155,239 00
Terminated during 1899	49	71,452 00
In force December 31, 1899	339	545,523 00
Losses unpaid December 31, 1898	1	1,000 00
Losses incurred during 1899	8	3,374 15
Losses paid during 1899	9	4,371 15
Premiums collected during 1899		17,982 40

Number of agents working in State for company during year, 16.

THE STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIANA

Located at Indianapolis, Ind. Incorporated 1894. Re-incorporated 1899
Commenced Business 1894.

ANDREW M. SWEENEY, President. WILBUR S. WYNN, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 194,575 0

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 184,212 20	
Renewal premiums	250,026 75	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	17,534 14	
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums	255 76	
Total premium income		$ 452,028 85
Interest on mortgage loans		10,359 28
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		781 17
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		40 00
Interest on other debts due the company		867 35
Interest on deferred premiums		1,010 24
From all other sources		2,138 38
Total income		467,225 2
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 661,800 2

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 77,000 00	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 77,000 00
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		17,534 14
Surrender values paid in cash		1,820 79
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums		255 76
Total paid policy-holders	$ 96,610 69	
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $114,763.24; renewals, $23,335.52		138,098 76

laries and allowances for agencies	$ 5,931 53	
laries of officers and home-office employees	37,244 40	
edical examiners' fees and inspections	7,841 32	
xes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses	3,401 38	
surance Department fees and agents' licenses	4,117 86	
nts	2,197 50	
lvertising, printing, stationery and postage	6,822 32	
gal expenses	7,611 15	
l other expenses	15,295 24	
Total disbursements		$ 325,172 15
Balance		$ 336,628 13

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ans on mortgages	$ 268,950 00	
ans on collaterals	1,741 19	
ans to policy-holders on this company's policies	563 00	
ok value of stocks and bonds	1,000 00	
sh in company's office	3,935 84	
sh in bank	47,352 26	
lls receivable	221 20	
gents' debit balances	6,114 64	
rtificate of deposit Indiana Trust Company	6,750 00	
Total net ledger assets		$ 336,628 13

OTHER ASSETS.

terest and rents due and accrued			3,258 26
	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.	
oss premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 69,220 39	$ 31,628 86	
oss deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	646 37	19,170 46	
Totals	$ 69,866 74	$ 50,799 32	
educt cost of collection of same	41,920 04	2,539 96	
	$ 27,946 70	$ 48,259 36	
ss agents' unapplied cash balance		2,902 78	
et amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			73,303 28
enewal premium (extensions) notes on hand not included in above			10,927 40
Total assets			$ 424,117 07
educt non-admitted assets—			
Agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 6,114 64		
Bills receivable unsecured	221 20		
Total deductions			6,335 84
Total admitted assets			$ 417,781 23

LIABILITIES.

et present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 242,049 29	
Net reserve		$ 242,049 29

Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	$ 7,500 00	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	5,000 00	
Total policy claims		$ 12,500 00
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		625 81
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		787 35
Premiums paid in advance		283 90
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 256,246 35
Surplus		161,534 88
Total liabilities		$ 417,781 23

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	3,896	$ 17,049,000 00
Written during 1899	2,251	9,653,470 00
Revived during 1899	48	221,000 00
Changed and increased during 1899	822	3,228,500 00
Totals	7,017	$ 30,151,970 00

Policies terminated—	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
By death	20	$ 77,000 00
By surrender	39	167,500 00
By lapse	746	3,103,500 00
By change and decrease	822	3,231,000 00
By not being taken	314	1,364,500 00
Total policies terminated during 1899	1,941	7,943,500 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899	5,076	$ 22,208,470 00

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 107,608 12
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		235,277 50
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 14,277 14	
		14,277 14
Cost of insurance		137,128 67
Reserves released by surrender and lapse, of which all was from policies upon which three years' premiums had not been paid,		12,801 59
Total credits		$ 507,093 01
Insurance expenses incurred	$ 227,977 78	
Investment expenses incurred	583 68	
		$ 228,561 46
Interest required to maintain reserve		7,853 60
Death losses incurred	$ 89,500 00	
		89,500 00
Surrender and lapse values allowed		2,076 53
Dividends to policy-holders		17,566 53
Guarantee fund and surplus at end of year		161,534 88
Total debits		$ 507,093 01

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
licies in force December 31, 1898	28	$ 135,000 00
ritten during 1899	71	214,000 00
rminated during 1899	13	65,000 00
force December 31, 1899	86	284,000 00
emiums collected during 1899		3,985 76

mber of agents working in State for company during year, 2.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

ocated at Montreal. Incorporated 1865. Commenced Business 1871.

ROBERTSON MACAULAY, President. THOMAS BASSETT MACAULAY, Secretary.

Cash capital, $105,000.

mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 7,572,532 92

INCOME.

emiums on new policies	$ 439,246 71	
newal premiums	1,502,818 77	
vidends applied to pay running premiums	15,214 60	
vidends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	28,476 41	
rrender values applied to pay running premiums	646 75	
ceived for annuities	143,841 73	
rift department	84,097 57	
Total premium income		$ 2,214,342 55
nts		25,568 15
terest on mortgage loans terest on collateral loans and premium notes terest and dividends on stocks and bonds terest on other debts due the company terest on deferred premiums		346,989 26
ofit on sales of real estate and securities		9,141 20
om all other sources		166 11
Total income		2,596,207 27
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 10,168,740 19

DISBURSEMENTS.

id for losses and additions	$ 525,521 01	
id for matured endowments and additions	50,138 32	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 575,659 33
id to annuitants		26,597 58
sh dividends paid policy-holders		20,138 15
vidends applied to pay running premiums		15,214 60
vidends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		28,476 41

Surrender values paid in cash	$ 137,239 83	
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums	646 75	
Total paid policy-holders	$ 803,972 65	
Interest or dividends to stockholders	15,750 00	
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents	308,787 00	
Salaries and allowances for agencies	83,732 81	
Salaries of officers and home-office employees	63,765 01	
Medical examiners' fees and inspections	31,801 95	
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses	3,619 19	
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses	12,771 41	
Rents	20,699 28	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	35,551 39	
Legal expenses	3,177 37	
All other expenses	141,225 42	
Total disbursements		$ 1,524,853 6
Balance		$ 8,643,886 5

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 979,185 22	
Loans on mortgages	3,834,176 64	
Loans on collaterals	3,000 00	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	765,856 81	
Premium notes on policies in force	1,014 20	
Book value of stocks and bonds	2,839,751 36	
Cash in company's office	42,955 21	
Cash in bank	174,174 69	
Agents' debit balances	7,486 33	
Total		$ 8,647,600 4
Deduct ledger liabilities—		
All other	$ 3,713 91	
		3,713 9
Total net ledger assets		$ 8,643,886 5

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued		189,717 3
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		74,567 9

	New Business.	Renewals.
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 86,591 03	$ 163,328 16
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	32,594 94	104,543 03
Totals	$ 119,185 97	$ 267,871 19
Deduct cost of collection of same	35,755 79	8,036 13
	$ 83,430 18	$ 259,835 06

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		343,265 2
Total assets		$ 9,251,437 0
Deduct non-admitted assets—		
Agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 7,486 33	
Total deductions		7,486 3
Total admitted assets		$ 9,243,950 7

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 3½ and 4 per cent. interest	$ 8,660,309 56	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	7,118 55	
Net reserve		$ 8,653,191 01
Present value of undue installment policies		2,956 34
Matured endowment awaiting discharge	$ 631 66	
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	33,311 01	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	29,621 04	
Due and unpaid on annuities and installment policies	1,492 50	
Total policy claims		65,056 21
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		27,308 46
Unpaid dividends and interest due stockholders		7,875 00
Premiums paid in advance		8,763 90
Accident department		99 67
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 8,765,250 59
Surplus		373,700 11
Capital stock paid up		105,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 9,243,950 70

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	46,853	$ 49,693,405 00
Written during 1899	16,443	12,476,886 00
Revived during 1899	293	260,530 00
Changed and increased during 1899	140	254,115 00
Totals	63,729	$ 62,684,936 00

Policies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.		
By death	476	$ 532,359 00		
By maturity	39	49,416 00		
By expiry	7	95,846 00		
By surrender	564	963,394 00		
By lapse	10,063	5,109,468 00		
By change and decrease	291	553,999 00		
By not being taken	3,364	2,574,418 00		
Total policies terminated during 1899			14,804	9,878,900 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899			48,925	$ 52,806,036 00
Policies re-insured			6	52,050 00

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	1,331	$ 499,672 15
Written during 1899	1,373	374,362 90
Terminated during 1899	1,117	347,334 75
In force December 31, 1899	1,587	526,706 30
Losses incurred during 1899		4,504 00
Losses paid during 1899		2,026 81
Premiums collected during 1899		17,570 10

THE TRAVELERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.

Located at Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1863. Commenced Business 186

JAMES G. BATTERSON, President. JOHN E. MORRIS, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,000,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 23,832,261 6

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$3,622,076 40	
Renewal premiums	2,448,780 62	
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums	1,167 93	
Received for annuities	17,785 50	
Total premium income		$ 6,089,810 45
Rents		105,789 42
Interest on mortgage loans		313,843 77
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		136,880 56
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		611,892 11
Interest on other debts due the company		60,303 23
Interest on deferred premiums		42,007 99
From all other sources		1,051 88
Total income		7,361,579 4
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 31,193,841 0

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 2,191,937 37	
Paid for matured endowments and additions	302,071 98	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 2,494,009 35
Paid to annuitants		15,950 65
Surrender values paid in cash		240,434 40
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums		1,167 93
Total paid policy-holders	$ 2,751,562 33	
Interest on dividends to stockholders		150,000 00
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $1,096,912.48; renewals, $120,579.51; annuities, $578.29		1,218,070 28
Salaries and allowances for agencies		130,554 69
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		188,210 89
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		76,689 14
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		108,686 50
Taxes on real estate and investments		25,423 29
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses		11,622 13
Repairs and expenses on real estate		104,254 44
Rents		43,703 40
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage		114,440 96

Legal expenses	$ 14,841 42	
All other expenses	219,588 51	
Total disbursements		$ 5,157,647 98
Balance		$ 26,036,193 03

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 1,876,580 00	
Loans on mortgages	5,981,842 52	
Loans on collaterals	1,497,175 51	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	1,305,307 27	
Book value of stocks and bonds	13,552,902 85	
Cash in company's office	1,867 68	
Cash in bank	1,808,402 28	
Agents' debit balances	12,114 92	
Total net ledger assets		$ 26,036,193 03

OTHER ASSETS.

	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.	
Interest and rents due and accrued			245,983 39
Market value of real estate over book value			172,642 72
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value			717,360 94
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 76,920 69	$ 228,571 56	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	58,765 47	324,922 13	
Totals	$ 135,686 16	$ 553,493 69	
Deduct cost of collection of same	61,058 77	27,674 68	
	$ 74,627 39	$ 525,819 01	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			600,446 40
Total assets			$ 27,772,626 48
Deduct non-admitted assets—			
Agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 12,114 92		
Total deductions			12,114 92
Total admitted assets			$ 27,760,511 56

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$21,369,781 22	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	429,700 00	
Net reserve		$ 20,940,081 22
Present value of undue installment policies		751,593 00
Matured endowments due and unpaid	$ 3,935 00	
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	27,682 00	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	134,166 02	

Policy claims resisted by the company	$ 54,050 00	
Policy claims resisted for employers	586,520 26	
Total policy claims		$ 806,353 2
Due and accrued for salaries, rents, etc.		110,000 0
Premiums paid in advance		33,178 1
Special reserve liability department		100,000 0
Additional reserve on policies		998,622 0
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 23,739,827 6
Surplus		3,020,683 9
Capital stock paid up		1,000,000 0
Total liabilities		$ 27,760,511 5

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	36,790	$ 93,421,420 0
Written during 1899	6,329	17,165,686 0
Revived during 1899	72	191,317 0
Changed and increased during 1899	451	1,314,929 0
Totals	43,642	$ 112,093,352 0

Policies terminated—	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
By death	474	$ 1,277,307 00
By maturity	178	304,453 00
By expiry	290	808,531 00
By surrender	461	1,282,150 00
By lapse	1,333	2,979,257 00
By change and decrease	637	21,602 07
By not being taken	958	2,946,893 00
Total policies terminated during 1899	4,331	11,758,798 0
Policies in force December 31, 1899	39,311	$ 100,334,554 0
Policies re-insured	349	3,346,132 0
Annuities in force December 31, 1899	47	18,364 0

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	1,140	$ 2,979,886 0
Written during 1899	2,077	4,339,825 0
Terminated during 1899	1,729	3,848,293 0
In force December 31, 1899	1,488	3,471,418 0
Losses unpaid December 31, 1898	1	1,000 0
Losses incurred during 1899	394	15,387 5
Losses paid during 1899	392	12,797 5
Premiums collected during 1899	----------	54,689 8

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF OHIO.

Located at Cincinnati, O. Incorporated 1867. Commenced Business 1867.

JOHN M. PATTISON, President. E. P. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Cash capital, $100,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 20,212,648 21

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 903,369 34	
Renewal premiums	3,177,897 53	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	85,945 69	
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	21,654 23	
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums	6,205 19	
Surrender values applied to purchase paid up insurance	115,678 89	
Received for annuities	81,128 96	
Total premium income		$ 4,392,888 83
Rents		28,023 14
Interest on mortgage loans		1,063,521 40
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		63,608 89
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		14,540 00
Interest on other debts due the company		175,784 74
Total income		5,738,367 00
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 25,951,015 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 936,193 57	
Paid for matured endowments and additions	461,493 35	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 1,397,632 92
Paid to annuitants		9,427 58
Premium notes		153,211 60
Cash dividends paid policy-holders		116,930 32
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		85,945 69
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		21,654 23
Surrender values paid in cash		84,342 74
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums		6,205 19
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance		115,687 89
Total paid policy-holders	$ 1,991,038 16	
Interest or dividends to stockholders		10,000 00
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $478,492.91; renewals, $204,804.31; annuities, $4,056.45		687,353 67
Salaries and allowances for agencies		49,585 43
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		118,520 93
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		58,364 75
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses		61,158 51
Taxes on real estate and investments		13,782 42

Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses	$ 11,942 58	
Repairs and expenses on real estate	15,036 76	
Rents	31,117 06	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	40,693 33	
Legal expenses	14,019 99	
All other expenses	258,774 51	
Total disbursements		$ 3,361,388 10
Balance		$ 22,589,627 11

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 570,790 17	
Loans on mortgages	17,497,723 65	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	2,330,429 27	
Premium notes on policies in force	988,619 04	
Book value of stocks and bonds	384,734 37	
Cash in company's office	856 94	
Cash in bank	598,357 83	
Bills receivable	43,636 24	
Agents' debit balances	181,504 60	
Total		$ 22,596,652 11
Deduct ledger liabilities—		
Agents' credit balances	$ 7,025 00	
		7,025 00
Total net ledger assets		$ 22,589,627 11

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued		674,118 02
Market value of real estate over book value		5,456 01
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		13,203 13

	New Business.	Renewals.
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 259,614 59	$ 121,250 94
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	28,573 06	65,792 34
Totals	$ 288,187 65	$ 187,043 28
Deduct cost of collection of same	135,448 19	11,222 59
	$ 152,739 46	$ 175,820 69

Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		328,560 15
Amount single and annuity premiums uncollected		92,209 94
Total assets		$ 23,703,174 36
Deduct non-admitted assets—		
Agents' debit balances unsecured	174,479 60	
Bills receivable unsecured	43,636 24	
Total deductions		218,115 84
Total admitted assets		$ 23,485,058 52

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$20,247,305 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	134,394 00	
Net reserve		$ 20,112,911 00
Present value of undue installment policies		3,792 00
Matured endowments due and unpaid	$ 14,400 00	
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	10,416 00	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	31,270 00	
Policy claims resisted by the company	58,448 00	
Total policy claims		114,534 00
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		9,338 93
Premiums paid in advance		85,974 36
Commissions due to agents on premium notes when paid		130,746 07
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 20,457,296 36
Surplus		2,927,762 16
Capital stock paid up		100,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 23,485,058 52

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. Policies.	Amount.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	66,119	$ 120,573,677 00
Written during 1899	17,124	36,543,964 00
Revived during 1899	432	846,050 00
Changed and increased during 1899		39,482 00
Totals	83,675	$ 158,003,173 00

Policies terminated—	No. Policies.	Amount.
By death	513	$1,049,065 00
By maturity	380	573,508 00
By expiry	156	273,100 00
By surrender	409	1,232,379 00
By lapse	5,166	9,802,702 00
By change and decrease	204	1,317,263 00
By not being taken	2,779	7,597,671 00
Total policies terminated during 1899	9,607	$ 21,845,688 00
Policies in force December 31, 1899	74,068	$ 136,157,485 00
Policies re-insured	405	4,919,449 00

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No Policies.	Amount.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	2,099	$ 2,931,008 00
Written during 1899	506	731,602 00
Terminated during 1899	354	495,223 00
In force December 31, 1899	2,251	3,167,387 00
Losses unpaid December 31, 1898	1	1,000 00
Losses incurred during 1899	10	14,500 00
Losses paid during 1899	11	15,500 00
Premiums collected during 1899		100,086 83

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MAINE.

Located at Portland, Maine. Incorporated 1848. Commenced Business 1849.

FRED E. RICHARDS, President. J. FRANK LANG, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 7,123,447 25

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 283,648 16		
Renewal premiums	1,086,868 57		
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	13,873 27		
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	23,558 13		
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums	4,695 58		
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	27,218 56		
Received for annuities	5,000 00		
Total premium income		$ 1,444,862 27	
Rents		21,286 98	
Interest on mortgage loans		71,258 84	
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		41,234 99	
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		186,351 34	
Interest on other debts due the company		4,821 44	
Interest on deferred premiums		237 77	
Profit on sales of real estate and securities		63,401 64	
From all other sources		463 89	
Total income			1,833,919 16
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 8,957,366 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 602,020 83		
Paid for matured endowments and additions	86,435 30		
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 688,456 13	
Paid to annuitants		1,123 04	
Premium notes		10,106 31	
Collateral loan notes		359 07	
Cash dividends paid policy-holders		15,703 53	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		13,873 27	
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		23,558 13	
Surrender values paid in cash		52,547 90	
Surrender values applied to pay running premiums		4,695 58	
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance		27,218 56	
Total paid policy-holders	$ 837,641 52		
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $164,740.03; renewals, $67,451.97		232,192 00	
Commuting renewal commissions		1,807 12	
Salaries and allowances for agencies		118,269 94	
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		65,682 90	

Medical examiners' fees and inspections	$ 33,932 00	
Taxes on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses	20,995 09	
Taxes on real estate and investments	11,314 81	
Insurance Department fees and agents' licenses	7,629 75	
Repairs and expenses on real estate	7,688 11	
Rents	18,125 93	
Advertising, printing, stationery and postage	32,448 56	
Legal expenses	7,662 77	
All other expenses	33,216 09	
Total disbursements		$ 1,428,586 59
Balance		$ 7,528,779 82

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 1,093,324 85	
Loans on mortgages	1,292,986 63	
Loans on collaterals	743,069 72	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	10,854 26	
Premium notes on policies in force	183,889 95	
Book value of stocks and bonds	4,143,070 26	
Cash in company's office	367 18	
Cash in bank	37,731 87	
Bills receivable	13,213 23	
Agents' debit balances	7,984 54	
Cash in transit December 31, 1899 unsecured	2,287 33	
Total net ledger assets		$ 7,528,779 82

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest and rents due and accrued			66,427 81
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value			184,670 99
	NEW BUSINESS.	RENEWALS.	
Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 66,590 79	$ 79,782 54	
Gross deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	30,571 73	86,282 50	
Totals	$ 97,162 52	$ 166,065 04	
Deduct cost of collection of same	19,432 50	33,213 02	
	$ 77,730 02	$ 132,852 02	
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums			210,582 04
Borborne premiums to be deducted in settlement of policy claims included in liabilities			581 97
Total assets			$ 7,991,042 63
Deduct non admitted assets—			
Premiums more than three months past due		$ 4,207 59	
Agents' debit balances unsecured		4,883 42	
Bills receivable unsecured		13,213 23	
Total deductions			$ 22,304 24
Total admitted assets			$ 7,968,738 39

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 7,274,010 00	
Deduct net value of risks re-insured	3,169 00	
Net reserve		$ 7,270,841 00
Present value of undue installment policies		20,936 00
Matured endowments due and unpaid	$ 11,413 92	
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	42,029 38	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	60,886 63	
Policy claims resisted by the company	2,000 00	
Total policy claims		116,329 93
Unpaid dividends, etc., due policy-holders		3,927 83
Premiums paid in advance		1,056 37
All other liabilities		1,144 00
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		7,414,235 13
Surplus		576,807 50
Total liabilities		$ 7,991,042 63

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES	AMOUNT
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	26,662	$ 42,222,364 02
Written during 1899	7,460	10,192,832 00
Revived during 1899	60	67,144 97
Changed and increased during 1899	442	739,938 48
Totals	34,624	$ 53,222,279 39

Policies terminated—	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.	
By death	324	$ 604,161 28	
By maturity	91	81,493 36	
By expiry	445	802,639 00	
By surrender	289	497,480 81	
By lapse	2,175	2,746,938 86	
By change and decrease	442	794,869 23	
By not being taken	1,068	1,639,877 00	
Total policies terminated during 1899		4,834	7,167,459 54
Policies in force December 31, 1899		29,790	$ 46,054,819 85
Policies re-insured		13	85,000 00
Annuities in force December 31, 1899		6	1,288 71

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

(Upon basis of Actuaries' Mortality and 4 per cent. interest).

Surplus at beginning of the year		$ 574,224 73
Loading earned on premiums of insurance and annuity		352,691 16
Interest, rents, etc., earned	$ 324,883 65	
Profit and loss items	94,324 86	
		419,208 51
Cost of insurance		482,255 00
Reserves released by surrender and lapse, of which $135,256.00 was from policies upon which three years' premiums had not been paid		315,704 00
Total credits		$ 2,144,083 40

surance expenses incurred	$ 559,259 15	
vestment expenses incurred	19,029 43	
		$ 578,288 58
terest required to maintain reserve		283,369 00
eath losses incurred, $608,156.74; annuity payments incurred, $1,123.04	$ 609,279 78	
ss re-insurance reserves and compromises on losses, and reserves released by death of annuitants	229,625 00	
		379,654 78
rrender and lapse values allowed		272,542 00
ividends to policy-holders		53,421 54
uarantee fund and surplus at end of year		576,807 50
Total debits		$ 2,144,083 40

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
licies in force December 31, 1898	10	$ 22,716 31
ritten during 1899	16	55,034 91
force December 31, 1899	26	77,751 22
emiums collected during 1899		841 42

WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1860. Commenced Business 186

W. A. BREWER, JR., President. GRAHAM H. BREWER, Secretary.

Cash capital, $125,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 14,660,749 7

INCOME.

Premiums on new policies	$ 377,017 79	
Renewal premiums	1,549,722 96	
Dividends applied to pay running premiums	76,991 41	
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance	123,925 00	
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance	82,969 84	
Received for annuities	84,555 56	
Total premium income		$ 2,295,182 56
Rents		250,692 68
Interest on mortgage loans		483,408 88
Interest on collateral loans and premium notes		60,048 03
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		13,255 32
Interest on other debts due the company		12,837 13
Interest on deferred premiums		7,723 48
Profit on sales of real estate and securities		11,602 66
Total income		3,134,750 7
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 17,795,500 4

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for losses and additions	$ 876,741 19	
Paid for matured endowments and additions	423,426 53	
Net amount paid for losses and matured endowments		$ 1,300,167 72
Paid to annuitants		24,024 82
Return premiums		9,023 72
Dividends applied to pay running premiums		76,991 41
Dividends applied to purchase paid-up insurance		123,925 00
Surrender values paid in cash		90,455 97
Surrender values applied to purchase paid-up insurance		82,969 84
Total paid policy-holders	$ 1,707,558 48	
Interest or dividends to stockholders		8,750 00
Commissions and bonuses paid to agents—new policies, $223,884 15; renewals, $97,010.59; annuities, $3,286.64		324,181 38
Commuting renewal commissions		41,439 23
Salaries and allowances for agencies		97,383 38
Salaries of officers and home-office employees		103,303 00
Medical examiners' fees and inspections		58,926 52

es on premiums, reserves, municipal and State licenses	$ 36,376 88	
es on real estate and investments	39,296 15	
irance Department fees and agents' licenses	2,021 69	
airs and expenses on real estate	58,722 49	
ts	74,508 46	
ertising, printing, stationery and postage	31,394 01	
other expenses	24,985 73	
Total disbursements		$ 2,608,847 40
Balance		$ 15,186,653 08

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

k value of real estate	$ 5,084,182 95	
ns on mortgages	7,777,975 00	
ns on collaterals	460,000 00	
ns to policy-holders on this company's policies	1,087,861 60	
k value of stocks and bonds	473,649 08	
n in company's office	38,458 81	
n in bank	227,343 15	
nts' debit balances	28,560 37	
e furniture	8,622 12	
Total net ledger assets		$ 15,186,653 08

OTHER ASSETS.

erest and rents due and accrued		143,648 17
rket value of real estate over book value		272,500 00

	New Business.	Renewals.
s premiums due and unreported on policies in force December 31, 1899	$ 86,892 86	$ 73,289 84
s deferred premiums on policies in force December 31, 1899	45,360 77	176,759 31
Totals	$ 132,253 63	$ 250,049 15
uct cost of collection of same	78,558 65	15,002 94
	$ 53,694 98	$ 235,046 21

amount of uncollected and deferred premiums		288,741 19
Total assets		$ 15,891,542 44
uct non-admitted assets—		
Furniture, fixtures and supplies	$ 8,622 12	
Depreciation in bonds and stocks	4,827 50	
Agents' debit balances unsecured	28,560 37	
Total deductions		42,009 99
Total admitted assets		$ 15,849,532 45

LIABILITIES.

present value of all policies in force December 31, 1899, computed according to the Actuaries' Table of Mortality, with 4 per cent. interest	$ 15,006,193 00	
Net reserve		$ 15,006,193 00

Matured endowments due and unpaid	$ 17,626 96	
Death losses in process of adjustment or adjusted and not due	29,990 70	
Death losses reported but no proofs received	55,355 50	
Total policy claims		$ 102,973
Premiums paid in advance		8,243
Liabilities on policy-holders' account		$ 15,117,409
Surplus		607,123
Capital stock paid up		125,000
Total liabilities		$ 15,849,532

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies and additions in force December 31, 1898	27,035	$ 52,311,363
Written during 1899	5,328	13,520,473
Revived during 1899	505	1,085,835
Changed and increased during 1899		150,582
Totals	32,868	$ 67,068,253

Policies terminated—	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
By death	399	$ 917,696 00
By maturity	166	311,997 00
By expiry	40	108,862 00
By surrender	573	1,221,932 00
By lapse	2,278	4,329,124 00
By not being taken	878	2,780,070 00
Total policies terminated during 1899	4,334	9,669,681
Policies in force December 31, 1899	28,534	$ 57,398,572
Annuities in force December 31, 1899	65	27,136

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	No. POLICIES.	AMOUNT.
Policies in force December 31, 1898	253	$ 315,455
Written during 1899	42	75,897
Terminated during 1899	32	33,654
In force December 31, 1899	263	357,698
Losses incurred during 1899	7	7,250
Losses paid during 1899	7	7,250
Premiums collected during 1899		12,520

Number of agents working in State for company during year, 10.

FIRE AND FIRE AND MARINE COMPANIES.

BSTRACTS FROM ANNUAL STATEMENTS FILED IN THIS DEPARTMENT, SHOWING THEIR TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR OF 1899 AND THEIR CONDITION ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1899.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.

ocated at Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1819. Commenced Business 1819.

WILLIAM B. CLARK, President. WILLIAM H. KING, Secretary.

Cash capital, $4,000,000.

mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 10,468,256 88

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
oss cash received for premiums	$ 4,537,066 43	$ 390,598 89	
duct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	890,545 60	102,959 09	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 3,646,520 83	$ 287,639 80	
			3,934,160 63
eposit premiums received for perpetual risks			4,398 18
ents			4,949 69
terest received on mortgages			1,138 78
terest received on collateral loans			180 00
terest and dividends on stocks and bonds			505,228 55
terest and dividends from all other sources			5,109 28
Total income			$ 4,455,165 11
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 14,923,421 99

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
oss cash paid for losses	$ 2,672,513 75	$ 245,464 57	
duct salvage and re-insurance	401,509 88	73,133 26	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 2,271,003 87	$ 172,331 31	
			2,443,335 18
eposit premiums returned			1,323 25
id stockholders (interest or dividends)			720,000 00
mmissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			631,610 84
laries and fees of officers and employees			286,958 16
xes			115,911 25
sses on sales or maturity—ledger assets			18,287 99
l other expenditures			314,929 26
Total disbursements during the year			$ 4,532,355 93
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 10,391,066 06

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 298,059 35	
Loans on mortgages	15,600 00	
Loans on collaterals	11,100 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	9,136,640 02	
Cash in company's office	3,318 43	
Cash in bank	702,597 81	
Bills receivable	379,697 03	
		$ 10,547,012 6
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 155,946 58	
		155,946 5
Total net or ledger assets		$ 10,391,066 0

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	725 5
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	2,283,973 8
Uncollected premiums	428,269 9
Gross assets	$ 13,104,035 4

Non-admitted assets—

Agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 16,564 91	
Depreciation in book value real estate	68,059 35	
Total deductions		$ 84,624 2
Total admitted assets		$ 13,019,411 2

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 14,871 71	
Losses in process of adjustment	378,015 39	
Losses resisted	18,746 23	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 411,633 3
Total unearned premiums		3,212,271 5
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		66,583 2
Commissions due agents and brokers		107,067 4
Return and re-insurance premiums		64,240 4
Total liabilities		$ 3,861,796 1
Cash capital		4,000,000 0
Net surplus		5,157,615 0
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 13,019,411 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of the year	$ 553,225,998 00	$ 6,352,442
Written during the year	407,465,549 00	4,537,066
Total	$ 960,691,547 00	$ 10,889,508
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	374,316,392 00	4,282,879
In force at end of year	$ 586,375,155 00	$ 6,606,629
Deduct amount re-insured	54,361,122 00	580,469
Net amount in force at end of the year	$ 532,014,033 00	$ 6,026,160

	MARINE AND INLAND.	PREMIUMS.
n force at beginning of the year	$ 6,226,316 00	$ 155,728 56
Vritten during the year	140,823,106 00	390,598 89
Total	$ 147,049,422 00	$ 546,327 45
educt those expired and marked off as terminated	140,142,938 00	365,051 41
In force at end of the year	$ 6,906,484 00	$ 181,276 04
educt amount re-insured	1,244,112 00	28,661 45
Net amount in force at end of the year	$ 5,662,372 00	$ 152,614 59

PERPETUAL RISKS.

	AMOUNT.	DEPOSITS.
n force at beginning of the year	$ 2,925,278 00	$ 67,016 47
Vritten during the year	183,250 00	4,398 18
Total	$ 3,108,528 00	$ 71,414 65
educt those marked off as cancelled	80,400 00	1,327 00
In force at end of the year	$ 3,028,128 00	$ 70,087 65
osses incurred during the year	$ 4,042 00	
osses paid during the year	4,042 00	
argest amount in any one hazard	15,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

YEAR WRITTEN.	TERM.	FRACTION UNEARNED.	AMOUNT COVERED.	PREMIUMS CHARGED.	PREMIUMS UNEARNED.
n 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 201,812,907 00	$ 2,465,190 55	$ 1,232,595 28
n 1898	2 years	One-fourth	8,536,291 00	79,397 10	19,849 28
n 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	8,202,811 00	78,738 41	59,053 81
n 1897	3 years	One-sixth	58,772,284 00	634,540 13	105,756 69
n 1898	3 years	One-half	75,485,907 00	776,822 97	388,411 49
n 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	79,719,181 00	812,914 82	677,429 02
n 1896	4 years	One-eighth	3,011,131 00	31,868 05	3,983 50
n 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	2,915,238 00	30,368 05	11,388 03
n 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	4,463,598 00	48,298 09	30,186 30
n 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	4,001,442 00	42,626 07	37,297 81
n 1895	5 years	One-tenth	11,738,972 00	148,844 65	14,884 46
n 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	14,392,720 00	177,234 33	53,170 29
n 1897	5 years	One-half	16,197,325 00	200,153 59	100,076 79
n 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	20,941,804 00	236,828 47	165,779 95
n 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	21,822,422 00	262,335 05	236,101 55
erpetual	95 per cent.		3,028,128 00	70,087 65	66,583 28
Totals			$ 535,042,161 00	$ 6,096,247 98	$ 3,202,547 53

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year		$ 4,808,846 75
et premiums received during year	$ 3,937,235 56	
crease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 3,831 61	
crease in re-insurance fund	78,570 77	74,739 16
tal net premiums earned	$ 3,862,496 40	
terest, etc., received	$ 516,606 30	
crease in accrued interest, etc.	436,553 98	
tal interest earned	953,160 28	

Total premiums and interest earned			$ 4,815.656 68	
Net losses paid during year	$ 2,443,335 18			
Increase in net unpaid losses	37,352 44			
Total net losses incurred		$ 2,405,982 74		
Expenses paid	$ 1,339,778 68			
Increase in unpaid expenses	1,126 94			
Total expenses incurred		1,340,905 62		
Total losses and expenses incurred			3,746,888 36	
Net gain for the year			$ 1,068,768 32	
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 720,000 00	
Surplus at end of year				$ 5,157,615

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks
Gross risks written	$ 2,723,784
Gross premiums received	38,850
Losses paid	18,040
Losses incurred	16,716

Number of agents working in the State during year, 46.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1857. Commenced Business 185

GEORGE S. A. YOUNG, President. WALTER S. ALLEY, Secretary.

Cash capital, $400,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 1,036,989

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,093,772 92	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	299,606 07		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 794,166 85	$	794,166
Interest received on mortgages			725
Interest received on collateral loans			1,450
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			31,153
Interest and dividends from all other sources			3,765
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			101,167
Total income			$ 932,428
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,969,417

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
oss cash paid for losses	$ 563,195 77	$	
educt salvage and re-insurance	77,055 61		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 468,140 16	$	
			$ 486,140 16
ommissions or brokerage and allowance to agents			154,760 54
alaries and fees of officers and employees			58,374 83
axes			14,168 11
ll other expenditures			63,076 23
Total disbursements during the year			$ 776,519 87
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,192,897 79

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

oans on mortgages	$ 14,500 00	
oans on collaterals	25,000 00	
ook value of stocks and bonds	1,033,045 50	
ash in company's office	3,771 27	
ash in bank	116,581 02	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,192,897 79

OTHER ASSETS.

ents and interest due and accrued		3,540 08
ncollected premiums		204,353 59
Gross assets		$ 1,400,791 46
on-admitted assets—		
Premiums more than three months due	$ 2,752 60	
Depreciation in book value bonds and stocks	705 50	
Total deductions		3,458 10
Total admitted assets		$ 1,397,333 36

LIABILITIES.

osses adjusted and unpaid	$ 21,543 26	
osses in process of adjustment	79,529 47	
osses resisted	6,610 30	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 107,683 09
otal unearned premiums		549,222 73
eturn and re-insurance premiums		8,587 33
Total liabilities		$ 665,493 15
ash capital		400,000 00
et surplus		331,840 21
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,397,333 36

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of the year	$ 117,103,257 00	$ 817,383
Written during the year	165,463,094 00	1,200,235
Total	$ 282,566,351 00	$ 2,017,618
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	125,580,506 00	842,956
In force at end of the year	$ 156,985,845 00	$ 1,174,662
Deduct amount re-insured	17,747,680 00	135,914
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 139,238,165 00	$ 1,038,748
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 50,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 88,765,385 00	$ 720,454 34	$ 360,227
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	612,834 00	3,259 89	814
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	975,457 00	7,291 51	5,468
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	9,823,201 00	61,035 69	10,172
In 1898	3 years	One-half	15,150,457 00	76,655 02	38,327
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	16,251,894 00	101,949 86	84,958
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	276,150 00	1,601 19	200
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	203,000 00	1,573 39	590
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	259,940 00	1,555 42	972
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	197,105 00	1,718 83	1,503
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	32,651 00	210 53	21
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	189,858 00	1,487 94	446
In 1897	5 years	One-half	922,097 00	10,203 94	5,101
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	3,262,833 00	21,789 01	15,252
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	2,315,303 00	27,961 83	25,165
Totals			$ 139,238,165 00	$ 1,038,748 39	$ 549,222

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 378,728
Net premiums received during year		$ 794,166 85	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 98,392 98		
Increase in re-insurance fund	168,071 84	69,678 86	
Total net premiums earned		724,487 99	
Interest, etc., received	$ 37,093 90		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	35,702 14		
Total interest earned		$ 72,796 04	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 797,284 03
Net losses paid during year	$ 486,140 16		
Increase in net unpaid losses	33,437 27		
Total net losses incurred		$ 519,577 43	
Expenses paid	$ 290,379 71		
Increase in unpaid expenses	24,215 07		
Total expenses incurred		314,594 78	

al losses and expenses incurred	$ 834,172 21	
loss for the year	$ 36,888 18	
crease in surplus for year	$ 36,888 18	
Surplus at end of year		$ 331,840 21

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
ss risks written	$ 308,520 00
ss premiums received	4,625 33
insurance premiums	518 86
ses paid	1,028 40
ses incurred	1,028 40

umber of agents working in State during year, 46.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

cated at Philadelphia, Pa. Incorporated 1810. Commenced Business 1810.

THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, President. RICHARD MARIS, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

nount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 2,680,900 42

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ss cash received for premiums	$ 1,592,447 75	$	
duct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	388,886 45		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,203,561 30	$	1,203,561 30
posit premiums received for perpetual risks			20,971 94
nts			10,186 63
erest received on mortgages			56,170 88
erest received on collateral loans			2,062 05
erest and dividends on stocks and bonds			40,796 97
erest and dividends from all other sources			226 19
ofit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			5,538 00
om all other sources			2,415 11
Total income			$ 1,341,929 07
Aggregate last balance and income			4,022,829 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,032,187 41	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	174,673 45		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 857,513 96	$	$ 857,513
Deposit premiums returned			17,313
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			40,000
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			255,597
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			115,620
Taxes			21,247
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			3,564
All other expenditures			112,897
Total disbursements during the year			$ 1,423,753
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 2,599,075

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 408,451 74	
Loans on mortgages	1,011,477 71	
Loans on collaterals	53,100 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	814,708 43	
Cash in company's office	9,246 08	
Cash in bank	153,983 44	
Ground rents	21,320 00	
Agents' debit balances	120,003 13	
All other	6,785 12	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,599,075

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	15,732
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	11,632
Total admitted assets	$ 2,626,441

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 62,581 36	
Losses in process of adjustment	103,208 24	
Losses resisted	4,595 72	
Net amount of unpaid losses		170,385
Total unearned premiums		979,300
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		569,820
Commissions due agents and brokers		18,000
Total liabilities		$ 1,737,506
Cash capital		500,000
Net surplus		388,934
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,626,441

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
force at beginning of the year	$ 178,805,751 00	$ 1,984,403 26
itten during the year	140,846,046 00	1,592,447 75
Total	$ 319,651,797 00	$ 3,576,851 01
duct those expired and marked off as terminated	129,000,387 00	1,475,138 64
In force at end of the year	$ 190,651,410 00	$ 2,101,712 37
duct amount re-insured	13,864,173 00	151,625 32
Net amount in force at end of the year	$ 176,787,237 00	$ 1,950,087 05

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

EAR ITTEN.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 79,770,056 00	$ 967,503 00	$ 483,751 50
1897	3 years	One-sixth	22,266,585 00	227,480 12	37,913 32
1898	3 years	One-half	25,669,059 00	256,021 67	128,010 83
1899	3 years	Five-sixths	21,371,016 00	199,934 15	166,611 79
1896	4 years	One-eighth	253,950 00	2,435 87	304 48
1897	4 years	Three-eighths	255,600 00	2 512 87	942 32
1898	4 years	Five-eighths	286,900 00	2,286 12	1,428 82
1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	218,250 00	1,794 60	1,570 27
1895	5 years	One-tenth	2,938,512 00	29,349 49	2,934 94
1896	5 years	Three-tenths	5,055,881 00	54,611 10	16,383 33
1897	5 years	One-half	6,863,948 00	77,053 32	38,562 66
1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	6,672,465 00	72,199 86	50,539 90
1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	5,032,293 00	55,251 70	47,726 53
rpetual		95 per cent.			569,820 94
Totals			$ 176,787,237 00	$ 1,950,087 05	$ 1,549,121 25

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 504,733 42
t premiums received during year		$ 1,207,220 20	
rease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 3,671 74		
rease in re-insurance fund	12,192 84	15,864 58	
al net premiums earned		$ 1,191,355 62	
erest, etc., received	$ 100,481 73		
rease in accrued interest, etc.	3,183 95		
al interest earned		103,665 68	
al premiums and interest earned			$ 1,295,021 30
t losses paid during year	$ 857,513 96		
rease in net unpaid losses	18,672 06		
al net losses incurred		$ 876,186 02	
penses paid	$ 493,986 67		
rease in unpaid expenses	647 47		
al expenses incurred		494,634 14	

Total losses and expenses incurred	$ 1,370,820 16	
Net loss for the year	$ 75,798 86	
Dividends to stockholders	40,000 00	
Decrease in surplus for year	$ 115,798 86	
Surplus at end of year		$ 388,934 56

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,233,461 00
Gross premiums received	21,004 64
Losses paid	9,979 98
Losses incurred	10,306 83

ATLANTA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

Located at Atlanta, Ga. Incorporated 1881. Commenced Business 1882.

R. J. LOWRY, President. JOEL HURT, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 735,617 36

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 410,676 97	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	151,054 67		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 259,622 30	$	259,622 30
Rents			4,982 18
Interest received on mortgages			21,679 56
Interest received on collateral loans			1,545 50
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			10,370 56
Interest and dividends from all other sources			231 39
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			6,505 00
Total income			$ 304,936 49
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,040,553 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 326,568 93	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	79,267 63		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 247,301 30	$	247,301 30

aid stockholders (interest or dividends)		$ 10,000 00
ommissions or brokerage and allowances to agents		48,198 36
alaries and fees of officers and employees		21,548 84
axes		5,164 05
ll other expenditures		25,419 81
Total disbursements during the year		$ 357,632 36
Balance December 31, 1899		$ 682,921 49

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ook value of real estate owned	$ 103,785 76	
oans on mortgages	165,192 41	
oans on collaterals	10,984 16	
ook value of stocks and bonds	358,767 50	
ash in company's office	484 35	
ash in bank	44,740 84	
		$ 683,955 02
educt ledger liabilities	$ 1,033 53	
		1,033 53
Total net or ledger assets		$ 682,921 49

OTHER ASSETS.

ents and interest due and accrued	11,537 13
ncollected premiums	33,478 86
Total admitted assets	$ 727,937 48

LIABILITIES.

osses adjusted and unpaid	$ 18,308 54	
osses in process of adjustment	37,377 69	
osses resisted	30,600 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses, less re-insurance		$ 61,906 80
otal unearned premiums		138,430 68
Total liabilities		$ 200,337 48
ash capital		500,000 00
et surplus		27,600 00
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 727,937 48

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
force at the beginning of the year	$ 37,811,537 00	$ 394,760 23
ritten during the year	38,437,878 00	387,993 50
Total	$ 76,249,415 00	$ 782,753 73
educt those expired and marked off as terminated	49,293,578 00	468,181 95
In force at end of the year	$ 26,955,837 00	$ 314,571 78
educt amount re-insured	4,662,415 00	52,575 22
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 22,293,422 00	$ 261,996 56
argest amount in any one hazard	$ 44,050 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 13,623,244 00	$ 144,683 20	$ 72,341 60
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	102,232 00	889 82	222 45
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	177,367 00	1,645 86	1,234 40
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	807,267 00	12,590 19	2,098 36
In 1898	3 years	One-half	2,749,482 00	30,501 84	15,250 92
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	2,353,794 00	26,971 64	22,476 37
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	4,100 00	48 40	6 05
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	10,800 00	215 36	80 76
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	45,800 00	625 87	391 17
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	8,466 00	63 38	55 46
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	316,038 00	7,308 20	730 82
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	328,196 00	7,373 39	2,212 02
In 1897	5 years	One-half	254,765 00	5,721 36	2,860 68
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	807,071 00	12,763 16	8,934 21
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	704,800 00	10,594 89	9,535 41
Totals			$ 22,293,422 00	$ 261,996 56	$ 138,430 68

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 113,182 50
Net premiums received during year		$ 259,622 30	
Decrease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 22,683 47		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	24,672 32	1,988 85	
Total net premiums earned		$ 261,611 15	
Interest, etc., received	$ 37,943 10		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	394 30		
Total interest earned		38,337 40	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 299,948 55
Net losses paid during year	$ 247,301 30		
Increase in net unpaid losses	28,764 78		
Total net losses incurred		$ 276,066 08	
Expenses paid	$ 99,464 97		
Total expenses incurred		99,464 97	
Total losses and expenses incurred			375,531 05
Net loss for the year			$ 75,582 50
Dividends to stockholders			10,000 00
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 10,000 00
Decrease in surplus for year			85,582 50
Surplus at end of year			$ 27,600 00

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 194,460 00
Gross premiums received	2,932 70
Losses paid	727 70
Losses incurred	727 70

Number of agents working in State during year, 2.

BAVARIAN MORTGAGE AND EXCHANGE BANK.

ocated at Munich, Germany. Incorporated 1834.
Commenced Fire Insurance Business 1875.

W. G. WILLCOX, Department Manager. ALLEN WILLCOX, Manager.

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mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 635,657 12

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ross cash received for premiums	$ 680,662 05	$	
educt re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	109,855 01		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 579,807 04	$	
			579,807 04
eposit premiums received for perpetual risks			890 00
nterest and dividends on stocks and bonds			21,738 01
rom all other sources			9,437 50
Total income			$ 611,872 55
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,247,529 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ross cash paid for losses	$ 246,232 15	$	
educt salvage and re-insurance	538 58		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 245,673 57	$	
			245,693 57
eturned to home office			52,873 85
ommissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			160,795 78
alaries and fees of officers and employees			1,520 00
axes			1,948 45
ll other expenditures			45 48
Total disbursements during the year			$ 463,877 13
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 783,652 54

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ook value of stocks and bonds	$ 636,500 00	
ash in bank	147,152 54	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 783,652 54

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		$ 3,958 33
Uncollected premiums		139,518 38
Total admitted assets		$ 927,129 25

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 16,921 59	
Losses in process of adjustment	101,489 58	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 118,411 17
Total unearned premiums		362,269 75
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		890 00
Return and re-insurance premiums		27,287 56
Total liabilities		$ 508,858 48
Net surplus		418,270 77
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 927,129 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of the year	$ 15,277,474 00	$ 154,957 68
Written during the year	64,878,065 17	811,091 52
Total	$ 80,155,539 17	$ 966,049 20
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	12,704,226 17	294,357 39
In force at end of the year	$ 67,451,313 00	$ 671,691 81
Net amount in force at end of the year	$ 67,451,313 00	$ 671,691 81
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 25,000 00	

PERPETUAL RISKS.

	Amount.	Deposits.
Written during the year	$ 23,334 00	$ 890 00
Total	$ 23,334 00	$ 890 00

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 57,955,144 30	$ 573,458 71	$ 286,729 36
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	159,906 97	1,239 11	309 78
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	846,961 95	7,951 08	5,963 31
In 1898	3 years	One-half	1,952,807 23⅓	16,750 29	8,375 14
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	4,365,072 84	42,061 67	35,051 37
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	31,850 10	352 54	220 36
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	264,013 12	2,974 02	2,602 25
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	428,683 53	5,978 83	4,185 18
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	1,146,872 96	20,925 56	18,833 00
Perpetual		95 per cent.	23,334 00	890 00	890 00
Totals			$ 67,474,647 00	$ 672,581 81	$ 363,159 75

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 564,809 14
et premiums received during year		$ 580,697 04		
crease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 114,780 66			
crease in re-insurance fund	277,263 96	162,483 30		
tal net premiums earned		$ 418,213 74		
terest, etc., received	$ 21,738 01			
crease in accrued interest, etc.	10,312 50			
tal interest earned		32,050 51		
tal premiums and interest earned			$ 450,264 25	
et losses paid during year	$ 245,693 57			
crease in net unpaid losses	106,469 86			
tal net losses incurred		$ 352,163 43		
xpenses paid	$ 165,309 71			
crease in unpaid expenses	26,455 63			
tal expenses incurred		191,765 34		
tal losses and expenses incurred			543,928 77	
et loss for the year			$ 93,664 52	
emitted to home office during year			52,873 85	
ecrease in surplus for year			146,538 37	
Surplus at end of year				$ 418,270 77

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
ross risks written	$ 341,641 00
ross premiums received	3,926 06
osses paid	3,799 19
osses incurred	3,824 73

Number of agents working in State during year, 1.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Located at Toronto, Canada.

Incorporated 1833. Commenced Busines in U. S. in 187

GEO. A. COX, President. P. H. SIMS, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 1,191,383

INCOME.

	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,085,187 13	$ 314,345 47	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	222,467 25	74,726 65	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 682,719 88	$ 239,618 82	
			1,102,338
Rents			39,882
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			9,571
From all other sources			7,036
Total income			$ 1,158,828
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 2,350,212

DISBURSEMENTS.

	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 663,639 98	$ 232,129 43	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	45,999 97	22,993 17	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 617,640 01	$ 209,136 26	
			$ 826,776
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			195,269
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			61,238
Taxes			39,368
All other expenditures			58,028
Total disbursements during the year			$ 1,180,681
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,169,531

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages	$ 10,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	998,072 75	
Cash in bank	15,694 02	
Bills receivable	2,563 85	
All other	143,200 48	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,169,531

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		$ 9,652 51
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		268 81
Total admitted assets		$ 1,179,452 42

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 25,177 52	
Losses in process of adjustment	63,435 17	
Losses resisted	5,840 20	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 94,452 89
Total unearned premiums		620,353 64
Total liabilities		$ 714,806 53
Net surplus		464,645 89
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,179,452 42

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of the year	$ 113,097,370 00	$ 1,124,420 70
Written during the year	114,223,004 00	1,085,187 13
Total	$ 227,320,370 00	$ 2,209,607 83
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	98,161,392 00	1,018,751 19
In force at end of the year	$ 129,158,982 00	$ 1,190,856 64
Deduct amount re-insured	7,392,389 00	78,504 63
Net amount in force at end of the year	$ 121,766,593 00	$ 1,112,352 01

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of the year	$ 1,876,154 00	$ 36,224 84
Written during the year	37,635,850 00	314,345 47
Total	$ 39,512,004 00	$ 350,570 31
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	37,100,535 00	307,189 55
In force at end of the year	$ 2,411,469 00	$ 43,380 00
Net amount in force at end of the year	$ 2,411,469 00	$ 43,380 76

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 63,945,110 00	$ 640,497 44	$ 320,248 72
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	11,851,498 00	84,055 00	14,009 16
In 1898	3 years	One-half	18,200,584 00	125,800 19	62,900 10
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	14,635,334 00	128,027 44	106,689 53
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	2,040,744 00	20,907 45	2,090 74
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	2,338,240 00	23,681 71	7,104 51
In 1897	5 years	One-half	2,616,294 00	27,023 48	13,511 74
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	2,970,490 00	28,524 92	19,967 44
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	3,168,299 00	33,834 38	30,450 94
Totals			$ 121,766,593 00	$ 1,112,352 01	$ 576,972 88

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 517,429
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,102,338 70		
Increase in re-insurance fund		35,260 42		
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,067,078 28		
Interest, etc., received	$ 39,882 58			
Profit and loss items for year	208 81			
Total interest earned		40,091 39		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,107,169 67	
Net losses paid during year	$ 826,776 27			
Decrease in net unpaid losses	33,918 85			
Total net losses incurred		$ 792,857 42		
Expenses paid	$ 353,904 92			
Total expenses incurred		353,904 92		
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,146,762 34	
Net losses for the year			$ 39,592 67	
Transferred from home office			7,036 45	
Decrease in surplus for year				32,556
Surplus at end of year				$ 484,872

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 616,104
Gross premiums received	12,692
Losses paid	4,294
Losses incurred	4,294

Number of agents working in the State during year, 46.

BRITISH-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ocated at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1898. Commenced Business 1898.

SILAS P. WOOD, President. JOSEPH M. BIGGERT, Secretary.

Cash capital, $200,000.

mount of net or ledger assets, December 31, 1898			$ 313,458 50

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ross cash received for premiums	$ 373,185 26	$	
educt re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	175,033 15		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 198,152 11	$	
			198,152 11
nterest and dividends on stocks and bonds			10,179 07
rofit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			7,026 47
Total income			$ 215,357 65
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 528,816 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ross cash paid for losses	$ 179,404 19	$	
educt salvage and re-insurance	23,297 72		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 156,106 47	$	
			156,106 47
ommissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			31,987 96
alaries and fees of officers and employees			17,314 30
axes			4,769 65
ll other expenditures			14,923 95
Total disbursements during the year			$ 225,102 33
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 303,713 82

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ook value of stocks and bonds	$ 299,545 00	
ash in bank	4,168 82	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 303,713 82

OTHER ASSETS.

Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		$ 1,005
Uncollected premiums		62,354
Due from other companies		4,285
Total admitted assets		$ 371,359

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$ 26,780 30	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 26,780
Total unearned premiums		114,511
Total liabilities		$ 141,291
Cash capital		200,000
Net surplus		30,067
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 371,359

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 25,856,193 00	$ 163,981
Written during the year	48,699,096 00	400,630
Total	$ 74,555,289 00	$ 564,611
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	40,033,118 00	307,296
In force at end of the year	$ 34,522,171 00	$ 257,315
Deduct amount re-insured	4,709,839 00	45,373
Net amount in force at end of the year	$ 29,812,332 00	$ 211,941
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 10,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 17,435,186 00	$ 160,243 39	$ 80,121
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,214,007 00	3,929 93	982
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	421,169 00	2,057 78	1,543
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	850,102 00	928 73	154
In 1898	3 years	One-half	3,555,978 00	12,922 64	6,461
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	3,335,441 00	17,132 26	14,276
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	23,224 00	15 94	1
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	122,550 00	536 03	201
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	98,749 00	654 92	409
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	80,228 00	481 95	421
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	291,965 00	173 65	17
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	357,061 00	598 45	179
In 1897	5 years	One-half	439,713 00	1,293 76	646
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	656,026 00	3,697 31	2,588
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	837,542 00	7,111 56	6,390
Totals			$ 29,728,951 00	$ 211,808 30	$ 114,396

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 71,279 51
t premiums received during year		$ 198,152 11		
crease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 18,545 51			
crease in re-insurance fund	41,909 70	23,364 19		
tal net premiums earned		$ 174,787 92		
terest, etc., received	$ 10,179 07			
crease in accrued interest, etc.	1,151 25			
tal interest earned		11,330 32		
tal premiums and interest earned			$ 186,118 24	
t losses paid during year	$ 156,106 47			
crease in net unpaid losses	2,228,15			
tal net losses incurred		$ 158,334 62		
penses paid	$ 68,995 86			
tal expenses incurred		68,995 86		
tal losses and expenses incurred			227,330 48	
t loss for the year			$ 41,212 24	
crease in surplus for year			41,212 24	
Surplus at end of year				$ 30,067 27

Number of agents working in the State during year, 1.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

cated in U. S., New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1805

Commenced Business in U. S. 1890.

CHAS. H. POST, U. S. Manager. H. A. MCNEIL, Assistant Manager.

Cash capital, $537,500.

nount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ---------- $ 1,790,930 77

INCOME.

	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
ss cash received for premiums	$ 1,568,962 57	$	
duct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	422,601 17		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,146,361 40	$	1,146,361 40

Rents		$ 68,186 88
Total income		$ 1,214,548 28
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 3,005,479 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 918,839 58	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	94,210 80		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 824,628 78	$	
Deposit premiums returned			824,628 78
Remitted home office			31,096 42
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			235,741 99
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			92,610 64
Taxes			38,503 83
All other expenditures			80,085 10
Total disbursements during the year			$ 1,302,666 76
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,702,812 29

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of stocks and bonds	$ 1,609,451 19	
Cash in company's office	896 97	
Cash in bank	113,858 33	
Agents' debit balances	621 28	
Bills receivable	513 71	
All other	11,437 43	
		$ 1,736,778 91
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 2,821 37	
Re-insurance	31,145 25	
		33,966 62
Total net ledger assets		$ 1,702,812 29

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		15,496 63
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		45,258 81
Uncollected premiums		129,940 60
Gross assets		$ 1,893,508 33
Non-admitted assets—		
Furniture and supplies	$ 7,351 01	
Agents' debit balances unsecured	621 28	
		7,972 29
Total admitted assets		$ 1,885,536 04

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 123,297 50	
Losses in process of adjustment	32,687 91	
Losses resisted	10,105 78	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 166,091 19

Total unearned premiums		$ 894,532 05
All other liabilities		10,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 1,070,623 24
Net surplus		814,912 80
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,885,536 04

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

In force at the beginning of the year	$ 180,314,101 00	$ 1,903,261 31
Written during the year	148,192,335 00	1,582,194 83
Total	$ 328,506,436 00	$ 3,485,456 14
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	127,342,134 00	1,509,312 60
In force at end of the year	$ 201,164,302 00	$ 1,976,143 54
Deduct amount re-insured	21,010,567 00	222,854 50
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 180,153,735 00	$ 1,753,289 04
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 50,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 88,909,489 00	$ 881,603 93	$ 440,801 96
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,020,497 00	5,890 17	1,472 54
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	939,583 00	7,863 00	5,897 25
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	18,948,446 00	181,562 43	30,260 40
In 1898	3 years	One-half	26,043,321 00	220,128 64	110,064 32
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	23,959,543 00	205,319 14	171,099 28
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	344,442 00	3,084 04	385 50
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	198,783 00	2,320 63	870 23
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	579,850 00	4,929 78	3,081 10
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	438,573 00	4,826 35	4,223 06
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	3,013,226 00	36,935 61	3,693 56
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	3,642,711 00	41,371 10	12,411 33
In 1897	5 years	One-half	3,566,524 00	53,774 64	26,887 32
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	4,206,742 00	49,637 06	34,745 94
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	4,342,005 00	54,042 52	48,638 26
Totals			$ 180,153,735 00	$ 1,753,289 04	$ 894,532 05

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 881,779 71
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,146,361 40	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 13,232 26		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	5,298 53	18,530 79	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,164,892 19	
Interest, etc., received	$ 68,186 88		
Increase in accrued interests, etc.	15,234 21		
Total interest earned		83,421 09	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,248,313 28

Net losses paid during year	$ 824,628 78			
Increase in net unpaid losses	11,547 00			
Total net losses incurred		$ 836,175 78		
Expenses paid	$ 446,941 56			
Increase in unpaid expenses	966 43			
Total expenses incurred		447,907 99		
Total losses and expenses incurred			$ 1,284,083 77	
Net loss for the year			$ 35,770 49	
Remitted to home office during year			31,096 42	
Decrease in surplus for year			$ 66,866 91	
Surplus at end of year				$ 814,912 80

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 577,265 00
Gross premiums received	10,024 90
Re-insurance premiums	178 91
Losses paid	4,759 21
Losses incurred	8,219 86

Number of agents working in the State during year, 30.

CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Located at Wilmington, N. C. Incorporated 1887. Commenced Business -----.

D. L. GORE, President. M. S. WILLARD, Secretary.

Cash capital, $50,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ---------- $ 71,234 76

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 18,174 38	$ ----------	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	4,318 20	----------	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 13,829 18	$ ----------	
			13,829 18
Rents			535 00
Interest received on mortgages			2,701 16
Interest received on collateral loans			240 00

Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		$ 687 00
From all other sources		21 05
Total income		$ 18,013 39
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 89,248 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 5,194 94	$ ----------	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	263 35	----------	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 4,931 59	$ ----------	
			4,931 59
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			3,045 30
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			3,543 89
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			250 00
Taxes			428 58
All other expenditures			1,740 06
Total disbursements during the year			$ 13,939 42
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 75,308 73

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 6,000 00	
Loans on mortgages	38,700 00	
Loans on collaterals	3,976 25	
Book value of stocks and bonds	19,760 00	
Cash in bank	5,784 88	
Agents' debit balances	1,119 71	
		$ 75,340 84
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 32 11	
		32 11
Total net or ledger assets		$ 75,308 78

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	360 00
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	1,240 00
Total admitted assets	$ 76,908 73

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$ 1,007 61	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 1,007 61
Total unearned premiums		9,743 00
Unpaid dividends due stockholders		229 10
All other liabilties		32 11
Total liabilities		$ 11,011 82

Cash capital	$ 50,00000
Net surplus	15,896 91
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus	$ 76,908 73

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of the year	$ 1,047,703 00	$ 20,988 01
Written during the year	1,078,424 00	18,147 38
Total	$ 2,127,127 00	$ 39,135 39
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	661,320 00	12,088 81
In force at end of year	$ 1,465,807 00	$ 27,046 58
Deduct amount re-insured	196,274 00	2,672 00
Net amount in force at end of the year	$ 1,269,533 00	$ 24,374 58
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 10,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 518,317 00	$ 10,503 85	$ 5,251 92
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	166,390 00	1,986 33	331 05
In 1898	3 years	One-half	140,673 00	2,009 00	1,004 50
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	213,424 00	3,072 17	2,560 15
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	12,725 00	340 90	34 09
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	9,625 00	269 09	80 73
In 1897	5 years	One-half	14,415 00	354 35	177 18
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	5,603 00	144 71	101 30
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	30,489 00	253 10	227 85
Totals			$ 1,111,661 00	$ 18,933 50	$ 9,768 77

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING THE YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year	$ 12,533 46
Surplus at end of year	15,896 91

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,078,424 00
Gross premiums received	18,147 38
Losses paid	4,931 59
Losses incurred	4,931 59

Number of agents working in the State during year, 41.

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1836. Commenced Business 1837.

EDW. A. WALTON, President. GEO. H. MCLEAN, Secretary.

Cash capital, $300,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 482,126 07

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 714,393 88	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	136,692 39		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 577,701 49	$	577,701 49
Rents			6,856 42
Interest received on mortgages			948 00
Interest received on collateral loans			808 40
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			19,595 20
Interest and dividends from all other sources			10 17
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			1,358 79
Total income			$ 607,278 47
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,089,404 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 430,100 29	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	39,867 18		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 390,233 11	$	$ 390,233 11
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			24,066 60
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			139,651 07
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			64,199 34
Taxes			5,375 82
All other expenditures			33,666 56
Total disbursements during year			$ 657,192 50
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 432,212 04

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$	58,517 46
Loans on mortgages		20,300 00
Loans on collaterals		15,000 00

Book value of stocks and bonds	$ 288,374 98	
Cash in company's office	7,041 18	
Cash in bank	24,314 20	
Bills receivable	18,661 22	
	$ 432,212 04	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 432,212 04

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	5,432 29
Market value of real estate over book value	31,482 54
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	162,725 02
Uncollected premiums	134,459 87
Phenix Insurance Company	2,558 87
Total admitted assets	$ 768,870 63

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 13,367 60	
Losses in process of adjustment	31,371 45	
Losses resisted	3,718 50	
Total	$ 48,457 55	
Deduct re-insurance	10,314 88	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 38,142 67
Total unearned premiums		306,400 89
Undivided dividends due stockholders		405 50
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		800 00
All other liabilities		2,637 43
Total liabilities		$ 348,386 49
Cash capital		300,000 00
Net surplus		120,484 14
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 768,870 63

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 71,605,284 00	$ 565,056 59
Written during the year	103,289,748 00	753,914 16
Total	$ 174,895,032 00	$ 1,318,970 75
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	88,306,711 00	681,711 68
In force at end of the year	$ 86,588,321 00	$ 637,259 07
Deduct amount re-insured	10,221,681 00	68,407 52
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 76,366,640 00	$ 568,851 55

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 36,170,479 00	$ 304,744 50	$ 152,372 25
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	922,740 00	5,005 10	1,251 27
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,528,932 00	8,958 87	6,719 15
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	12,543,439 00	78,229 43	13,038 24
In 1898	3 years	One-half	15,087,209 00	89,456 46	44,728 23
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	16,767,841 00	108,073 93	90,061 61
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	11,000 00	82 50	10 32
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	45,000 00	474 00	177 75
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	55,492 00	642 52	401 56
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	431,786 00	2,843 60	2,488 15
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	186,750 00	1,836 33	183 63
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	156,850 00	2,283 66	685 10
In 1897	5 years	One-half	306,517 00	3,039 03	1,519 52
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	612,728 00	7,311 78	5,118 25
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	1,761,588 00	24,277 36	21,849 62
Totals			$ 86,588,321 00	$ 637,259 07	$ 340,604 65

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 142,511 45
Net premiums received during year		$ 577,701 49	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 36,297 17		
Increase in re-insurance fund	36,252 59	44 58	
Total net premiums earned		$ 577,746 07	
Interest, etc., received	$ 27,309 13		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	46,619 23		
Total interest earned		$ 73,928 36	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 651,674 43
Net losses paid during year	$ 390,233 11		
Increase in net unpaid losses	12,950 07		
Total net losses incurred		$ 403,183 18	
Expenses paid	$ 238,272 03		
Increase in unpaid expenses	4,533 83		
Total expenses incurred		242,805 86	
Total losses and expenses incurred			645,989 04
Net gain for the year			$ 5,685 39
Dividends to stockholders			24,879 30
Dividends to policy-holdes			2,900 00
Decrease in same to stockholders	$ 66 60		66 60
Decrease in surplus for year			$ 22,027 31
Surplus at end of year			$ 120,484 14

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 148,054 00
Gross premiums received	1,665 13
Re-insurance premiums	1,518 02

COLOGNE (U. S. BRANCH) RE-INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANY.

Located at Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1852. Commenced Business in U. S. 1898.

RICHARD LEWIS, U. S. Manager.

Deposit capital, $200,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 397,823 38

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 101,912 90	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	13,981 68		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 87,931 22	$	
			87,931 22
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			7,776 72
Total income			$ 95,707 94
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 493,531 32

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 40,268 73	$	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 40,268 73	$	
			40,268 73
Remitted home office			27,438 04
Commissions or brokerage allowances to agents			24,643 94
Taxes			3,143 88
All other expenditures			193 65
Total disbursements during the year			$ 95,688 24
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 397,843 08

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of stocks and bonds	$ 387,000 90	
Cash in bank	10,842 18	
Total net ledger assets		$ 397,843 08

OTHER ASSETS.

Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	23,206 60
Uncollected premiums	36,193 95
Total admitted assets	$ 457,243 63

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 3,999 25	
Losses in process of adjustment	6,328 11	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 10,327 36
Total unearned premiums		68,609 68
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		109 20
Total liabilities		$ 79,046 24
Net surplus		378,197 39
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 457,243 63

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at the beginning of the year	$ 2,688,448 00	$ 21,387 98
Written during the year	17,445,410 00	138,264 53
Total	$ 20,133,858 00	$ 159,652 51
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	5,398,014 00	35,691 79
In force at end of the year	$ 14,735,844 00	$ 123,960 72
Net amount in force at end of the year	$ 14,735,844 00	$ 123,960 72
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 25,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1898	1 year or less	One-half	$ 12,716,779 00	$ 102,824 78	$ 51,412 39
In 1897	2 years	One-fourth	5,948 00	23 32	5 83
In 1898	2 years	Three-fourths	205,471 00	1,435 54	1,076 65
In 1896	3 years	One-sixth			
In 1897	3 years	One-half	183,017 00	1,522 19	761 09
In 1898	3 years	Five-sixths	889,717 00	9,058 47	7,548 73
In 1895	4 years	One-eighth			
In 1896	4 years	Three-eighths			
In 1897	4 years	Five-eighths	7,692 00	96 17	60 11
In 1898	4 years	Seven-eighths	90,698 00	988 93	865 31
In 1894	5 years	One-tenth			
In 1895	5 years	Three-tenths			
In 1896	5 years	One-half			
In 1897	5 years	Seven-tenths	148,736 00	1,653 06	1,157 14
In 1898	5 years	Nine-tenths	487,786 00	6,358 26	5,722 43
Totals			$ 14,735,844 00	$ 123,960 72	$ 68,609 68

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year		$ 400,408 19
Net premiums received during year	$ 87,931 22	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 37,644 99	
Increase in re-insurance fund	56,315 41	18,670 42
Total net premiums earned	$ 69,260 80	

Interest, etc., received	$ 7,776 72			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	13,088 60			
Total interest earned		$ 20,865 32		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 90,126 12	
Net losses paid during year	40,268 73			
Increase in net unpaid losses	6,126 30			
Total net losses incurred		$ 46,395 03		
Expenses paid	$ 27,981 47			
Increase in unpaid expenses	10,522 38			
Total expenses incurred		38,503 85		
Total losses and expenses incurred			84,898 88	
Net gain for the year			$ 5,227 24	
Remitted to home office during year			$ 27,438 04	
Decrease in surplus for year			$ 22,210 80	
Surplus at end of year				$ 378,197 39

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 219,634 00
Gross premiums received	3,037 58
Losses incurred	1,000 00

Number of agents working in the State during year, 2.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

U. S. Branch Located at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business 1861.

Commenced Business in U. S. 1871.

A. H. WRAY, Manager.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 3,224,831 92

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 3,006,849 33	$ 79,667 49	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	555,421,89	12,586 01	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 2,451,427 44	$ 67,081 48	
			2,518,508 92

Deposit premiums received for perpetual risks		$ 2,780 24
Rents		149,658 04
Total income		$ 2,670,947 20
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 5,895,779 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,614,246 46	$ 18,168 99	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	55,764 08	10,423 26	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,558,483 38	$ 7,745 73	
			1,566,229 11
Remitted home office			190,782 52
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			474,574 60
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			140,331 89
Taxes			78,029 87
All other expenditures			275,400 18
Total disbursements during the year			$ 2,725,348 17
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 3,170,430 95

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 830,491 00	
Loans on mortgages	265,500 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,703,844 12	
Cash in company's office	9,171 38	
Cash in bank	343,466 30	
Bills receivable	3,097 49	
All other	14,860 66	
Total net ledger assets		$ 3,170,430 95

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		33,880 56
Market value of real estate over book value		57,657 69
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		130,815 88
Uncollected premiums		344,616 22
Gross assets		$ 3,737,401 30
Non-admitted assets—		
Agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 2,762 64	
Depreciation in book value unadmitted stocks	1,000 00	
All other	5,175 86	
		8,938 50
Total admitted assets		$ 3,728,462 80

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 114,493 00	
Losses in process of adjustment	230,050 00	
Losses resisted	26,100 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 370,643 00

Total unearned premiums	$ 1,927,828 51
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks	96,063 82
Return and re-insurance premiums	8,317 31
Total liabilities	$ 2,402,852 64
Net surplus	1,325,610 16
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus	$ 3,728,462 80

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 388,706,556 00	$ 3,659,857 97
Written during the year	304,218,134 00	3,019,923 73
Total	$ 692,924,690 00	$ 6,679,781 70
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	269,739,902 00	2,750,120 42
In force at end of year	$ 423,184,788 00	$ 3,929,661 28
Deduct amount re-insured	25,598,363 00	181,986 82
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 397,586,425 00	3,749,674 46

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
Written during the year	$ 30,238,000 00	$ 78,439 67
Total	$ 30,238,000 00	$ 79,439 67
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	29,852,280 00	59,183 81
In force at end of year	$ 385,720 00	$ 19,255 86
Net amount in force at end of the year	$ 385,720 00	$ 19,255 86

PERPETUAL RISKS.

	Amount.	Deposits
In force at beginning of year	$ 4,844,658 00	$ 101,499 20
Written during the year	$ 506,370 00	10,426 15
Total	$ 5,351,028 00	$ 111,925 35
Deduct those marked off as cancelled	423,700 00	5,187 78
In force at end of the year	$ 5,107,328 00	$ 106,737 57
Losses incurred during the year	$ 880 32	
Losses paid during the year	880 32	
Largest amount in any one hazard	50,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 163,065,588 00	$ 1,859,799 72	$ 929,899 86
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,912,858 00	11,300 32	2,825 08
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	3,252,735 00	18,540 09	13,905 07
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	44,462,936 00	345,867 32	57,644 55
In 1898	3 years	One-half	63,867,763 00	447,259 81	223,629 90
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	60,943,295 00	448,124 36	373,436 96
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	779,371 00	7,160 64	895 08
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	910,166 00	8,215 05	3,080 64
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	896,277 00	7,582 50	4,739 06
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	1,398,004 00	11,874 19	10,839 95
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	9,821,807 00	110,193 21	11,019 32
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	11,156,626 00	114,103 17	34,230 95
In 1897	5 years	One-half	10,238,261 00	108,443 98	54,221 99

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	$ 12,773,589 00	$ 121,935 13	$ 85,344 59
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	11,098,809 00	120,844 45	108,760 01
Over	5 years	Pro rata	1,008,240 00	6,430 52	4,177 57
Perpetual		95 per cent.	5,107,328 00	106,737 57	96,063 82
Totals			$ 402,693,753 00	$ 3,854,412 03	$ 2,014,264 40

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,580,876 51
Net premiums received during year		$ 2,521,289 16	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 10,691 14		
Increase in re-insurance fund	118,237 86	107,546 72	
Total net premiums earned		$ 2,413,742 44	
Interest, etc., received	$ 122,923 56		
Decrease in accrued interest, etc.	8,819 37		
Total interest earned		114,104 19	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 2,527,846 63
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,566,229 11		
Increase in net unpaid losses	141,859 25		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,780,088 36	
Expenses paid	$ 852,248 73		
Increase in unpaid expenses	4,517 41		
Total expenses incurred		856,766 14	
Total losses and expenses incurred			2,564,854 50
Net loss for the year			$ 37,007 87
Remitted to home office during year			218,258 48
Decrease in surplus for year			$ 255,266 35
Surplus at end of year			$ 1,325,610 16

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 2,223,207 00
Gross premiums received	19,859 74
Re-insurance premiums	273 11
Losses paid	3,551 30
Losses incurred	4,867 19

Number of agents working in State during year, 31.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1852. Commenced Business 1853.

F. C. MOORE, President. EDWARD LANNING, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,000,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 8,419,426 18

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 4,416,355 44	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	540,276 55		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 3,876,078 89	$	3,876,078 89
Rents			62,814 47
Interest received on mortgages			4,481 55
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			369,239 05
Interest and dividends from all other sources			15,754 64
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			25,978 98
Total income			$ 4,354,347 58
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 12,773,773 76

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 2,367,927 17	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	93,767 49		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 2,274,159 68	$	2,274,159 68
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			250,150 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			806,043 60
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			320,861 85
Taxes			112,940 94
All other expenditures			293,156 22
Total disbursements during the year			$ 4,064,629 77
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 8,709,143 99

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 1,106,250 00	
Loans on mortgages	78,710 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	7,030,035 00	
Cash in company's office	4,761 68	
Cash in bank	489,387 31	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 8,709,143 99

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		$ 64,058 28
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		370,715 00
Uncollected premiums		665,743 56
Total admitted assets		$ 9,809,660 83

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$ 290,223 87	
Losses resisted	34,179 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 324,402 87
Total unearned premiums		3,968,336 70
Commissions due agents and brokers		118,894 91
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		15,000 00
Return and re-insurance premiums		13,440 00
All other liabilities		334,591 24
Total liabilities		$ 4,774,665 72
Cash capital		1,000,000 00
Reserve or guarantee fund		600,000 00
Net surplus		3,434,995 11
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 9,809,660 83

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 806,309,741 00	$ 7,406,102 73
Written during year	512,214,400 00	4,499,179 37
Total	$1,318,524,141 00	$ 11,905,282 10
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	472,635,202 00	4,089,469 73
In force at end of year	$ 845,888,939 00	$ 7,815,812 37
Deduct amount re-insured	16,764,802 00	182,444 08
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 829,124,137 00	$ 7,633,368 29
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 10,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 228,518,210 00	$ 2,334,697 52	$ 1,172,348 76
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	6,600,626 00	18,646 39	4,661 59
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	4,040,196 00	23,713 19	17,784 87
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	111,929,678 00	853,555 44	142,259 24
In 1898	3 years	One-half	161,264,738 00	1,055,804 35	527,902 18
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	139,986,831 00	1,077,409 96	897,841 63
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	2,520,847 00	18,467 81	2,308 48
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	1,985,783 00	14,606 32	5,477 37
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	3,958,954 00	17,934 87	11,209 29
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	3,531,889 00	19,260 88	16,853 27
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	27,993,211 00	395,087 38	39,508 74
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	28,445,406 00	374,895 48	112,468 63
In 1897	5 years	One-half	31,244,874 00	403,883 80	201,941 90
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	40,434,238 00	465,062 90	325,544 03
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	36,634,150 00	535,543 50	481,989 16
Various over 5 years			3,034,506 00	14,798 50	8,237 56
Totals			$ 829,124,137 00	$ 7,633,368 29	$ 3,968,336 70

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 3,479,234 88
Net premiums received during year		$ 3,876,078 89		
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 77,783 93			
Increase in re-insurance fund	205,417 41	127,633 48		
Total net premiums earned		$ 3,748,445 41		
Interest, etc., received	$ 409,109 87			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	381,983 90			
Total interest earned		791,093 77		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 4,539,539 18	
Net losses paid during year	$ 2,274,159 68			
Decrease in net unpaid losses	26,526 97			
Total net losses incurred		$ 2,247,632 71		
Expenses paid	$ 1,493,054 81			
Decrease in unpaid expenses	6,908 57			
Total expenses incurred		1,486,146 24		
Total losses and expenses incurred			3,733,778 95	
Net gain for the year			$ 805,760 23	
Dividends to stockholders			250,150 00	
Decrease in same to stockholders	$ 150 00			
Remitted to home office during year			150 00	
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 250,000 00	
Increase in surplus for year			555,760 23	
Surplus at end of year				$ 4,034,995 11

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire and Tornado Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,836,746 00
Gross premiums received	27,636 01
Losses paid	9,792 66
Losses incurred	9,796 20

DELAWARE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Located at Philadelphia, Pa. Incorporated 1835. Commenced Business 1835.

TATTNALL PAULDING, President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

Cash capital, $702,875.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 1,472,789 63

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 914,287 11	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	215,917 25		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 698,369 86	$	
			698,369 86
Deposit premiums received for perpetual risks			12,505 88
Rents			9,963 55
Interest received on mortgages			8,494 12
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			44,409 17
Interest and dividends from all other sources			1,596 27
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			478 74
From all other sources			125 00
Total income			$ 775,942 59
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 2,248,732 22

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 502,038 46	$ 537 70	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	64,172 40		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 437,866 06	$ 537 70	
			438,403 76
Deposit premiums returned			6,084 12
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			42,172 50
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			149,118 72
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			73,026 13
Taxes			24,271 24
All other expenditures			75,402 83
Total disbursements during the year			$ 808,479 30
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,440,252 92

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 155,264 50	
Loans on mortgages	128,700 00	
Loans on collaterals	75,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	964,934 90	
Cash in company's office	412 07	
Cash in bank	67,476 73	
Agents' debit balances	46,987 45	
Bills receivable	1,429 27	
All other	603 15	
		$ 1,440,808 07
Deduct ledger liabilities		555 15
Total net or ledger assets		1,440,252 92

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	15,806 23
Market value of real estate over book value	4,735 50
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	13,304 77
Uncollected premiums	111,174 54
Total admitted assets	$ 1,585,273 96

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 3,460 28	
Losses in process of adjustment	60,269 72	
Losses resisted	2,240 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		65,970 00
Total unearned premiums		577,142 84
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		102,645 50
Unpaid dividends due stockholders		97 00
Total liabilities		$ 745,855 34
Cash capital		702,875 00
Net surplus		136,543 62
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,585,273 96

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 105,982,042 00	$ 1,213,973 80
Written during year	82,980 838 00	928,171 54
Total	$ 188,962,880 00	$ 2,142,145 34
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	72,972,622 00	840,043 62
In force at end of year	$ 115,990,258 00	$ 1,302,101 72
Deduct amount re-insured	12,615,330 00	163,864 30
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 103,374,928 00	$ 1,138,237 42
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 15,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 36,475,851 00	$ 442,698 95	$ 221,349 47
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	251,436 00	2,025 49	506 37
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	358,652 00	3,743 87	2,807 90
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	13,048,214 00	143,154 26	23,860 71
In 1898	3 years	One-half	12,128,127 00	128,435 31	64,217 65
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	15,418,685 00	156,211 66	130,176 39
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	200,462 00	1,628 53	203 56
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	67,708 00	1,342 97	503 61
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	197,772 00	1,786 34	1,116 46
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	433,710 00	3,861 47	3,378 79
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	3,967,694 00	45,693 68	4,569 37
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	5,885,757 00	57,918 98	17,375 70
In 1897	5 years	One-half	4,514,261 00	44,283 92	22,141 96
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	4,351,553 00	44,339 91	31,038 00
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	5,928,196 00	58,374 75	52,537 28
Over 5 years			147,850 00	2,727 33	1,359 62
Perpetual		95 per cent.	4,060,016 00	111,863 92	102,645 50
Totals			$ 107,434,944 00	$ 1,250,110 34	$ 679,788 34

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 186,658 79
Net premiums received during year		$ 704,791 62		
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 13,088 41			
Increase in re-insurance fund	34,658 95	21,570 54		
Total net premiums earned		$ 683,221 08		
Interest, etc., received	$ 58,366 89			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	9,255 46			
Total interest earned		67,622 35		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 750,843 43	
Net losses paid during year	$ 438,403 76			
Increase in net unpaid losses	2,564 00			
Total net losses incurred		$ 440,967 76		
Expenses paid	$ 315,722 70			
Increase in unpaid expenses	2,095 64			
Total expenses incurred		317,818 34		
Total losses and expenses incurred			758,786 10	
Net loss for the year			$ 7,942 67	
Dividends to stockholders			42,172 50	
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 42,172 50	
Decrease in surplus for year			50,115 17	
Surplus at end of year				$ 136,543 62

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 417,280 00
Gross premiums received	7,587 93
Losses paid	7,276 45
Losses incurred	13,639 00

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York. Incorporated 1896. Commenced Business 1896.

VERNON C. BROWN, President. JAMES MARSHALL, Secretary.

Cash capital, $200,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 556,954 88

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,037,288 09	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	631,428 45		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 405,859 64	$	
			405,859 64
Interest received on mortgages			2,440 00
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			18,169 57
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			12,114 16
Total income			$ 438,583 37
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 995,538 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 584,114 72	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	180,222 78		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 403,891 94	$	
			403,891 94
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			10,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			146,220 94
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			104 58
Taxes			12,102 52
All other expenditures			3,339 59
Total disbursements during the year			$ 575,659 57
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 419,878 68

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages	$ 72,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	325,286 01	
Cash in bank	22,592 67	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 419,878 68

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		$ 3,181 67
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		19,038 99
Uncollected premiums		63,545 89
Total admitted assets		$ 505,645 23

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$ 69,683 51	
Losses resisted	1,875 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 71,558 51
Total unearned premiums		122,729 56
All other liabilities		41,034 74
Total liabilities		$ 235,322 81
Cash capital		200,000 00
Net surplus		70,322 42
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 505,645 23

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 48,802,092 00	$ 470,668 91
Written during year	116,678,321 00	1,010,719 74
Total	$ 165,480,413 00	$ 1,481,388 65
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	107,718,532 00	899,608 00
In force at end of year	$ 57,761,881 00	$ 581,780 65
Deduct amount re-insured	34,757,143 00	356,790 36
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 23,004,738 00	$ 224,990 29
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 25,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 yea or less	One-half	$ 18,686,634 00	$ 179,806 31	$ 89,903 15
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	85,672 00	139 45	34 86
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	425,631 00	4,616 21	3,462 16
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	501,740 00	3,159 92	526 65
In 1898	3 years	One-half	1,035,929 00	7,462 73	3,731 37
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	1,485,665 00	18,285 27	15,237 73
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	----------	----------	----------
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	10,200 00	63 99	24 00
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	22,748 00	106 44	66 50
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	64,926 00	985 69	862 48
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	----------	----------	----------
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	----------	----------	----------
In 1897	5 years	One-half	400 00	3 71	1 85
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	269,243 00	2,228 47	1,559 92
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	415,950 00	8,132 10	7,318 89
Totals			$ 23,004,738 00	$ 224,990 29	$ 122,729 56

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 165,957 09
Net premiums received during year		$ 405,859 64		
Decrease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 32,367 39			
Decrease in re-insurance fund	94,549 75	62,182 36		
Total net premiums earned		$ 468,042 00		
Interest, etc., received	$ 20,609 57			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	13,382 66			
Total interest earned		33,992 23		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 502,034 23	
Net losses paid during year	$ 403,891 94			
Increase in net unpaid losses	23,312 89			
Total net losses incurred		$ 427,204 83		
Expenses paid	$ 161,767 63			
Decrease in unpaid expenses	1,303 56			
Total expenses incurred		160,464 07		
Total losses and expenses incurred			587,668 90	
Net loss for the year			$ 85,634 67	
Dividends to stockholders			10,000 00	
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 10,000 00	
Decrease in surplus for year			95,634 67	
Surplus at end of year				$ 70,322 42

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 333,376 00
Gross premiums received	4,120 90
Re-insurance premiums	4,120 90
Losses paid	3,357 35
Losses incurred	4,684 36

Number of agents working in State during year, 1.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Located at Charleston, S. C. Incorporated 1894. Commenced Business 1895.

JAMES F. REDDING, President. WM. G. MAZYCK, Secretary.

Cash capital, $117,800.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 117,827 72

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 34,750 77	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	8,031 59		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 26,719 18	$	
			26,719 18
Interest received on mortgages			1,668 27
Interest received on collateral loans			3,305 72
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			1,715 00
Interest and dividends from all other sources			90 06
From all other sources			1,813 40
Total income			$ 35,315 63
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 153,143 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 7,773 83	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	445 47		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 7,328 36	$	
			7,328 36
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			7,068 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			3,149 56
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			6,130 00
Taxes			803 74
All other expenditures			2,504 67
Total disbursements during the year			$ 26,984 33
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 126,159 02

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages	$ 34,248 34	
Loans on collaterals	29,802 97	
Book value of stocks and bonds	38,000 00	
Cash in company's office	296 65	
Cash in bank	6,977 58	
Bills receivable	16,833 48	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 126,159 02

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		2,265 78
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		3,745 00
Uncollected premiums		7,675 89
Gross assets		$ 139,845 69
Non-admitted assets—		
Furniture and supplies	$ 879 00	
		879 00
Total		$ 140,724 69

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$ 579 32	
Losses resisted	2,000 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 2,579 32
Total unearned premiums		17,273 45
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		1,342 38
Return and re-insurance premiums		1,105 29
Total liabilities		$ 22,300 44
Cash capital		117,800 00
Net surplus		624 25
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 140,724 69

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 1,885,294 04	$ 29,075 06
Written during year	3,104,176 67	37,870 41
Total	$ 4,989,470 71	$ 66,945 47
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	2,445,702 01	26,066 11
In force at end of year	$ 2,543,768 70	$ 40,879 36
Deduct amount re-insured	458,789 14	7,795 58
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 2,084,979 56	$ 33,083 78

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 1,473,469 03	$ 21,508 22	$ 10,754 11
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	124,521 13	2,262 57	377 09
In 1898	3 years	One-half	163,003 35	2,928 39	1,464 20
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	208,190 50	3,943 65	3,286 37
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	21,800 00	369 30	36 93
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	20,200 00	350 10	105 03
In 1897	5 years	One-half	14,873 55	390 05	195 03
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	32,300 00	718 27	502 79
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	26,622 00	613 23	551 90
Totals			$ 2,084,979 56	$ 33,083 78	$ 17,273 45

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Deficit at beginning of year			$ 1,564 19
Net premiums received during year		$ 26,719 18	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 725 49		
Increase in re-insurance fund	3,707 33	2,981 84	
Total net premiums earned		$ 23,737 34	
Interest, etc., received	$ 6,783 05		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	1,508 14		
Total interest earned		8,291 19	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 32,028 53
Net losses paid during year	$ 7,328 36		
Increase in net unpaid losses	2,436 82		
Total net losses incurred		$ 9,765 18	
Expenses paid	$ 12,558 97		
Increase in unpaid expenses	447 94		
Total expenses incurred		13,206 91	
Total losses and expenses incurred			22,772 09
Net gain for the year			$ 9,256 44
Dividends to stockholders			7,068 00
Total dividends incurred for year			7,068 00
Increase in surplus for year			2,188 44
Surplus at end of year			$ 624 25

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 148,215 13
Gross premiums received	2,057 21
Re-insurance premiums	141 12
Losses paid	1,414 00
Losses incurred	1,414 00

Number of agents working in State during year, 17.

EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RHODE ISLAND.

Located at Providence, R. I. Incorporated 1859. Commenced Business 1860.

FRED. W. ARNOLD, President. JAMES E. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

Cash capital, $400,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 807,870 68

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 410,390 23	$ 1,284 86	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	60,476 41	14 33	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 349,913 82	$ 1,270 53	
			351,184 35
Rents			7,052 83
Interest received on mortgages			8,361 49
Interest received on collateral loans			2,610 37
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			17,194 55
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			2,810 00
From all other sources			125 00
Total income			$ 389,338 59
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,197,209 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 200,653 36	$ 886 49	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	7,215 26	667 98	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 193,438 10	$ 218 51	
			193,656 61
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			24,500 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			65,344 29
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			31,164 12
Taxes			8,846 06
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			58 13
All other expenditures			42,678 61
Total disbursements during the year			$ 366,247 82
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 830,961 45

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 124,000 00	
Loans on mortgages	142,100 00	
Loans on collaterals	62,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	399,500 00	
Cash in company's office	97 25	
Cash in bank	31,678 29	
All other	71,585 91	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 830,961 45

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		1,285 00
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		47,382 25
Gross assets		$ 879,628 70
Non-admitted assets—		
Premiums more than three months due	$ 795 06	
		795 06
Total admitted assets		$ 878,833 64

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 8,022 00	
Losses in process of adjustment	23,956 00	
Losses resisted	3,500 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 35,478 00
Total unearned premiums		254,251 05
Commissions due agents and brokers		8,034 90
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		2,500 00
Return and re-insurance premiums		2,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 302,263 95
Cash capital		400,000 00
Net surplus		176,569 69
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 878,833 64

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 39,255,042 00	$ 249,762 69
Written during year	38,084,271 00	410,390 23
Total	$ 77,339,313 00	$ 840,152 92
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	29,222,604 00	321,954 40
In force at end of year	$ 48,116,709 00	$ 518,198 52
Deduct amount re-insured	2,264,744 00	23,927 08
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 45,851,965 00	$ 494,271 44
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 25,000 00	

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 23,621 00	$ 462 12
Written during year	228,659 00	1,284 86
Total	$ 252,280 00	$ 1,746 98
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	241,697 00	1,351 57
In force at end of year	$ 10,583 00	$ 395 41
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 10,583 00	$ 395 41

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 22,752,625 00	$ 270,504 12	$ 135,252 06
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	281,243 00	2,673 92	668 48
In 1889	2 years	Three-fourths	168,212 00	1,189 00	891 75
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	2,934,489 00	29,681 75	4,946 96
In 1898	3 years	One-half	3,427,002 00	32,441 85	16,220 93
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	5,321,466 00	45,328 62	37,773 85
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	64,689 00	620 09	77 51
In 1797	4 years	Three-eighths	35,350 00	312 20	117 08
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	75,852 00	747 28	467 05
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	27,450 00	231 13	202 24
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	1,822,704 00	18,846 45	1,884 65
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	2,184,130 00	23,099 77	6,929 93
In 1897	5 years	One-half	2,227,272 00	22,537 06	11,268 53
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	2,127,373 00	21,488 79	15,042 15
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	2,402,108 00	24,569 41	22,112 47
Totals			$ 45,851,965 00	$ 494,271 44	$ 253,855 64

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 198,792 59
Net premiums received during year		$ 329,200 42	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 21,012 53		
Increase in re-insurance fund	43,680 69	22,668 16	
Total net premiums earned		$ 306,532 26	
Interest, etc., received	$ 29,894 04		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	13,538 42		
Total interest earned		43,432 42	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 349,964 72
Net losses paid during year	$ 193,656 61		
Increase in unpaid losses	16,147 00		
Total net losses incurred		$ 209,803 61	
Expenses paid	$ 134,920 16		
Increase in net unpaid losses	2,963 85		
Total expenses incurred		137,884 01	
Total losses and expenses incurred			347,687 62
Net gain for the year			$ 2,277 10
Dividends to stockholders			24,500 00
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 24,500 00
Increase in surplus for year			22,222 90
Surplus at end of year			$ 176,569 69

THE FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

Located at Philadelphia, Pa. Incorporated 1820. Commenced Business 1817.

E. C. IRVIN, President. BENJAMIN T. HERKNESS, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 5,353,485 01

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 3,140,965 22	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	645,212 55		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 2,495,752 67	$	
			2,495,752 67
Deposit premiums received for perpetual risks			62,301 39
Rents			9,868 75
Interest received on mortgages			107,616 98
Interest received on collateral loans			4,524 93
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			137,717 72
Interest and dividends from all other sources			1,953 68
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			73,645 75
Total income			$ 2,893,381 87
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 8,246,866 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 2,066,348 40	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	259,485 97		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,806,862 43	$	
			1,806,862 43
Deposit premiums returned			47,998 50
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			200,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			559,652 87
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			245,966 81
Taxes			60,639 59
All other expenditures			181,447 99
Total disbursements during the year			$ 3,102,568 19
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 5,144,298 69

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 353,043 03	
Loans on mortgages	1,764,208 89	
Loans on collaterals	141,828 13	
Book value of stocks and bonds	2,715,956 38	
Cash in company's office	40,647 73	
Cash in bank	128,614 53	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 5,144,298 69

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		73,186 03
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		240,847 87
Uncollected premiums		688,864 03
Gross assets		$ 6,147,196 62
Non-admitted assets—		
Company's stock—owned	$ 74,000 00	
Depreciation in book value real estate	20,893 03	
Total deductions		94,893 03
Total admitted assets		$ 6,052,303 59

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 118,002 18	
Losses in process of adjustment	204,331 00	
Losses resisted	38,206 81	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 360,539 99
Total unearned premiums		2,081,075 26
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		1,957,342 20
Return and re-insurance premiums		208,806 33
Total liabilities		$ 4,607,763 78
Cash capital		500,000 00
Net surplus		1,039,432 84
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 6,147,196 62

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 387,791,683 00	$ 4,167,874 75
Written during year	268,750,929 00	3,263,694 34
Total	$ 656,542,612 00	$ 7,431,569 09
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	267,551,289 00	3,069,945 17
In force at end of year	$ 388,991,323 00	$ 4,361,622 92
Deduct amount re-insured	26,738,621 00	320,544 94
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 362,252,707 00	$ 4,041,078 98
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 50,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 135,435,368 00	$ 1,830,532 83	$ 915,266 42
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	670,291 00	6,368 07	1,592 02
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	804,901 00	7,613 24	5,709 93
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	50,158,663 00	401,618 87	66,936 50
In 1898	3 years	One-half	57,132,571 00	513,259 11	256,629 55
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	44,832,980 00	484,307 44	403,589 54
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	798,117 00	8,017 79	1,002 22
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	420,446 00	4,448 77	1,668 26
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	694,686 00	6,203 75	3,877 34
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	671,007 00	6,246 77	5,465 93
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	9,815,107 00	114,857 14	11,485 71
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	13,298,452 00	145,955 33	43,786 60
In 1897	5 years	One-half	14,717,125 00	153,711 68	76,855 84
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	15,994,881 00	174,675 28	122,272 70
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	16,808,107 00	183,262 91	164,936 70
Perpetual		95 per cent.	88,876,288 00	2,127,074 60	1,957,342 20
Totals			$ 451,128,990 00	$ 6,168,153 58	$ 4,038,417 46

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,364,945 79
Net premiums received during year		$ 2,510,055 56	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 82,361 38		
Increase in re-insurance fund	63,554 19	18,807 19	
Total net premiums earned		$ 2,528,862 75	
Interest, etc., received	$ 253,731 46		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	9,268 99		
Total interest earned		263,000 45	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 2,791,863 20
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,806,862 43		
Increase in net unpaid losses	70,757 06		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,877,619 49	
Expenses paid	$ 1,039,756 66		
Total expenses incurred		1,039,756 66	
Total losses and expenses incurred			$ 2,917,376 15
Net loss for the year			$ 125,512 95
Total dividends incurred for year			200,000 00
Decrease in surplus for year			$ 325,512 95
Surplus at end of year			$ 1,039,432 84

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,106,146 00
Gross premiums received	16,173 16
Losses paid	4,894 26
Losses incurred	4,701 24

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

Located at Baltimore, M. D. Incorporated 1825. Commenced Business 1826.

F. E. S. WOLFE, President. HARRY L. RIALL, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 804,524 45

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 468,913 17	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	131,136 79		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 337,776 38	$	
			337,776 38
Rents			7,706 26
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			20,444 11
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			76,007 53
From all other sources			2 22
Total income			$ 441,936 50
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,246,460 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 231,842 54	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	32,857 15		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 198,985 39	$	
			198,985 39
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			72,924 72
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			80,452 30
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			12,875 14
Taxes			17,115 88
All other expenditures			25,348 44
Total disbursements during year			$ 407,701 87
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 838,759 08

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 135,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	614,755 41	
Cash in company's office	6,474 82	
Cash in bank	81,656 82	
Agents' debit balances	872 03	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 838,759 08

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	9,274 18
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	11,644 59
Furniture and fixtures	5,198 36
Uncollected premiums	56,197 89
Gross assets	$ 921,074 10

Non-admitted assets—		
Furniture and supplies	$ 5,198 36	
Agents' debit balances unsecured	872 03	
Total deductions		$ 6,070 39
Total admitted assets		$ 915,003 71

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 9,667 78	
Losses in process of adjustment	18,090 50	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 27,758 28
Total unearned premiums		270,356 82
Unpaid dividends due stockholders		468 00
Return and re-insurance premiums		19,551 22
Total liabilities		$ 318,134 32
Cash capital		500,000 00
Net surplus		96,869 39
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 915,003 71

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 53,521,998 00	$ 465,304 84
Written during year	57,047,720 00	486,395 21
Total	$ 110,569,718 00	$ 951,700 05
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	44,152,357 00	376,840 83
In force at end of year	$ 66,417,361 00	$ 574,859 22
Deduct amount re-insured	6,635,433 00	59,768 98
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 59,781,928 00	$ 515,090 24
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 30,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 29,283,826 00	$ 255,699 27	$ 127,849 63
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth			
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths			
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	5,948,257 00	50,845 84	8,474 31
In 1898	3 years	One-half	9,227,199 00	66,300 70	33,150 35
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	8,251,309 00	67,920 22	56,600 20
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth			
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths			
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths			
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths			
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	746,646 00	8,260 85	826 08
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	904,399 00	9,230 67	2,769 21
In 1897	5 years	One-half	1,577,366 00	15,345 81	7,672 90
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	2,071,186 00	21,619 94	15,133 93
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	1,771,740 00	19,866 94	17,880 21
Totals			$ 59,871,928 00	$ 515,090 24	$ 270,356 82

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 148,837 54
Net premiums received during year		$ 337,776 38		
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 8,972 39			
Increase in re-insurance fund	44,548 95	35,576 56		
Total net premiums earned		$ 302,199 82		
Interest, etc., received	$ 25,999 96			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	41,283 50			
Total interest earned		$ 67,283 46		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 369,483 28	
Net losses paid during year	$ 198,985 39			
Increase in net unpaid losses	13,646 98			
Total net losses incurred		$ 212,632 87		
Expenses paid	$ 133,641 35			
Increase in unpaid expenses	2,937 71			
Total expenses incurred		136,579 06		
Total losses and expenses incurred			349,211 43	
Net gain for year			$ 20,271 85	
Dividends to stockholders			72,924 72	
Decrease in same to stockholders	$ 684 72			
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 72,240 00	
Decrease in surplus for year			51,968 15	
Surplus at end of year				$ 96,869 39

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 114,418 00
Gross premiums received	1,778 17
Losses incurred	200 00

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Located at San Francisco, Cal. Incorporated 1863. Commenced Business 1863.

WILLIAM J. DUTTON, President. BERNARD FAYMONVILLE, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,000,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 3,419,388 69

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,964,744 18	$ 801,138 00	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	549,421 18	407,530 96	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,415,323 00	$ 393,607 04	
			1,808,930 04
Rents			28,657 83
Interest received on mortgages			21,241 30
Interest received on collateral loans			8,994 01
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			106,724 73
Interest and dividends from all other sources			2,437 35
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			1,263 00
From all other sources			20,620 97
Total income			$ 1,998,869 23
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 5,418,257 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,023,643 29	$ 650,459 86	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	169,267 36	292,826 40	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 854,375 93	$ 357,633 46	
			1,212,009 39
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			120,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			239,406 35
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			226,497 40
Taxes			37,776 40
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			1,910 00
All other expenditures			214,037 16
Total disbursements during the year			$ 2,051,636 70
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 3,366,621 22

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 491,700 00	
Loans on mortgages	422,791 79	
Loans on collaterals	153,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	2,107,876 88	
Cash in company's office	18,519 18	
Cash in bank	183,930 35	
Bills receivable	3,716 11	
All other	8,651 88	
		$ 3,390,186 19
Deduct agents' credit balances and special deposit	15,369 24	
All other	8,195 73	
		23,564 97
Total net or ledger assets		$ 3,366,621 22

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	16,255 62
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	10,163 12
Uncollected premiums	408,189 04
Total admitted assets	$ 3,801,229 00

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 30,025 45	
Losses in process of adjustment	137,884 72	
Losses resisted	3,775 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 171,685 17
Total unearned premiums		1,316,823 19
Total liabilities		$ 1,488,508 36
Cash capital		1,000,000 00
Net surplus		1,312,720 64
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 3,801,229 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 214,173,190 00	$ 2,573,359 38
Written during year	169,974,634 00	1,982,409 70
Total	$ 384,147,824 00	$ 4,555,769 08
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	158,198,165 00	1,863,475 43
In force at end of year	$ 225,949,659 00	$ 2,692,293 65
Deduct amount re-insured	28,678,592 00	337,112 40
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 197,271,067 00	2,355,181 25
Largest amount written in any one hazard	$ 125,000 00	

	MARINE AND INLAND.	PREMIUMS.
In force at beginning of year	$ 11,263,225 00	$ 294,901 67
Written during the year	107,281,183 00	835,796 31
Total	$ 118,544,408 00	$ 1,130,697 98
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	106,051,294 00	822,590 60
In force at end of year	$ 12,493,114 00	$ 308,107 38
Deduct amount re-insured	3,626 506 00	126,588 06
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 8,866,608 00	$ 181,519 32

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

YEAR WRITTEN.	TERM.	FRACTION UNEARNED.	AMOUNT COVERED.	PREMIUMS CHARGED.	PREMIUMS UNEARNED.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 78,850,835 00	$ 969,154 44	$ 484,577 22
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	2,348,085 00	21,439 38	5,359 84
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	2,327,848 00	19,354 92	14,516 19
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	21,913,263 00	268,661 32	44,776 88
In 1898	3 years	One-half	32,145,436 00	380,936 89	190,468 44
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	27,683,977 00	318,826 79	265,688 99
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	580,850 00	7,541 27	942 65
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	502,319 00	5,349 42	2,006 03
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	970,786 00	9,424 65	5,890 40
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	528,782 00	5,441 40	4,761 23
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	4,721,578 00	62,958 59	6,295 86
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	5,498,299 00	62,362 19	18,708 65
In 1897	5 years	One-half	5,709,455 00	65,807 88	32,903 94
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	6,681,181 00	76,838 49	53,786 94
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	6,808,373 00	81,083 62	72,975 26
Totals			$ 197,271,067 00	$ 2,355,181 25	$ 1,203,658 52

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,361,730 04
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,808,930 04	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 52,323 83		
Increase in re-insurance fund	21,035 64	31,288 19	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,840,218 23	
Interest, etc., received	$ 157,791 32		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	8,801 46		
Total interest earned		166,592 78	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 2,006,811 01
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,212,009 39		
Increase in net unpaid losses	19,164 96		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,231,174 35	
Expenses paid	$ 698,580 08		
Increase in unpaid expenses	6,065 98		
Total expenses incurred		704,646 06	
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,935,820 41
Net gain for year			$ 70,990 60
Dividends to stockholders			120,000 00

Total dividends incurred for year	$ 120,000 00	
Decrease in surplus for year	49,009 40	
Surplus at end of year		$ 1,312,720 64

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 893,465 00
Gross premiums received	15,504 56
Losses paid	10,458 45
Losses incurred	10,609 15

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

Located at Columbus, Ga. Incorporated 1859. Commenced Business 1859.

J. Rhodes Brown, President. Wm. C. Coart, Secretary.

Cash capital, $300,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 1,027,338 22

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 337,988 94	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	88,815 35		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 249,173 59	$	249,173 59
Rents			7,222 70
Interest received on mortgages Interest received on collateral loans			11,102 78
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds Interest and dividends from all other sources			25,400 98
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			30,330 00
Total income			$ 323,230 05
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,350,568 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 198,999 13	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	34,491 06		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 164,508 07	$	164,508 07

Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)		$ 36,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents		27,763 74
Salaries and fees of officers and employees		14,284 11
Taxes		17,939 08
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets		21,876 17
All other expenditures		5,230 22
Total disbursements during the year		$ 287,601 39
Balance December 31, 1899		$ 1,062,966 88

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 133,100 00	
Loans on mortgages	147,606 14	
Loans on collaterals	44,402 50	
Book value of stocks and bonds	573,525 00	
Cash in bank	40,535 84	
Agents' debit balances	57,942 54	
Bills receivable	6,774 28	
All other	23,609 97	
Total admitted assets		$ 1,027,496 27

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$ 57,555 07	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 57,555 07
Total unearned premiums		207,116 27
Unpaid dividends due stockholders		1,758 00
All other liabilities		104,479 21
Total liabilities		$ 370,908 55
Cash capital		300,000 00
Net surplus		356,587 72
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,027,496 27

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 25,426,335 00	$ 415,734 83
Written during year	20,617,840 00	321,856 10
Total	$ 46,044,175 00	$ 773,590 93
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	19,472,351 00	309,205 95
In force at end of year	$ 26,571,824 00	$ 464,384 98
Deduct amount re-insured	3,044,652 00	47,188 94
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 23,527,172 00	$ 417,196 04

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 12,225,471 00	$ 169,018 60	$ 84,509 30
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth			
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths			
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	2,588,027 00	50,359 43	8,393 23
In 1898	3 years	One-half	2,828,579 00	50,074 28	25,037 14
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	2,842,356 00	55,931 59	46,609 66
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth			
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths			
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths			
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths			
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	698,043 00	21,352 51	2,135 25
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	734,988	21,065 65	6,319 68
In 1897	5 years	One-half	458,148 00	16,964 78	8,482 39
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	595,353 00	17,788 07	12,452 60
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	556,207 00	14,641 13	13,177 02
Totals			$ 23,527,172 00	$ 417,196 04	$ 207,116 27

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 361,753 25
Net premiums received during year		$ 249,173 59		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	$ 2,761 40			
Total interest earned		$ 43,726 40		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 292,900 05	
Net losses paid during year	146,865 42			
Increase in net unpaid losses	47,344 49			
Total net losses incurred		$ 194,209 91		
Total expenses incurred		100,692 76		
Total losses and expenses incurred			294,902 67	
Net loss for year			$ 2,002 62	
Dividends to stockholders			36,000 00	
Total dividends for year			36,000 09	
Decrease in surplus for year			$ 5,165 53	
Surplus at end of year				$ 356,587 72

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 96,727 10
Gross premiums received	15,208 36
Losses paid	7,695 72
Losses incurred	8,830 72

GERMAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1897. Commenced Business 1897.

ADOLPH A. STROHN, President. CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

Cash capital, $400,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets, December 31, 1898			$ 832,893 55

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 279,413 82	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	56,175 55		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 223,238 27	$	
			223,238 27
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			34,320 56
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			21,547 97
Total income			$ 279,106 80
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,112,000 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 195,935 96	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	2,614 20		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 193,321 76	$	
			193,321 76
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			44,518 41
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			1,775 00
Taxes			19,388 85
All other expenditures			2,849 90
Total disbursements during the year			$ 261,853 92
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 850,146 43

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of stocks and bonds	$ 843,015 23	
Cash in bank	7,131 20	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 850,146 43

OTHER ASSETS.

Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	32,801 77
Uncollected premiums	42,740 92
Total admitted assets	$ 625,689 12

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 32,551 08	
Losses in process of adjustment	23,146 00	
Losses resisted	240 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 55,937 08
Total unearned premiums		186,976 00
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		135 52
Return and re-insurance premiums		11 75
Total liabilities		$ 243,060 35
Cash capital		400,000 00
Net surplus		282,628 77
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 925,689 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 35,108,715 00	$ 274,555 75
Written during year	41,407,069 00	322,131 07
Total	$ 76,515,784 00	$ 596,686,82
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	31,448,609 00	256,728 50
In force at end of year	$ 45,067 175 00	$ 339,958 32
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 45,067,175 00	$ 339,958 32
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 25,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 22,031,276 00	$ 200,637 08	$ 100,318 54
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	676,816 00	3,828 70	957 18
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,420,505 00	6,451 76	4,838 82
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	1,588,689 00	13,702 26	2,283 71
In 1898	3 years	One-half	7,696,551 00	40,930 20	20,465 09
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	6,889,227 00	35,741 18	29,784 32
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	----------	----------	----------
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	117,748 00	1,044 82	391 77
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	243,834 00	1,727 66	1,079 80
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	493,231 00	2,553 77	2,234 55
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	----------	----------	----------
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	----------	----------	----------
In 1897	5 years	One-half	634,656 00	6,752 63	3,376 31
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	2,136,676 00	13,417 61	9,392 33
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	1,137,966 00	13,170 65	11,853 58
Totals			$ 45,067,175 00	$ 339,958 32	$ 186,976 00

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 277,730.90
Net premiums received during year		$ 223,238 27		
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 42,861 88			
Increase in re-insurance fund	25,389 04	17,472 84		
Total net premiums earned		$ 240,711 11		
Interest, etc., received	$ 34,320 56			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	20,207 53			
Total interest earned		54,528 09		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 295,239 20	
Net losses paid during year	$ 193,321 76			
Increase in net unpaid losses	12,930 44			
Total net losses incurred		$ 206,252 20		
Expenses paid	$ 68,532 16			
Increase in unpaid expenses	15,556 97			
Total expenses incurred		84,089 13		
Total losses and expenses incurred			290,341 33	
Net gain for year			$ 4,897 87	
Increase in surplus for year			4,897 87	
Surplus at end of year				$ 282,628 77

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 106,850 00
Gross premiums received	1,577 49

Number of agents working in State during year, 6.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1872. Commenced Business 1872.

WILLIAM N. KREMER, President. CHARLES G. SMITH, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,000,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 7,325,714 05

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 4,023,870 19	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	1,336,233 03		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 2,687,637 16	$	
			2,687,637 16
Rents			642 00
Interest received on mortgages			2,120,00
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			332,201 29
Interest and dividends from all other sources			656 00
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			103,654 97
Total income			$ 3,126,911 42
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 10,452,625 47

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 2,517,915 39	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	716,015 05		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,801,900 34	$	
			1,801,900 34
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			300,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			443,584 26
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			213,278 99
Taxes			74,743 81
All other expenditures			355,180 48
Total disbursements during the year			$ 3,188,687 88
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 7,263,937 59

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 15,000 00	
Loans on mortgages	53,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	6,986,828 06	
Cash in company's office	6,739 65	
Cash in bank	202,369 88	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 7,263,937 59

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		$ 838 00
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		436,328 94
Uncollected premiums		424,735 89
Total admitted assets		$ 8,125,840 42

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 14,811 00	
Losses in process of adjustment	295,410 00	
Losses resisted	28,797 40	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 339,018 40
Total unearned premiums		2,740,475 94
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		8,503 98
Return and re-insurance premiums		91,265 31
Total liabilities		$ 3,179,263 63
Cash capital		1,000,000 00
Net surplus		3,946,576 79
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 8,125,840 42

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 660,610,385 00	$ 5,474,216 14
Written during year	475,024,068 00	4,056,307 51
Total	$1,135,634,453 00	$ 9,530,523 65
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	414,716,630 00	3,689,335 16
In force at end of year	$ 720,917,823 00	$ 5,841,188 49
Deduct amount re-insured	76,969,071 00	518,800 56
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 643,948,752 00	$ 5,322,387 93
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 325,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 209,552,210 00	$ 2,121,358 92	$ 1,060,679 46
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	4,075,414 00	24,874 87	6,218 72
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	4,347,589 00	35,273 08	26,454 81
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	85,401,869 00	620,822 32	103,470 38
In 1898	3 years	One-half	124,927,867 00	805,216 56	402,608 28
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	109,814,268 00	753,142 96	627,619 15
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	2,322,100 00	14,590 32	1,823 79
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	2,472,487 00	16,343 03	6,128 64
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	3,370,254 00	17,361 46	10,850 92
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	2,989,171 00	16,218 44	14,191 14
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	12,589,220 00	141,979 70	14,197 97
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	15,609,012 00	161,809 16	48,542 73
In 1897	5 years	One-half	18,625,610 00	185,820 29	92,910 14
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	28,814,977 00	210,196 85	147,137 83
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	19,036,704 00	197,379 97	177,641 98
Totals			$ 643,948,752 00	$ 5,322,387 93	$ 2,740,475 94

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 3,922,009 38
Net premiums received during year		$ 2,687,637 16		
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 6,942 74			
Increase in re-insurance fund	65,564 27	58,621 53		
Total net premiums earned		$ 2,629,015 63		
Interest, etc., received	$ 335 006 09			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	194,504 25			
Total interest earned		529,510 34		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 3,158,525 97	
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,801,900 34			
Decrease in net unpaid losses	36,937 00			
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,764,963 34		
Expenses paid	$ 1,086,174 34			
Decrease in unpaid expenses	17,179 12			
Total expenses incurred		1,068,995 22		
Total losses and expenses incurred			2,833,958 56	
Net gain for year			$ 324,567 41	
Dividends to stockholders			300,000 00	
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 300,000 00	
Increase in surplus for year			24,567 41	
Surplus at end of year				$ 3,946,576 79

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,075,874 00
Gross premiums received	21,103 80
Re-insurance premiums	3,037 58
Losses paid	3,732 56
Losses incurred	5,267 56

Number of agents working in State during year, 35.

GLOBE AND RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1899. Commenced Business 1899.

EDWIN C. JAMESON, President. LYMAN CANDER, Secretary.

Cash capital, $400,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 548,060 69

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 503,933 48	$ 32,658 73	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	247,168 12		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 256,765 36	$ 32,658 73	
			289,424 09
Rents			1,516 77
Interest received on mortgages			3,250 00
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			18,561 83
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			31,858 48
Total income			$ 344,611 17
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 892,671 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 422,801 99	$ 107,254 14	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	165,774 06	2,403 27	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 257,027 93	$ 104,850 87	
			361,878 80
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			24,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			64,687 38
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			31,600 00
Taxes			11,260 38
All other expenditures			71,984 79
Total disbursements during the year			$ 524,911 35
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 367,760 51

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 64,500 00	
Loans on mortgages	78,700 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	208,167 10	
Cash in company's office	3,147 87	
Cash in bank	4,945 95	
Bills receivable	8,299 59	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 367,760 51

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	2,582 23
Market value of real estate over book value	1,000 00
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	74,562 90
Uncollected premiums	63,668 19
Gross assets	$ 509,573 83

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 16,970 77	
Losses in process of adjustment	53,356 07	
Losses resisted	4,750 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		75,076 84
Total unearned premiums		26,832 54
All other liabilties		4,625 51
Total liabilities		$ 106,534 89
Cash capital		400,000 00
Net surplus		3,038 94
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 509,573 83

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$	$
Written during year	62,856,400 00	583,161 28
Total	$ 62,856,400 00	$ 583,161 28
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	20,174,500 00	176,286 26
In force at end of year	$ 42,681,900 00	$ 406,875 02
Deduct amount re-insured	37,606,000 00	354,073 26
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 5,075,900 00	$ 52,801 76
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 40,000 00	

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$	$
Written during year	14,968 40	32,658 73
Total	$ 14,968 40	$ 32,658 73
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	14,968 40	32,658 73

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 4,745,100 00	$ 49,997 76	$ 24,998 88
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth			
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths			
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	48,800 00	372 47	62 07
In 1898	3 years	One-half	81,000 00	764 05	382,02
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	201,000 00	1,667 48	1,389 57
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth			
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths			
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths			
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths			
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth			
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths			
In 1897	5 years	One-half			
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths			
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths			
Perpetual		95 per cent.			
Totals			$ 5,075,900 00	$ 52,801 76	$ 26,832 54

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus February 9, 1899			$ 110,642 95
Net premiums received during year		$ 289,424 09	
Decrease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 86,327 00		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	121,235 90	34,908 90	
Total net premiums earned		$ 324,332,99	
Interest, etc., received	$ 21,811 83		
Decrease in accrued interest, etc.	8,578 96		
Total interest earned		13,232 87	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 337,565 86
Net losses paid during year	$ 361,878 80		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	50,220 25		
Total net losses incurred		$ 311,658 55	
Expenses paid	$ 139,032 55		
Decrease in unpaid expenses	29,521 23		
Total expenses incurred		109,511 32	
Total losses and expenses incurred			421,169 87
Net loss for the year			$ 83,604 01
Dividends to stockholders			24,000 00
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 24,000,00
Decrease in surplus for year			107,604 01
Surplus at end of year			$ 3,038 94

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,019,000 00
Gross premiums received	11,111 79
Losses paid	2,849 75
Losses incurred	2,849 75

Number of agents working in State during year, 26.

THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1834. Commenced Business 1835.

MASON A. STONE, President. WALTER B. WARD, Secretary.

Cash capital, $200,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 1,166,652 06

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,291,549 75	$ 175,756 59	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	327,340 02	23,392 85	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 964,209 73	$ 152,363 74	1,116,573 47
Rents			16,500 00
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			46,064 52
Interest and dividends from all other sources			47 71
Total income			$ 1,179,185 70
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 2,345,837 76

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 755,255 80	$ 200,536 79	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	105,340 44	52,778 59	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 649,915 36	$ 147,758 20	797,673 56
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			20,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			216,327 49
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			139,962 21
Taxes			32,606 93
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			8,687 98
All other expenditures			139,876 19
Total disbursements during the year			$ 1,355,134 36
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 990,703 40

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 127,500 00
Book value of stocks and bonds	930,379 31
Cash in company's office	7,539 45

Cash in bank	$ 26,501 41	
Bills receivable	13,693 28	
All other	2,140 20	
		$ 1,107,753 65
Borrowed money	$ 117,000 00	
All other	50 25	
		117,050 25
Total net or ledger assets		$ 990,703 40

OTHER ASSETS.

Market value of real estate over book value	122,500 00
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	249,520 69
Uncollected premiums	187,478 79
Gross assets	$ 1,550,202 88
Non-admitted assets—	
Depreciation in book value of assets $ 5,000 00	
Total deductions	5,000 00
Total admitted assets	$ 1,545,202 88

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 11,537 25	
Losses in process of adjustment	121,624 01	
Losses resisted	20,909 50	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 154,070 76
Total unearned premiums		811,024 64
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		931 50
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		5,000 00
Return and re-insurance premiums		22,937 43
All other liabilities		5,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 998,964 33
Cash capital		200,000 00
Net surplus		346,238 55
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,545,202 88

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 236,963,960 00	$ 1,466,858 52
Written during year	168,091,106 00	1,332,250 60
Total	$ 405,055,066 00	$ 2,799,109 12
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	142,017,254 00	1,114,612 55
In force at end of year	$ 263,037,812 00	$ 1,684,496 57
Deduct amount re-insured	27,194,493 00	213,471 37
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 235,843,319 00	$ 1,471,025 20
Largest amount in any one hazard $ 40,000 00		

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 2,417,150 00	$ 81,557 75
Written during year	55,765,614 00	187,363 51
Total	$ 58,182,764 00	$ 268,921 26
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	56,092,560 00	199,515 97
In force at end of year	$ 2,090,204 00	$ 69,405 29
Deduct amount re-insured	37,910 00	1,348 85
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 2,052,294 00	$ 68,056 44

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 70,817,064 00	$ 631,409 77	$ 315,704 89
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,457,919 00	7,285 39	1,821 35
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,062,477 00	2,938 83	2,204 13
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	39,815,914 00	168,143 25	28,023 87
In 1898	3 years	One-half	51,223,350 00	239,969 81	119,984 90
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	49,813,446 00	246,470 91	205,392 44
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	194,530 00	1,286 81	160 85
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	183,820 00	1,077 41	404 02
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	496,650 00	2,049 86	1,281 16
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	377,070 00	2,187 47	1,914 04
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	2,837,703 00	23,052 15	2,305 22
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	2,672,365 00	21,722 69	6,516 80
In 1897	5 years	One-half	2,613,944 00	22,768 05	11,384 02
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	6,360,095 00	48,831 50	34,182 05
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	5,866,972 00	50,796 30	45,716 68
Perpetual		95 per cent.	50,000 00	1,035 00	931 50
Totals			$ 235,843,319 00	$ 1,471,025 20	$ 777,927 92

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 443,409 46
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,116,573 47	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 30,941 85		
Increase in re-insurance fund	79,777 60	48,835 75	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,067,737 72	
Interest, etc., received	$ 57,649 17		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	104,055 00		
Total interest earned		161,704 17	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,229,441 89
Net losses paid during year	$ 797,673 56		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	28,558 50		
Total net losses incurred		$ 769,115 06	
Expenses paid	$ 532,497 74		
Increase in unpaid expenses	5,000 00		
Total expenses incurred		537,497 74	
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,306,612 80

Net loss for year	$ 77,170 91	
Dividends to stockholders	20,000 00	
Total dividends incurred for year	$ 20,000 00	
Decrease in surplus for year	97,170 91	
Surplus at end of year		$ 346,238 55

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 113,139 97
Gross premiums received	11,178 66
Re-insurance premiums	826 35
Losses paid	6,219 76
Losses incurred	8,214 76

Number of agents working in State during year, 51.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANY.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1854. Commenced Business 1855.

DR. O. SCHROEDER, President. F. C. AFFELD, U. S. Manager.

Cash capital, $525,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 1,381,658 46

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,365,616 73	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	255,420 68		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,110,196 05	$	1,110,196 05
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			53,220 90
Interest and dividends from all other sources			2,296 71
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			6,234 75
Total income			$ 1,171,948 41
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 2,553,606 87

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 745,802 62	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	77,671 63		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 668,130 99	$	
			668,130 99
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			$ 101,290 05
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			263,630 97
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			50,151 85
Taxes			37,308 02
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			884 83
All other expenditures			82,203 76
Total disbursements during the year			$ 1,203,600 47
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,350,006 40

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of stocks and bonds	$ 1,287,929 34	
Cash in company's office Cash in bank	72,631 56	
Agents' debit balances	4,045 82	
Bills receivable	399 68	
		$ 1,365,006 40
Deduct borrowed money	$ 15,000 00	
		15,000 00
Total net or ledger assets		1,350,006 40

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		17,229 15
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		57,829 01
Uncollected premiums		103,527 89
Gross assets		$ 1,528,592 45
Non-admitted assets—		
Agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 4,045 82	
Total deductions		4,045 82
Total admitted assets		$ 1,524,546 63

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 11,420 00	
Losses in process of adjustment	94,690 00	
Losses resisted	17,700 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 123,810 00
Total unearned premiums		855,869 12
Total liabilities		$ 979,679 12
Net surplus		544,867 51
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,524,546 63

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 131,672 168 00	$ 1,607,414 34
Written during year	115,198,094 00	1,374,418 52
Total	$ 246,870,262 00	$ 2,981,832 86
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	103,867,988 00	1,247,978 04
In force at end of year	$ 143,002,274 00	$ 1,733,854 82
Deduct amount re-insured	6,919,089 00	76,934 71
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 136,083,185 00	$ 1,650,920 11

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 66,313,991 00	$ 850,475 59	$ 425,237 80
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	821,395 00	7,609 30	1,902 33
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	980,133 00	9,165 54	6,874 16
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	13,830,565 00	160,740 66	26,790 11
In 1898	3 years	One-half	18,760,829 00	209,517 16	104,758 58
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	19,130,081 00	210,739 58	175,616 32
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	389,048 00	3,315 48	414 44
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	514,272 00	4,428 65	1,660 74
In 1898	4 years	Five eighths	627,547 00	5,224 50	3,265 31
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	584,584 00	5,183 31	4,535 40
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	1,965,800 00	27,382 99	2,738 30
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	2,404,054 00	33,046 22	9,913 87
In 1897	5 years	One-half	3,110,333 00	42,362 81	21,181 41
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	3,043,338 00	39,875 70	27,912 99
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	3,507,215 00	47,852 62	43,067 36
Totals			$ 136,083,185 00	$ 1,656,920 11	$ 855,869 12

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 707,499 86
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,110,196 05	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 8,801 79		
Increase in re-insurance fund	55,077 17	46,275 38	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,063,920 67	
Interest, etc., received	$ 55,517 61		
Decrease in accrued interest, etc.	10,433 87		
Total interest earned		45,083 74	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,109,004 41
Net losses paid during year	$ 668,130 99		
Increase in net unpaid losses	63,590 00		
Total net losses incurred		$ 731,720 99	
Expenses paid	$ 433,294 60		
Increase in unpaid expenses	5,331 12		
Total expenses incurred		438,625 72	
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,170,346 71

Net loss for the year	$ 61,342 30	
Remitted to home office during year	101,290 05	
Decrease in surplus for year	$ 162,632 35	
Surplus at end of year		$ 544,867 51

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,878,193 00
Gross premiums received	36,268 31
Re-insurance premiums	516 67
Losses paid	10,653 08
Losses incurred	12,623 08

Number of agents working in State during year, 76.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1852. Commenced Business 1852.

J. Remsen Lane, President. Charles A. Shaw, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,000,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 2,613,884 21

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,932,835 28	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	444,294 61		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,488,540 67	$	1,488 540 67
Rents			27,599 79
Interest received on mortgages			278,53
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			89,977 12
Interest and dividends from all other sources			436 86
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			68,535 50
Total income			$ 1,675,368 47
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 4,289,252 68

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,210,828 34	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	116,107 97		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,094,720 37	$	
			$ 1,094,720 37
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			100,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			278,364 42
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			152,448 58
Taxes			59,136 19
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			8,572 24
All other expenditures			101,428 96
Total disbursements during the year			$ 1,794,670 76
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 2,494,851 92

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 420,368 75	
Loans on mortgages	3,500 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,957,172 69	
Cash in company's office	58,624 51	
Cash in bank	54,915 97	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,494,581 92

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	26,269 58
Market value of real estate over book value	29,631 25
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	270,163 31
Due from other companies	12,483 47
Uncollected premiums	219,349 83
Total admitted assets	$ 3,052,479 36

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 69,927 86	
Losses in process of adjustment	111,765 08	
Losses resisted	13,515 68	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 195,208 62
Total unearned premiums		1,211,176 72
All other liabilities		27,275 33
Total liabilities		$ 1,433,660 67
Cash capital		1,000,000 00
Net surplus		618,818 69
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 3,052,479 36

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 212,630,242 88	$ 2,329,869 72
Written during year	192,034,365 97	1,999,773 77
Total	$ 404,664,608 85	$ 4,329,643 49
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	152,401,501 60	1,687,301 29
In force at end of year	$ 252,263,107 25	$ 2,642,342 20
Deduct amount re-insured	25,883,567 80	273,507 13
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 226,379,539 45	$ 2,368,835 07
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 100,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 98,825,533 29	$ 1,095,055 35	$ 548,007 26
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	112,179 16	987 71	246 93
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	102,642 83	1,121 47	841 10
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	29,775,354 17	296,845 69	49,474 28
In 1898	3 years	One-half	32,957,492 27	316,146 63	158,073 31
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	40,277,798 42	353,720 06	294,862 87
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	273,802 49	2,508 26	313 53
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	253,143 33	2,277 97	854 22
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	312,825 00	2,823 78	1,764 86
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	446,944 43	3,906 94	3,418 56
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	3,974,328 26	50,656 55	5,065 66
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	4,542,253 23	57,964 87	17,389 44
In 1897	5 years	One-half	4,871,323 45	56,646 79	29,823 39
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	4,458,397 73	59,028 98	39,220 29
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	5,114,171 39	67,605 48	60,870 94
More than 5 years			81,350 00	1,538 56	950 80
Totals			$ 226,379,539 45	$ 2,368,835 07	$ 1,211,176 72

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 705,711 43
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,488,540 67	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 45,950 10		
Increase in re-insurance fund	77,063 74	31,113 64	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,457,427 03	
Interest, etc., received	$ 102,386 00		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	138,761 55		
Total interest earned		241,147 55	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,698,574 58
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,094,720 37		
Increase in net unpaid losses	11,265 03		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,105,985 40	
Expenses paid	$ 575,471 85		
Increase in unpaid expenses	4,010 07		
Total expenses incurred		579,481 92	

Total losses and expenses incurred	$ 1,685,467 32	
Net gain for the year	$ 13,107,26	
Dividends to stockholders	100,000 00	
Total dividends incurred for year	100,000 00	
Decrease in surplus for year	86,892 74	
Surplus at end of year		$ 618,818 69

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,606,942 51
Gross premiums received	15,954 45
Re-insurance premiums	3,378 73
Losses paid	9,556 01
Losses incurred	11,205 85

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.

Located at Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1810. Commenced Business 1810.

GEORGE L. CHASE, President. P. C. ROYCE, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,250,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 10,098,182 73

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 7,989,050 77	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	1,764,872 25		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 6,224,178 52	$	
			6,224,178 52
Rents			14,082 73
Interest received on mortgages			69,322 91
Interest received on collateral loans			690 00
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			326,153 20
Interest and dividends from all other sources			8,936 70
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			10,268 62
From all other sources			37,323 23
Total income			$ 6,690,955 91
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 16,789,138 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 4,668,118 52	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	555,023 10		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 4,113,095 42	$	
			$ 4,113,095 42
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			400,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			1,049,458 81
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			470,265 76
Taxes			167,090 33
All other expenditures			933,095 50
Total disbursements during the year			$ 7,133,005 82
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 9,656,132 82

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 780,631 94	
Loans on mortgages	1,225,700 00	
Loans on collaterals	14,800 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	6,300,573 43	
Cash in company's office	72,910 68	
Cash in bank	531,716 74	
Agents' debit balances	705,624 88	
All other	24,175 15	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 9,656,132 82

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	36,192 25
Market value of real estate over book value	30,368 06
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	789,105 96
Re-insurance due on losses paid	23,283 93
Uncollected premiums	467,500 00
Total admitted assets	$ 11,002,583 02

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 251,329 11	
Losses in process of adjustment	349,816 78	
Losses resisted	54,438 01	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 655,583 90
Total unearned premiums		5,286,799 62
Total liabilities		$ 5,942,383 52
Cash capital		1,250,000 00
Net surplus		3,810,199 50
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 11,002,583 02

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 853,116,357 00	$ 9,772,537 04
Written during year	694,749,682 00	7,989,050 77
Total	$1,547,866,039 00	$ 17,761,587 81
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	618,080,565 00	7,288,572 10
In force at end of year	$ 929,785,474 00	$ 10,473,015 71
Deduct amount re-insured	6,784,804 00	73,694 23
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 923,000,670 00	$ 10,399,321 48
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 125,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 361,064,849 00	$ 4,555,601 70	$ 2,277,800 85
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	3,195,917 00	23,740 25	5,935 09
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	2,328,684 00	20,733 19	15,549 89
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	121,433,144 00	1,257,943 98	209,657 33
In 1898	3 years	One-half	146,772,147 00	1,401,964 13	700,982 06
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	141,998,024 00	1,369,406 10	1,141,171 75
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	2,371,804 00	20,606 41	2,575 80
In 1797	4 years	Three-eighths	2,062,539 00	19,699 14	7,387 17
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	2,451,509 00	20,437 92	12,773 70
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	2,094,960 00	18,809 88	16,458 65
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	20,417,951 00	272,208 99	27,220 90
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	24,501,159 00	318,442 58	95,532 77
In 1897	5 years	One-half	29,420,148 00	348,653 77	174,326 88
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	32,354,102 00	382,696 41	267,887 48
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	30,533,733 00	368,377 03	331,539 33
Totals			$ 923,000,670 00	$ 10,399,321 48	$ 5,286,799 62

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 5,708,910 67
Net premiums received during year		$ 6,224,178 52	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 163,725 96		
Increase in re-insurance fund	332,802 40	169,076 44	
Total net premiums earned		$ 6,055,102 08	
Interest, etc., received	$ 423,701 29		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	110,537 93		
Total interest earned		534,239 22	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 6,589,341 30
Net losses paid during year	$ 4,113,095 42		
Increase in net unpaid losses	134,831 89		
Total net losses incurred		$ 4,247,927 31	
Expenses paid	$ 2,590,120 16		
Total expenses incurred		2,590,120 16	
Total losses and expenses incurred			6,838,047 47

Net loss for year	$ 248,706 17	
Dividends to stockholders	400,000 00	
Total dividends incurred for year	$ 400,000 00	
Decrease in surplus for year	648,706 17	
Surplus at end of year		$ 5,060,204 50

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 2,806,205 00
Gross premiums received	53,104 33
Re-insurance premiums	3,628 79
Losses paid	20,027 15
Losses incurred	22,269 17

HELVETIA SWISS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. GALL, SWITZERLAND.

Located in U. S. at New York City.

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business in U. S., 1876.

WEED & KENNEDY, U. S. Managers.

Deposit capital, $200,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 755,297 90

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 559,825 92	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	136,712 69		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 423,113 23	$	423,113 23
Received from home office			11,121 75
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			25,515 75
Interest and dividends from all other sources			1,648,43
Total income			$ 461,399 16
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,216,697 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 309,019 98	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	43,652 51		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 265,367 47	$	265,367 47

Returned to home office		$ 14,972 49
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents		114,345 67
Salaries and fees of officers and employees		3,000 00
Taxes		19,088 55
All other expenditures		17,386 21
Total disbursements during year		$ 434,160 39
Balance December 31, 1899		$ 782,536 67

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of stocks and bonds	$ 675,383 61	
Cash in company's office	463 75	
Cash in bank	106,689 31	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 782,536 67

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	3,291 67
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	23,441 39
Uncollected premiums	85,770 50
Total admitted assets	$ 895,040 23

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 13,263 40	
Losses in process of adjustment	61,733 28	
Losses resisted	5,947 85	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 80,944 53
Total unearned premiums		255,341 40
Return and re-insurance premiums		29,441 91
Total liabilities		$ 365,727 84
Reserve or guarantee fund		529,312 39
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 895,040 23

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 37,614,405 00	$ 385,552 55
Written during year	59,940,900 00	590,646 42
Total	$ 97,555,305 00	$ 976,198 97
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	47,048,299 00	457,158 26
In force at end of year	$ 50,507,006 00	$ 519,040 71
Deduct amount re-insured	2,895,507 00	28,741 32
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 47,611,499 00	$ 490,299 39
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 55,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 37,294,972 00	$ 376,842 47	$ 188,421 24
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	298,975 00	2,218 67	554 66
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	367,436 00	3,476 39	2,607 30
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	1,327,462 00	15,738 14	2,623 02
In 1898	3 years	One-half	3,334,549 00	38,961 70	19,480 85
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	3,085,599 00	33,137 65	27,614 71
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	10,550 00	175 70	21,96
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	24,000 00	315 87	118,44
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	45,300 00	353 95	221 20
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	42,982 00	530 15	463 88
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	11,500 00	260 95	26 09
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	156,525 00	1,312 23	393 67
In 1897	5 years	One-half	507,725 00	3,925 16	1,962 58
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	433,060 00	4,567 67	3,197 37
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	670,864 00	8,482 69	7,634 43
Totals			$ 47,611,499 00	$ 490,299 39	$ 255,341 40

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 592,422 97
Net premiums received during year		$ 423,113 23		
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 14,981 04			
Increase in re-insurance fund	56,534 61	41,553 57		
Total net premiums earned		$ 381,559 66		
Interest, etc., received	$ 27,164 18			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	8,918 75			
Total interest earned		36,082 93		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 417,642 59	
Net losses paid during year	$ 265,367 47			
Increase in net unpaid losses	53,582 15			
Total net losses incurred		$ 318,949 62		
Expenses paid	$ 153,820 43			
Increase in unpaid expenses	4,132 38			
Total expenses incurred		157,952 81		
Total losses and expenses incurred			476,902 43	
Net loss for year			$ 59,259 84	
Remitted to home office during year			3,850 74	
Decrease in surplus for year			$ 63,110 58	
Surplus at end of year				$ 529,312 39

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1853. Commenced Business 1853.

DANIEL A. HEALD, President. THOS. B. GREENE, A. M. BURTIS, Secretaries.

Cash capital, $3,000,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 10,739,670 34

INCOME.

	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 6,163,512 67	$ 448,994 43	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	1,863,071 64	207,870 22	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 4,300,441 03	$ 241,124 21	
			4,541,565 24
Rents			161,640 84
Interest received on mortgages			15,582 96
Interest received on collateral loans			4,473 37
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			359,707 29
Interest and dividends from all other sources			6,924 58
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			101,010 00
From all other sources			2,896 71
Total income			$ 5,193,800 99
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 15,933,471 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 3,271,312 74	$ 343,731 94	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	850,377 63	144,260 16	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 2,420,935 11	$ 199,471 78	
			2,620,406 89
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			300,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			822,112 17
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			409,789 04
Taxes			158,401 23
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			29,894 00
All other expenditures			423,781 55
Total disbursements during the year			$ 4,764,384 88
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 11,169,086 45

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 1,753 973 36	
Loans on mortgages	194,250 00	
Loans on collaterals	234,125,00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	7,972,023 35	
Cash in bank	650,877 87	
Agents' debit balances	346,624 12	
Bills receivable	2,057 38	
		$ 11,171,931 08
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 2,844 63	
		2,844 63
Total net or ledger assets		$ 11,169,086 45

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		49,614 39
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		1,317,945 29
Uncollected premiums		248,303 34
Gross assets		$ 12,784,949 47
Non-admitted assets—		
Agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 9,382 23	
Loans on personal security	207 58	
Depreciation in book value bonds and stocks	16,736 15	
Totat deductions		26,325 96
Total admitted assets		$ 12,758,623 51

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 85,358,14	
Losses in process of adjustment	410,491 47	
Losses resisted	38,557 71	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 534,407 32
Total unearned premiums		4,381 073 00
All other liabilities		211,206 78
Total liabilities		$ 5,126,687 10
Cash capital		3,000,000 00
Net surplus		4,631,936 41
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 12,758,623 51

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 908,508,619 00	$ 8,380,050 00
Written during year	732,702,441 00	6,211,610 08
Total	$ 1,641,211,060 00	$ 14,591,660 08
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	664,523,667 00	5,828,641 08
In force at end of year	$ 976,687,393 00	$ 8,763,019 00
Deduct amount re-insured	114,863,532 00	535,649 00
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 861,823,861 00	8,227,370 00
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 175,000 00	

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 13,368,428 00	$ 280,430 00
Written during year	88,384,029 00	463,113 48
Total	$ 101,752,457 00	$ 743,543 48
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	83,251,111 00	300,538 48
In force at end of year	$ 18,501,346 00	$ 443,005 00
Deduct amount re-insured	6,044,537 00	144,286 00
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 12,456,809 00	$ 298,719 00

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 323,258,346 00	$ 2,997,190 00	$ 1,498,595 00
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	2,997,512 00	26,539 00	6,635 00
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	4,589,268 00	44,001 00	33,001 00
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	105,602,800 00	988,920 00	164,820 00
In 1898	3 years	One-half	124,441,868 00	1,130,301 00	565,151 00
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	133,451,059 00	1,172,456 00	977,045 00
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	1,301,085 00	12,236 00	1,530 00
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	1,446,936 00	12,437 00	4,664 00
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	1,393,099 00	12,053 00	7,533 00
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	1,203,245 00	9,820 00	8,593 00
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	29,019,163 00	347,131 00	34,713 00
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	31,299,724 00	362,335 00	108,701 00
In 1897	5 years	One-half	32,165,481 00	367,310 00	183,655 00
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	32,895,144 00	359,077 00	251,354 00
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	33,002,117 00	362,928 00	326,635 00
Over 5 years			3,757,014 00	22,636 00	11,009 00
Totals			$ 861,823,861 00	$ 8,227,370 00	$ 4,183,634 00

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 4,427,802 36
Net premiums received during year		$ 4,541,565 24	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 59,994 04		
Increase in re-insurance fund	332,496 00	272,501 96	
Total net premiums earned		$ 4,269,063 28	
Interest, etc., received	$ 489,135 38		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	229,611 30		
Total interest earned		718,746 68	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 4,987,809 96
Net losses paid during year	$ 2,620,406 89		
Increase in net unpaid losses	98,759 87		
Total net losses incurred		$ 2,719,166 76	
Expenses paid	$ 1,754,890 33		
Increase in unpaid expenses	9,618 82		
Total expenses incurred		1,764,509 15	
Total losses and expenses incurred			4,483,675 91

Net gain for year	$ 504,134 05	
Dividends to stockholders	300,000 00	
Total dividends incurred for year	$ 300,000 00	
Increase in surplus for year	204,134 05	
Surplus at end of year		$ 4,631,936 41

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 4,420,197 00
Gross premiums received	45,630 21
Re-insurance premiums	451 23
Losses paid	21 332 96
Losses incurred	21,992 37

HOME MUTUAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Located at Newberry, S. C. Incorporated 1896. Commenced Business 1896.

M. A. CARLISLE, President. THOS. F. HARMON, Secretary.

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,732 00	$	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,732 00	$	
			$ 1,732 00
Total income			$ 1,732 00
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,732 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 696 75	$	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 696 75	$	
			696 75
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			433 00
Taxes			247 20
Total disbursements during year			$ 1,376 95
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 355 05

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 3,500 00	
Losses in process of adjustment	1,950 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 5,450 00
Total liabilities		$ 5,450 00

PERPETUAL RISKS.

	Amount.	Deposits.
In force at beginning of year	$ 109,600 00	$ 1,091 00
Written during year	173,258 00	1,732 58
Total	$ 282,358 00	$ ----------
In force at end of year	$ 282,358 00	$ 2,823 58

Losses incurred during year	$ 6,450 00	
Losses paid during year	696 75	
Largest amount in any one hazard	2,000 00	

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 173,258 00
Gross premiums received	1,732 58
Losses paid	696 75
Losses incurred	6,450 00

Number of agents working in State during year, 23.

THE HOME PROTECTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Located at Charlotte, N. C. Incorporated ----. Commenced Business 1899.

JOHN B. KENNEY, President. D. R. JULIAN, Secretary.

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 445 54	$ ----------	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	65 00	----------	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 380 54	$ ----------	
			$ 380 54
Total income			$ 380 54
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 380 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and fees of officers and employees	14 00
Taxes	112 80

All other expenditures		$ 52 70
Total disbursements during year		$ 179 50
Balance December 31, 1899		$ 201 04

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cash in bank	$ 230 83	
		$ 230 83
Borrowed money	$ 125 00	
		125 00
Total net or ledger assets		$ 105 83
Uncollected premiums		164 91
Total admitted assets		$ 270 74

LIABILITIES.

Total unearned premiums	$ 380 54
Total liabilities	$ 380 54

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
Written during year	$ 62,270 00	$ 445 54
Total	$ 62,270 00	$ 445 54
In force at end of year	$ 62,270 00	$ 445 54
Deduct amount re-insured	10,000 00	65 00
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 52,270 00	$ 380 54

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 62,270 00	$ 445 54	$ 222 77
Totals			$ 62,270 00	$ 445 54	$ 227 77

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 62,270 00
Gross premiums received	445 54

Number of agents working in State during year, 1.

IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Located in U. S. at New York, N. Y.

HENRY W. CANNON,
WILLIAM A. REED,
RICHARD L. EDWARDS, } Trustees in the United States.

Cash capital, $1,500,000.

mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 1,586,049 80

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ross cash received for premiums	$ 1,437,270 29	$	
educt re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	295,957 08		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,141,313 21	$	
			1,141,313 21
ents			28,812 27
nterest and dividends on stocks and bonds			44,175 00
nterest and dividends from all other sources			675 65
rofit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			8,515 81
eceived from home office			83,565 87
Total income			$ 1,307,057 81
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 2,893,107 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ross cash paid for losses	$ 868,778 87	$	
educt salvage and re-insurance	67,654 04		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 801,124 83	$	
			801,124 83
emitted to home office			73,167 97
ommissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			219,881 11
alaries and fees of officers and employees			85,933 70
axes			39,160 83
osses on sales or maturity—ledger assets			4,776,37
ll other expenditures			111,612 66
Total disbursements during year			$ 1,335,657 47
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,557,450 14

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 410,616 30	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,069,598 54	
Cash in company's office	443 54	
Cash in bank	76,602 74	
Bills receivable	189 02	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,557,450 14

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	10,381 68
Market value of real estate over book value	66,018 40
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	59,236 46
Uncollected premiums	199,258 37
Total admitted assets	$ 1,892,345 05

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 88,827 93	
Losses in process of adjustment	65,893 43	
Losses resisted	26,413 60	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 181,134 96
Total unearned premiums		886,142 40
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		2,502 34
Return and re-insurance premiums		26,771 21
All other liabilities		8,921 10
Total liabilities		$ 1,105,472 01
Deposit capital		598,590 00
Net surplus		188,283 04
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,892,345 05

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 162,777,545 00	$ 1,725,585 4
Written during year	131,220,823 00	1,465,128 7
Total	$ 293,998,368 00	$ 3,190,714 1
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	120,528,855 00	1,361,194 6
In force at end of year	$ 173,469,513 00	$ 1,829,519 4
Deduct amount re-insured	9,640,150 00	120,750 7
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 163,829,363 00	$ 1,708,768 7
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 40,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 75,932,858 00	$ 887,821 48	$ 443,910 7
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	587,569 00	3,638 17	909 5
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	305,506 00	2,117 61	1,588 2

Year written.	Term.	Fraction unearned.	Amount covered.	Premiums charged.	Premiums unearned.
1897	3 years	One-sixth	$ 13,155,338 00	$ 122,521 85	$ 20,420 31
1898	3 years	One-half	23,935,231 00	209,504 60	104,752 30
1899	3 years	Five-sixths	20,405,217 00	187,912 70	156,593 92
1896	4 years	One-eighth	414,820 00	3,382 15	422 77
1897	4 years	Three-eighths	340,234 00	2,473 33	927 50
1898	4 years	Five-eighths	611,647 00	5,303 29	3,314 56
1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	476,855 00	4,083 23	3,572 83
1895	5 years	One-tenth	5,038,557 00	50,443 95	5,044 40
1896	5 years	Three-tenths	4,599,692 00	46,265 43	13,879 63
1897	5 years	One-half	5,230,412 00	50,513 39	25,256 69
1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	7,010,472 00	69,798 84	48,859 18
1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	5,784,955 00	62,988 70	56,689 83
Totals			$ 163,829,363 00	$ 1,708,768 72	$ 886,142 40

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 920,972 69
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,141,313 21	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 7,105 20		
Increase in re-insurance fund	32,689 42	25,584 22	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,115,728 99	
Interest, etc., received	$ 66,483 59		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	6,427 65		
Total interest earned		$ 72,911 24	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,188,640 23
Net losses paid during year	$ 801,124 83		
Increase in net unpaid losses	77,193 08		
Total net losses incurred		$ 878,317 91	
Expenses paid	$ 445,669 53		
Increase in unpaid expenses	9,150 34		
Total expenses incurred		454,819 87	
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,333,137 78
Net loss for year			$ 144,497 55
Remitted to home office during year		$ 73,167 97	
Received from home office during year		83,565 87	
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 10,397 90
Decrease in surplus for year			134,099 65
Surplus at end of year, including deposit capital			$ 786,873 04

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 942,850 00
Gross premiums received	12,390 29
Re-insurance premiums	499 56
Losses paid	10,927 30
Losses incurred	9,930 30

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Located at Philadelphia, Pa. Incorporated 1794. Commenced Business 1792

CHARLES PLATT, President. GREVILLE E. FRYER, Secretary.

Cash capital, $3,000,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 8,619,231 0

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 4,975,663 00	$ 2,451,566 78	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	975,119 19	439,851 27	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 4,000,543 81	$ 2,011,715 51	
			6,012,259 3
Deposit premiums received for perpetual risks			18,326 8
Rents			19,972 8
Interest received on mortgages			138,253 7
Interest received on collateral loans			930 3
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			232,236 3
Interest and dividends from all other sources			9,769 9
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			79,916 8
From all other sources			7,921 9
Total income			$ 6,519,588 2
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 15,138,819 3

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 2,681,808 19	$ 2,607,786 33	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	208,440 00	684,778 92	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 2,473,368 19	$ 1,923,007 41	
			4,396,375 6
Deposit premiums returned			23,823 9
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			360,000 0
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			1,089,252 2
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			267,834 0
Taxes			171,654 3
All other expenditures			320,891 7
Total disbursements during year			$ 6,629,831 9
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 8,508,987 3

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 825,477 03	
Loans on mortgages	1,855,929 20	
Loans on collaterals	34,500 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	4,393,270 00	
Cash in bank	771,860 05	
Agents' debit balances	555,578 02	
Bills receivable	49,069 83	
All other	53,656 05	
		$ 8,539,340 18
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 4,107 57	
All other	26,245 25	
		30,352 82
Total net or ledger assets		$ 8,508,987 36

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	25,234 90
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	408,462 00
Uncollected premiums	288,000 00
Gross assets	$ 9,230,684 26
Non-admitted assets—	
Company's stock—owned $ 36,000 00	
Bills receivable 816 13	
Total deductions	36,816 13
Total admitted assets	$ 9,193,868 13

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 89,627 58	
Losses in process of adjustment	457,521 27	
Losses resisted	27,937 50	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 575,386 35
Total unearned premiums		3,186,344 67
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		772,172 69
Total liabilities		$ 4,533,903 71
Cash capital		3,000,000 00
Net surplus		1,696,780 55
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 9,230,684 26

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 620,445,361 00	$ 5,957,931 70
Written during year	531,065,576 00	4,738,516 17
Total	$1,151,510,937 00	$ 10,696,447 87
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	519,578,392 00	4,522,491 97
In force at end of year	$ 631,932,545 00	$ 6,174,045 90
Deduct amount re-insured	31,048,155 00	303,640 83
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 600,884,390 00	$ 5,870,405 07
Largest amount in any one hazard $ 100,000 00		

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 5,336,798 00	$ 254,621 13
Written during year	392,422,764 00	2,255,894 32
Total	$ 397,759,562 00	$ 2,510,515 45
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	392,811,637 00	2,286,300 12
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 4,947,925 00	$ 224,215 33

PERPETUAL RISKS.

	Amount.	Deposits.
In force at beginning of year	$ 33,913,186 50	$ 854,357 62
Written during year	667,436 12	18,326 86
Total	$ 34,580,622 62	$ 872,684 48
Deduct those marked off as cancelled	938,961 12	23,823 95
In force at end of year	33,641,661 50	$ 848,860 53
Losses incurred during year	$ 13,879 79	
Losses paid during year	20,600 61	
Largest amount in any one hazard	25,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 284,259,461 00	$ 2,592,500 79	$ 1,296,250 39
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	2,352,819 00	21,859 39	5,464 85
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,172,457 00	9,962 10	7,471 57
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	59,130,160 00	603,440 78	100,573 46
In 1898	3 years	One-half	70,873,157 00	705,084 46	352,542 23
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	67,014,933 00	643,800 68	536,500 57
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	1,356,763 00	14,534 88	1,816 86
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	1,138,978 00	12,351 12	4,631 67
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	1,338,204 00	13,646 30	8,528 94
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	929,579 00	8,842 66	7,737 33
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	17,968,482 00	210,058 79	21,005 88
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	21,760,164 00	247,172 46	74,151 74
In 1897	5 years	One-half	22,902,544 00	256,105 40	128,052 70
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	25,027,851 00	268,491 71	187,944 19
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	22,432,220 00	245,405 32	220,864 79
Over 5 years			1,226,618 00	17,148 23	8,592 17
Perpetual		90 and 95 per cent.	33,641,661 50	848,860 53	772,172 69
Totals			$ 634,526,051 50	$ 6,719,265 60	$ 3,734,302 03

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 2,526,555 98
Net premiums received during year		$ 6,006,762 23	
Decrease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 687,440 42		
Increase in re-insurance fund	31,029 62	718,470 04	
Total net premiums earned		$ 5,288,292 18	
Interest, etc., received	$ 379,696 52		
Decrease in accrued interest, etc.	55,019 97		
Total interest earned		$ 324,676 55	

Total premiums and interest earned			$ 5,612,968 74	
Net losses paid during year	$ 4,396,375 60			
Decrease in net unpaid losses	89,626 57			
Total net losses incurred		$ 4,306,749 03		
Expenses paid	$ 1,774,995 14			
Increase in unpaid expenses	1,000 00			
Total expenses incurred		1,775,995 14		
Total losses and expenses incurred			6,082,744 17	
Net loss for year			$ 469,775 43	
Dividends to stockholders			360,000 00	
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 360,000 00	
Decrease in surplus for year			829,775 43	
Surplus at end of year				$ 1,696,780 55

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.	Marine and Inland.
Gross risks written	$ 1,261,006 37	$ 585,357 00
Gross premiums received	20,955 83	2,917 10
Losses paid	9,800 31	58,555 60
Losses incurred	9,474 36	58,555 60

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Reorganized 1897. Commenced Business 1897.

ALLEN W. ADAMS, President. EDWARD H. BETTS, Secretary.

Cash capital, $200,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 350,425 38

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 228,053 98	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	60,012 82		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 168,041 16	$	168,041 16

Interest received on collateral loans		$ 586 52
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		10,889 27
Total income		$ 179,516 95
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 484,942 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 112,434 61	$ ----------	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	4,285 08	----------	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 108,149 53	$ ----------	
			108,149 53
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			16,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			48,097 28
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			1,910 00
Taxes			4,143 90
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			671 15
All other expenditures			2,295 25
Total disbursements during the year			$ 181,267 11
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 303 675 22

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 271,850 00	
Cash in bank	31,825 00	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 303,675 22

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	1,789 62
Uncollected premiums	35,967 36
Total admitted assets	$ 341,432,20

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$ 26,315 69	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 26,315 69
Total unearned premiums		103,556 65
Return and re-insurance premiums		1,823 54
Total liabilities		$ 131,695 88
Cash capital		200,000 00
Net surplus		9,736 32
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 341,432 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 10,005,186 00	$ 114,525 45
Written during year	14,651,145 00	248,016 38
Total	$ 34,656,331 00	$ 362,541 38
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	15,086,276 00	154,240 12
In force at end of year	$ 19,570,055 00	$ 206,301 71
Deduct amount re-insured	1,439,177 00	13,211 05
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 18,130,878 00	$ 193,090 66
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 12,500 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 15,426,788	$ 161,975 11	$ 80,987 56
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	143,405 00	806 55	201 64
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	229,029 00	2,245 24	1,683 93
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	----------	----------	----------
In 1898	3 years	One-half	415,325 00	8,437 26	4,218 63
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	1,553,584 00	14,356 03	11,963 36
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	----------	----------	----------
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	----------	----------	----------
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	4,000 00	46 16	40 10
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	27,067 00	287 14	251 25
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	----------	----------	----------
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	----------	----------	----------
In 1897	5 years	One-half	3,750 00	94,25	47 13
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	48,417 00	896 90	627 83
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	279,513 00	3,928 02	3,535 22
Totals			$ 18,130,878 00	$ 193,090 66	$ 103,556 65

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 56,463 95
Net premiums received during year		$ 168,041 16	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 19,652 49		
Increase in re-insurance fund	46,959 22	27,306 76	
Total net premiums earned		$ 140,734 40	
Interest, etc., received	$ 11,475 79		
Decrease in accrued interest, etc.	1,186 32		
Total interest earned		10,289 47	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 151,023 87
Net losses paid during year	$ 108,149 53		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	17,574 00		
Total net losses incurred		$ 125,663 53	
Expenses paid	$ 56,446 43		
Decrease in unpaid expenses	358 46		
Total expenses incurred		56,087 97	
Total losses and expenses incurred			181,751 50

Net loss for year	$ 30,727 63	
Dividends to stockholders	16,000 00	
Total dividends incurred for year	$ 16,000 00	
Decrease in surplus for year	46,727 63	
Surplus at end of year		$ 9,736 32

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 43,075 00
Gross premiums received	451 43

Number of agents working in State during year, 1.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located in U. S. at Atlanta, Ga. Incorporated 1852.

Commenced Business 1852. Commenced Business in U. S. 1872.

MILTON DARGAN, Manager.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ---------- $ 2,046,292 02

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 2,308,218 19	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	509,007 64		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,799,210 55	$	1,799,210 55
Deposit premiums received for perpetual risks			2,371 00
Rents			6,900 36
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			68,414 25
From all other sources			318,020 50
Total income			$ 2,194,916 66
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 4,241,208 68

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,595,155 09	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	107,937 44		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,487,217 65	$	1,487,217 65

Deposit premiums returned		$ 316 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents		325,979 79
Salaries and fees of officers and employees		176,665 99
Taxes		64,318 91
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets		1,157 48
All other expenditures		215,791 45
Total disbursements during the year		$ 2,271,447 27
Balance December 31, 1899		$ 1,969,761 41

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 385,585 72	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,538,733 77	
Cash in company's office	1,436 34	
Cash in bank	44,005 58	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,969,761 41

OTHER ASSETS.

Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	76,486 98
Uncollected premiums	214,518 42
Total admitted assets	$ 2,260,766 81

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 105,438 43	
Losses in process of adjustment	158,733 47	
Losses resisted	24,372 57	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 288,544 47
Total unearned premiums		1,346,251 74
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		6,813 45
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		5,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 1,646,609 66
Net surplus		614,157 15
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,260,766 81

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 293,913,202 00	$ 2,851,482 34
Written during year	232,513,646 00	2,284,866 28
Total	$ 526,426,848 00	$ 5,136,348 62
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	243,000,519 00	2,328,893 98
In force at end of year	$ 283,426,329 00	$ 2,807,454 64
Deduct amount re-insured	21,907,771 00	182,638 09
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 261,518,558 00	$ 2,624,816 55
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 40,000 00	

PERPETUAL RISKS.

	Amount.	Deposits.
In force at beginning of year	$ 178,200 00	$ 5,515 50
Written during year	94,400 00	2,371 00
Total	$ 272,600 00	$ 7,886 50
Deduct those marked off as cancelled	12,800 00	316 00
In force at end of year	$ 259,800 00	$ 7,570 50
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 15,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 127,033,588 00	$ 1,375,659 36	$ 687,829 68
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,045,200 00	6,580 25	1,645 06
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,863,088 00	16,493 51	12,370 13
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	26,174,934 00	240,539 10	40,089 85
In 1898	3 years	One-half	39,240,906 00	346,477 03	173,238 51
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	34,918,107 00	291,389 76	242,824 80
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	995,025 00	12,496 04	1,562 00
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	491,388 00	4,731 16	1,774 18
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	694,734 00	6,018 73	3,761 71
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	634,005 00	5,596 91	4,897 30
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	3,565,891 00	47,544 95	4,754 50
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	4,060,500 00	52,482 97	15,744 89
In 1897	5 years	One-half	5,173,090 00	62,002 27	31,001 13
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	9,127,053 00	81,830 25	57,281 17
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	6,501,049 00	74,974 26	67,476 83
Perpetual		95 per cent.	259,800 00	7,570 50	6,813 45
Totals			$ 261,778,358 00	$ 2,632,387 05	$ 1,353,065 19

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 583,331 21
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,801,265 55	
Decrease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 23,351 91		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	120,143 03	96,791 12	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,898,056 67	
Received from home office		318,020 50	
Interest, etc., received	$ 75,314 61		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	9,102 00		
Total interest earned		84,416 61	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 2,300,493 78
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,487,217 65		
Increase in net unpaid losses	4,694 05		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,491,911 70	
Remitted to home office		63,176,61	
Expenses paid	$ 719,579 53		
Decrease in unpaid expenses	5,000 00		
Total expenses incurred		714,579 53	

Total losses and expenses incurred	$ 2,269,667 84	
Net gain for year	$ 30,825 94	
Increase in surplus for year	30,825 94	
Surplus at end of year		$ 614,157 15

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,106,602 00
Gross premiums received	16,866 02
Re-insurance premiums	1,017 90
Losses paid	7,823 19
Losses incurred	7,144 12

LION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located in U. S. at Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1824. Commenced Business in U. S. 1880.

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Assistant Manager.

Cash capital, $560,069.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 840,734 50

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 742,828 64	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	209,708 94		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 533,119 70	$	
			533,119 70
Rents			300 00
Interest received on mortgages			12,159 68
Interest received on collateral loans			61 39
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			18,201 46
Interest and dividends from all other sources			653 67
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			225 00
From all other sources			17 32
Total income			$ 564,738 22
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,405,472 72

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 422,781 94	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	64,983 86		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 357,798 08	$	$ 357,798 08
Remitted to home office			25,431 10
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			107,160 49
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			44,262 36
Taxes			23,642 93
All other expenditures			36,628 61
Total disbursements during the year			$ 594,923 57
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 810,549 15

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 4,500 00	
Loans on mortgages	242,977 50	
Book value of stocks and bonds	465,887 50	
Cash in company's office	52 65	
Cash in bank	75,641 65	
All other	21,749 54	
		$ 810,808 84
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 259 69	
		259 69
Total net or ledger assets		$ 810,549 15

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		11,163 56
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		16,662 50
Uncollected premiums		28,384 80
Gross assets		$ 866,760 01
Non-admitted assets—		
Depreciation in book value of bonds and stocks	$ 4,700 00	
Total deductions		4,700 00
Total admitted assets		$ 862,060 01

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 12,482 10	
Losses in process of adjustment	24,948 07	
Losses resisted	2,350 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 39,780 17
Total unearned premiums		450,176 56
Total liabilities		$ 489,956 73
Net surplus		372,103 28
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 862,060 01

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 81,955,676 00	$ 884,880 05
Written during year	70,201,470 00	750,671 89
Total	$ 152,157,146 00	$ 1,635,551 94
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	63,921,348 00	693,384 09
In force at end of year	$ 88,235,798 00	$ 942,167 85
Deduct amount re-insured	12,548,080 00	137,702 36
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 75,687,718 00	$ 804,465 49
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 10,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 34,057,541 00	$ 392,800 71	$ 196,400 35
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	572,587 00	3,752 27	938 07
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	532,297 00	3,427 04	2,570 28
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	5,491,137 00	42,485 83	7,080 97
In 1898	3 years	One-half	9,612,667 00	82,482 89	41,241 44
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	14,653,576 00	152,674 46	127,228 71
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	226,678 00	1,648 83	206 10
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	156,715 00	1,157 40	434 02
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	477,367 00	3,590 73	2,244 21
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	453,431 00	3,461 43	3,028 75
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	908,802 00	12,908 58	1,290 86
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	1,098,659 00	16,232 28	4,869 68
In 1897	5 years	One-half	2,322,087 00	26,538 02	13,269 01
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	2,544,160 00	29,002 02	20,301 41
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	2,580,014 00	32,303 00	29,072 70
Totals			$ 75,687,718 00	$ 804,465 49	$ 450,176 56

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 401,710 05
Net premiums received during year		$ 533,119 70	
Decrease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 13,646 60		
Increase in re-insurance fund	28,928 31	42,574 91	
Total net premiums earned		$ 490,544 79	
Interest, etc., received	$ 31,197 21		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	5,692 09		
Total interest earned		36,889 30	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 527,434 90
Net losses paid during year	$ 357,798 08		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	35,135 36		
Total net losses incurred		$ 322,662 72	
Expenses paid	$ 211,424 31		
Decrease in unpaid expenses	2,459 95		
Total expenses incurred		208,964 36	
Total losses and expenses incurred			531,627 08

Net loss for year		$ 4,192 99	
Remitted to home office during year	$ 25,431 10		
Received from home office	17 32	25,413 78	
Decrease in surplus for year		$ 29,606 77	
Surplus at end of year			$ 372,103 28

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 260,594 00
Gross premiums received	4,714 58
Losses paid	1,582 08
Losses incurred	711 97

Number of agents working in State during year, 17.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located in U. S. at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1836. Commenced Business in U. S. 1848.

HENRY W. EATON, Resident Manager. GEORGO W. HOYT, Deputy Manager.

Capital deposit, $200,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 8,566,283 85

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 6,132,407 29	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	1,414,917 01		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 4,717,490 28	$	4,717,490 28
Deposit premiums received for perpetual risks			11,462 53
Rents			94,162 07
Interest received on mortgages			193,644 68
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			95,534 06
From all other sources			91,208 32
Total income			$ 5,149,501 94
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 13,715,785 79

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 3,841,312 76	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	438,860 67		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 3,402,452 09	$	
			$ 3,402,452 09
Deposit premiums returned			9,047 64
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			826,096 51
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			327,229 31
Taxes			176,170 85
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			5,328 22
All other expenditures			787,568 48
Total disbursements during the year			$ 5,533,893 10
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 8,181,892 69

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 1,826,607 16	
Loans on mortgages	3,307,350 00	
Loans on collaterals	1,400 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	2,367,318 93	
Cash in company's office	1,378 75	
Cash in bank	677,007 28	
Bills receivable	1,660 41	
		$ 8,182,722 53
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 189 49	
All other	640 35	
		829 84
Total net or ledger assets		$ 8,181,892 69

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	54,286 43
Market value of real estate over book value	29,142 84
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	306,318 57
Uncollected premiums	728,403 47
All other	92 45
Gross assets	$ 9,300,136 45

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$ 524,990 58	
Losses resisted	30,400 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 555,390 58
Total unearned premiums		3,532,959 81
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		323,141 23
Net premium reserve		90,039 07

Return and re-insurance premiums	$	127,328 07
All other liabilities		20,000 00
Total liabilities	$	4,648,858 76
Net surplus		4,651,277 69
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus	$	9,300,136 45

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 910,538,899 00	$ 7,686,328 73
Written during year	718,946,427 00	6,137,342 74
Total	$ 1,629,485,326 00	$ 13,823,671 47
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	691,574,759 00	6,026,801 93
In force at end of year	$ 937,910,567 00	$ 7,796,869 54
Deduct amount re-insured	103,859,802 00	700,322 04
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 834,050,765 00	$ 7,096,547 50
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 400,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 350,273,844 00	$ 3,422,998 81	$ 1,711,499 40
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	8,763,913 00	49,610 05	12,402 51
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	5,345,234 00	42,744 01	32,108 01
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	100,233,765 00	811,156 66	135,194 44
In 1898	3 years	One-half	141,554,616 00	929,841 20	464,920 60
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	123,880,573 00	793,534 87	661,279 05
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	5,045,073 00	32,214 65	4,026 83
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	2,430,392 00	19,775 36	7,416 00
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	2,775,113 00	22,876 29	14,297 70
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	2,239,735 00	18,304 32	16,141 28
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	19,391,205 00	178,025 64	17,802 56
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	17,484,951 00	217,967 52	65,390 25
In 1897	5 years	One-half	16,516,695 00	194,510 07	97,255 03
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	20,247,586 00	164,520 93	115,164 63
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	17,666,190 00	196,908 63	177,217 77
Various	Over 5 years		201,880 00	1,558 49	843 75
Perpetual		95 per cent.	10,110,664 00	340,148 66	323,141 23
Totals			$ 844,161,429 00	$ 7,436,696 16	$ 3,856,101 04

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 4,825,703 76
Net premiums received during year		$ 4,717,490 28	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 86,614 00		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	32,809 57	119,423 57	
Total net premiums earned		$ 4,836,913 85	
Interest, etc., received	$ 343,243 93		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	80,341 90		
Total interest earned		423,585 83	

Total premiums and interest earned			$ 5,260,499 68
Net losses paid during year	$ 3,402,452 09		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	10,199 68		
Total net losses incurred		$ 3,392,252 41	
Expenses paid	$ 1,684,759 15		
Total expenses incurred		1,684,759 15	
Total losses and expenses incurred			5,077,011 56
Net gain for year			$ 183,488 12
Remitted to home office during year	$ 446,681 86		
Received from home office during year	88,797 73		357,914 13
Decrease in surplus for year			$ 174,426 01
Surplus at end of year			$ 4,651,277 69

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 3,331,009 00
Gross premiums received	45,382 54
Losses paid	21,033 94
Losses incurred	20,053 94

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located at New York City, N. Y. Incorporated 1720.

Commenced Business in U. S. 1872.

HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Governor. CHARLES L. CHASE, Manager in U. S.

Cash capital, $2,174,133.75.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 2,194,116 67

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 952,850 82	$ 639,453 97	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	151,217 84	264,163 83	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 801,632 98	$ 375,290 14	1,176,923 12

Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		$ 87,478 69
From all other sources		91,097 27
Total income		$ 1,355,499 08
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 3,549,615 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 595,327 50	$ 521,944 87	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	21,845 91	270,372 03	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 573,481 59	$ 251,572 84	
			825,054 43
Remitted to home office			95,141 18
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			215,250 08
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			79,854 52
Taxes			43,524 30
Losses on sales or maturity—ledger assets			713 25
All other expenditures			165,048 35
Total disbursements during the year			$ 1,424,586 11
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 2,125,029 64

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of stocks and bonds	$ 1,970,926 25	
Cash in company's office	1,388 99	
Cash in bank	152,622 70	
Bills receivable	91 70	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,125,029 64

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	5,889 59
Uncollected premiums	163,953 99
Due from other companies	12,764 55
Total admitted assets	$ 2,307,637 77

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 3,591 95	
Losses in process of adjustment	134,354 00	
Losses resisted	13,121 50	
Net amount of unpaid losses		151,067 45
Total unearned premiums		760,746 56
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		174 80
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		9,000 00
Return and re-insurance premiums		23,619 70
Total liabilities		$ 944,608 51
Net surplus		1,363,029 26
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,307,637 77

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 173,526,070 00	$ 1,452,603 30
Written during year	115,721,440 00	974,337 09
Total	$ 289,247,510 00	$ 2,426,940 39
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	116,951,742 00	933,137 26
In force at end of year	$ 172,295,768 00	$ 1,493,803 13
Deduct amount re-insured	7,470,880 00	52,723 00
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 164,824,888 00	$ 1,441,080 13
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 50,000 00	

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 7,129,756 00	$ 72,945 90
Written during year	110,971,543 00	569,368 82
Total	$ 118,101,299 00	$ 642,314 72
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	111,537,558 00	596,431 55
In force at end of year	$ 6,563,741 00	$ 45,883 17
Deduct amount re-insured	1,877,025 00	16,261 10
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 4,686,716 00	$ 29,622 07

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 57,741,178 00	$ 559,438 61	$ 279,719 31
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	429,872 00	2,316 78	579 20
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	675,571 00	6,066 14	4,549 61
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	21,672,537 00	153,594 01	25,599 00
In 1898	3 years	One-half	23,664,756 00	175,116 26	87,558 13
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	22,587,160 00	167,924 86	139,937 39
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	676,770 00	5,853 41	731 68
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	823,468 00	7,125 50	2,672 06
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	614,187 00	4,502 32	2,813 95
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	675,448 00	5,569 77	4,873 55
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	5,748,937 00	59,715 78	5,971 58
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	6,342,192 00	71,968 43	21,590 53
In 1897	5 years	One-half	6,818,375 00	74,744 76	37,372 38
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	9,402,039 00	75,509 94	52,856 95
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	6,934,698 00	71,413 31	64,271 98
Over 5 years			6,500 00	36 25	27 19
Perpetual		95 per cent.	11,200 00	184 00	174 80
Totals			$ 164,824,888 00	$ 1,441,080 13	$ 731,299 29

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,374,932 39
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,176,923 12	
Decrease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 47,406 03		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	6,157 41	41,248 62	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,135,674 50	
Interest, etc., received	$ 87,478 69		
Decrease in accrued interest, etc.	139 15		
Total interest earned		87,339 54	

Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,223,014 04	
Net losses paid during year	$ 825,054 43			
Decrease in net unpaid losses	111,141 37			
Total net losses incurred		$ 713,913 06		
Expenses paid	$ 413,154 08			
Increase in unpaid expenses	12,708 85			
Total expenses incurred		425,862 93		
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,139,775 99	
Net gain for the year			$ 83,238 05	
Remitted to home office during year			95,141 18	
Decrease in surplus for year			$ 11,903 13	
Surplus at end of year				$ 1,363,029 26

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.	Marine and Inland.
Gross risks written	$ 283,049 00	$ 545,020 00
Gross premiums received	4,073 15	1,486 31
Losses paid	1,827 33	174 87
Losses incurred	1,839 33	50 00

Number of agents working in State during year, 13.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located in U. S. at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business in U. S. 1879.

ARCHIBALD G. MCILWAINE, JR., Manager.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 2,567,441 03

INCOME.

Gross cash received for premiums	$ 2,319,089 67	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	679,836 59		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,639,253 08	$	
			1,639,253 08
Rents			17,164 17
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			82,714 36
Interest and dividends from all other sources			541 62

From all other sources		$ 9,818 74
Total income		$ 1,749,491 97
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 4,316,933 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,275,607 45	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	221,549 89		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,054,057 56	$	
			1,054,057 56
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			308,973 46
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			145,860 41
Taxes			59,881 15
All other expenditures			216,589 40
Total disbursements during the year			$ 1,785 361 98
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 2,531,571 02

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 300,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	2,035,282 16	
Cash in company's office	54,432 28	
Cash in bank	127,591 09	
Agents' debit balances	582 48	
Bills receivable	6,858 40	
All other	8,824 61	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,531,571 02

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		28,035 32
Uncollected premiums		242,694 24
Gross assets		$ 2,802,300 58
Non-admitted assets—		
Agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 582 48	
All other	1,073 66	
Total deductions		1,656 14
Total admitted assets		$ 2,800,644 44

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 49,197 58	
Losses in process of adjustment	97,293 87	
Losses resisted	14,550 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 161,041 45
Total unearned premiums		1,515,815 97
Return and re-insurance premiums		44,703 91
Total liabilities		$ 1,721,561 33

Net surplus	$ 1,079,083 11
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus	$ 2,800,644 44

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 434,012,935 00	$ 3,172,244 29
Written during year	287,032,534 00	2,340,414 52
Total	$ 721,045,469 00	$ 5,512,658 81
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	277,398,065 00	2,232,537 18
In force at end of year	$ 443,647,404 00	$ 3,280,121 63
Deduct amount re-insured	37,778,843 00	316,679 39
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 405,868,561 00	$ 2,963,442 24
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 100,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 118,533,568 00	$ 1,216,266 19	$ 608,133 08
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	2,575,839 00	9,972 44	2,493 11
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	2,270,686 00	14,902 16	11,176 61
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	59,719,579 00	308,866 62	51,477 74
In 1898	3 years	One-half	89,573,517 00	467,835 23	233,917 62
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	67,515,725 00	381,144 98	317,620 83
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	689,477 00	5,848 13	731 02
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	740,927 00	6,331 81	2,374 42
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	1,146,896 00	9,024 13	5,640 07
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	2,286,393 00	11,240 18	9,835 16
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	9,112,662 00	94,426 21	9,442 61
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	10,330,313 00	95,769 57	28,730 86
In 1897	5 years	One-half	12,307,775 00	115,122 32	57,561 15
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	17,272,975 00	116,583 00	81,608 09
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	10,730,599 00	101,583 53	91,425 19
Over 5 years		Pro rata	1,061,630 00	8,525 74	3,648 41
Totals			$ 405,868,561 00	$ 2,963,442 24	$ 1,515,815 97

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,078,369 50
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,639,253 08	
Decrease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 9,651 53		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	24,192 62	14,541 09	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,653,794 17	
Interest, etc., received	$ 86,712 23		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	10,913 24		
Total interest earned		97,625 47	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,751,419 64
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,054,057 56		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	18,407 05		

Total net losses incurred		$ 1,035,650 51		
Expenses paid	$ 651,919 78			
Decrease in unpaid expenses	2,540 98			
Total expenses incurred		$ 649,378 80		
Total losses and expenses incurred			$ 1,685,029 31	
Net gain for year			66,390 33	
Remitted to home office			65,676 72	
Increase in surplus for year				$ 713 61
Surplus at end of year				$ 1,079,083 11

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 695,681 00
Gross premiums received	9,432 70
Re-insurance premiums	467 14
Losses paid	4,837 11
Losses incurred	4,892 11

Number of agents working in State during year, 14.

MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANY.

Located in U. S. at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1844. Commenced Business in U. S. 1896.

P. E. RASOR, U. S. Manager. AD. DOHMEYER, Assistant U. S. Manager.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 815,717 18

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 823,326 24	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	166,995 70		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 656,330 54	$	656,330 54
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			28,884 96
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			496 87
From all other sources			354,437 70
Total income			$ 1,040,150 07
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,855,867 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 485,382 31	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	27,221 46		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 458,160 85	$	$ 458,160 85
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			134,144 02
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			58,595 29
Taxes			24,713 82
All other expenditures			353,941 96
Total disbursements during year			$ 1,029,555 94
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 826,311 31

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of stocks and bonds	$ 770,725 00	
Cash in company's office	48 32	
Cash in bank	912 43	
Cash in hands of trustees	54,625 56	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 826,311 31

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	5,250 00
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	21,025 00
Uncollected premiums	96,186 01
Gross assets	$ 948,772 32

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$ 106,249 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 106,249 00
Total unearned premiums		448,230 17
Total liabilities		$ 554,479 17
Net surplus		394,293 15
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 948,772 32

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 55,742,500 00	$ 693,426 95
Written during year	74,858,389 00	856,200 30
Total	$ 130,600,889 00	$ 1,549,627 25
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	56,241,924 00	661,868 27
In force at end of year	$ 74,358,965 00	$ 887,758 98
Deduct amount re-insured	4,262,206 00	46,955 74
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 70,096,759 00	$ 840,803 24
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 20,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 47,554,511 00	$ 562,749 44	$ 281,374 72
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	132,350 00	1,716 29	429 07
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	350,820 00	3,173 49	2,380 12
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	3,393,302 00	44,280 58	7,380 09
In 1898	3 years	One-half	5,749,361 00	73,027 49	36,513 74
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	6,729,519 00	81,673 93	68,061 62
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	40,500 00	255 00	31 88
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	126,650 00	1,406 39	527 39
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	114,572 00	1,340 38	837 74
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	292,111 00	3,086 03	2,700 27
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	----------	----------	----------
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	102,016 00	1,611 12	483 34
In 1897	5 years	One-half	1,615,055 00	19,350 38	9,675 19
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	1,893,111 00	22,922 28	16,045 60
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	2,002,881 00	24,210 44	21,789 40
Totals			$ 70,096,759 00	$ 840,803 24	$ 448,230 17

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 493,590 84
Net premiums received during year		$ 656,330 54		
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 32,874 06			
Increase in re-insurance fund	78,839 69	45,965 63		
Total net premiums earned		$ 610,364 91		
Interest, etc., received	$ 29,381 83			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	14,337 50			
Total interest earned		43,719 33		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 654,084 24	
Net losses paid during year	$ 458,160 85			
Increase in net unpaid losses	71,853 00			
Total net losses incurred		$ 530,013 85		
Expenses paid	$ 283,034 43			
Increase in unpaid expenses	6,410 69			
Total expenses incurred		289,445 12		
Total losses and expenses incurred			819,458 97	
Net loss for year			$ 165,374 73	
Received from home office	$ 354,437 70			
Remitted to home office	288,360 60		66,077 04	
Decrease in surplus for year			$ 99,297 69	
Surplus at end of year				$ 394,293 15

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 376,466 00
Gross premiums received	5,276 76
Re-insurance premiums	829 86
Losses paid	6,562 24
Losses incurred	6,562 24

MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1824.

Commenced Business in U. S. 1890.

GEORGE S. A. YOUNG, U. S. Manager.

Cash capital, $1,000,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 1,505,614 76

INCOME.

	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,820,731 64	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	567,016 91		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,253,714 73	$	
			1,253,714 73
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			54,473 97
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			23,899 47
From all other sources			48,100 00
Total income			$ 1,380,188 17
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 2,885,802 93

DISBURSEMENTS.

	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 990,645 12	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	139,749 32		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 850,895 80	$	
			850,895 80
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			217,113 80
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			91,919 61
Taxes			55,569 89
All other expenditures			201,895 22
Total disbursements during the year			$ 1,417,394 32
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,468,408 61

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 2,900 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,377,332 75	
Cash in company's office	7,156 41	
Cash in bank	80,343 48	
Bills receivable	1,806 22	
		$ 1,469,538 86
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 1,130 25	
		1,130 25
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,468,408 61

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	3,304 17
Market value of real estate over book value	123 78
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	23,933 50
Due from other companies	2,835 66
Uncollected premiums	239,067 72
Gross assets	$ 1,737,673 44
Non-admitted assets—	
Bills receivable $ 1,333 97	
Premiums more than three months due 4,268 95	
Totat deductions	5,602 92
Total admitted assets	$ 1,732,070 52

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 3,145 95	
Losses in process of adjustment	114,359 68	
Losses resisted	12,903 34	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 140,408 97
Total unearned premiums		1,019,218 29
Return and re-insurance premiums		40,389 60
Total liabilities		$ 1,200,016 86
Net surplus		532,053 66
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,732,070 52

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 197,610,380 00	$ 2,107,213 62
Written during year	173,162,237 00	1,872,805 82
Total	$ 370,772,617 00	$ 3,980,019 44
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	153,736,626 00	1,652,560 78
In force at end of year	$ 217,035,991 00	$ 2,327,458 66
Deduct amount re-insured	24,662,164 00	299,159 97
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 192,373,827 00	2,028,298 69
Largest amount in any one hazard $ 50,000 00		

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 88,523,859 00	$ 997,519 23	$ 498,759 61
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,203,410 00	7,988 04	1,997 01
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,004,944 00	8,174 55	6,130 92
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	19,919,870 00	195,737 66	32,622 94
In 1898	3 years	One-half	26,327,419 00	233,778 62	116,889 31
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	24,759,422 00	221,550 55	184,625 45
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	579,441 00	4,405 90	550 74
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	765,514 00	6,333 36	2,375 01
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	357,145 00	2,936 61	1,835 38
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	684,104 00	3,836 51	3,356 94
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	4,831,076 00	72,338 83	7,233 88
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	5,259,869 00	67,666 93	20,300 08
In 1897	5 years	One-half	6,219,307 00	75,151 89	37,575 95
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	6,589,447 00	64,134 70	44,894 29
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	5,249,000 00	66,745 31	60,070 78
Totals			$ 192,273,827 00	$ 2,028,298 69	$ 1,019,218 29

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 584,171 61
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,253,714 73	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 48,286 78		
Increase in re-insurance fund	43,332 69	4,954 09	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,258,668 82	
Interest, etc., received	$ 54,473 97		
Decrease in accrued interest, etc.	2,468 78		
Total interest earned		52,005 19	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,310,674 01
Net losses paid during year	$ 850,895 80		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	25,242 73		
Total net losses incurred		$ 825,653 07	
Expenses paid	$ 457,262 05		
Increase in unpaid expenses	18,740 37		
Total expenses incurred		476,002 42	
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,301,655 49
Net gain for year			$ 9,018 52
Remitted to home office during year			61,136 47
Decrease in surplus for year			52,117 95
Surplus at end of year			$ 532,053 66

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 581,339 00
Gross premiums received	10,300 64
Re-insurance premiums	1,311 39
Losses paid	1,477 45
Losses incurred	2,487 76

Number of agents working in State during year, 46.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA.

Located at New Orleans, La. Incorporated 1869. Commenced Business 1869.

E. G. RICHARDS, President. R. L. EMERY, Secretary.

Cash capital, $300,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 411,327 77

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 270,657 61	$ 10,036 02	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	88,498 26	2,275 17	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 182,159 35	$ 7,760 85	
			189,920 20
Rents			9,302 93
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			10,391 10
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			152 24
Total income			$ 209,766 47
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 621,094 24

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 168,661 86	$ 6,038 96	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	30,662 88	648 58	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 137,998 98	$ 5,390 38	
			143,389 36
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			21,676 23
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			16,742 77
Taxes			17,287 46
All other expenditures			23,074 08
Total disbursements during year			$ 222,169 90
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 398,924 34

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 108,100 00	
Loans on mortgages	5,990 90	
Loans on collaterals	1,895 90	
Book value of stocks and bonds	272,702 70	
Cash in company's office	1,011 39	
Cash in bank	8,610 74	
Bills receivable	612 71	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 398,924 34

OTHER ASSETS.

Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	17,186 20
Uncollected premiums	63,615 70
Total admitted assets	$ 479,726 24

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid Losses in process of adjustment	$ 29,637 93	
Losses resisted	3,000 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 32,637 93
Total unearned premiums		106,984 47
Return and re-insurance premiums		18,443 10
Total liabilities		$ 158,065 50
Cash capital		300,000 00
Net surplus		21,660 74
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 479,726 24

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 17,626,885 00	$ 265,816 61
Written during year	27,830,905 00	278,132 19
Total	$ 45,457,790 00	$ 543,948 80
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	21,670,293 00	260,595 93
In force at end of year	$ 23,787,497 00	$ 283,352 87
Deduct amount re-insured	5,934,541 00	81,995 24
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 17,852,956 00	$ 201,357 63

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
Written during year	$ 4,270,442 00	$ 14,744 40
Total	$ 4,270,442 00	$ 14,744 40
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	4,270,442 00	14,744 40

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 14,626,100 00	$ 150,361 84	$ 75,180 92
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	76,035 00	837 78	209 45
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	34,300 00	275 33	206 50
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	284,734 00	7,181 99	1,196 99
In 1898	3 years	One-half	625,185 00	11,192 24	5,596 12
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	1,624,946 00	22,299 28	18,582 73
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	5,000 00	16 50	2 06
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	1,000 00	7 50	2 81
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	23,837 00	283 71	177 32
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	1,000 00	7 50	6 56
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	40,383 00	1,116 20	111 62
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	13,629 00	694 15	208 24
In 1897	5 years	One-half	22,898 00	772 93	386 47
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	172,328 00	2,814 70	1,970 29
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	301,581 00	3,495 98	3,146 39
Totals			$ 17,852,956 00	$ 201,357 63	$ 106,984 47

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 40,812 49
Net premiums received during year		$ 189,920 20	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 3,405 28		
Increase in re-insurance fund	6,690 82	3,285 54	
Total net premiums earned		$ 186,634 66	
Interest, etc., received	$ 10,271 08		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	1,389 74		
Total interest earned		11,660 82	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 198,295 48
Net losses paid during year	$ 143,389 36		
Increase in net unpaid losses	6,260 45		
Total net losses incurred		$ 149,649 81	
Expenses paid	$ 69,357 59		
Decrease in unpaid expenses	1,560 17		
Total expenses incurred		67,797 42	
Total losses and expenses incurred			217,447 23
Net loss for year			$ 19,151 75
Decrease in surplus for year			19,151 75
Surplus at end of year, including deposit capital			$ 21,660 74

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 116,255 00
Gross premiums received	1,157 60
Losses paid	865 71
Losses incurred	865 71

Number of agents working in State during year, 6.

MOSCOW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RUSSIA.

Located in U. S. at Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1858. Commenced Business in U. S. 1900.

JOHN R. REDFIELD, U. S. Manager.

Cash capital, $1,000,000.

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value bonds	$ 555,580 00	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 555,580 00

OTHER ASSETS.

Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	1,920 00
Total admitted assets	$ 557,500 00

MUNICH RE-INSURANCE COMPANY OF BAVARIA, GERMANY.

Located in U. S. at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated in U. S. 1898. Commenced Business in U. S. 1898.

CARL SCHREINER, U. S. Manager.

Deposit capital, $200,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898	$ 538,325 14

INCOME.

	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 548,868 59	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	93,221 74		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 455,646 85	$	455,646 85

ents		$ 15,506 47
Total income		$ 471,153 32
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 1,009,478 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
oss cash paid for losses	$ 99,108 89	$	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 99,108 89	$	
			99,108 89
ommissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			146,423 04
alaries and fees of officers and employees			11,019 00
axes			1,117 70
ll other expenditures			91,383 18
Total disbursements during year			$ 349,051 81
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 660,426 65

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ook value of stocks and bonds	$ 543,650 00	
sh in bank	116,776 65	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 660,426 65

OTHER ASSETS.

ents and interest due and accrued	5,335 40
arket value of stocks and bonds over book value	18,662 50
ncollected premiums	110,134 30
Total admitted assets	$ 794,558 85

LIABILITIES.

sses in process of adjustment	$ 47,455 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 47,455 00
otal unearned premiums		284,123 35
ll other liabilities		876 07
Total liabilities		$ 332,454 42
eposit capital		200,000 00
et surplus		262,104 43
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 794,558 85

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
force at beginning of year	$ 3,944,382 00	$ 43,869 16
ritten during year	59,657,664 00	628,205 63
Total	$ 63,602,046 00	$ 672,074 79
educt those expired and marked off as terminated	15,974,652 00	158,243 22
In force at end of year	$ 47,627,394 00	$ 513,831 57
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 47,627,394 00	$ 513,831 57
argest amount in any one hazard	$ 20,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 39,587,666 00	$ 427,356 94	$ 213,678 47
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	77,262 00	690 95	172 73
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	815,114 00	8,849 53	6,637 15
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth			
In 1898	3 years	One-half	351,489 00	4,269 31	2,134 65
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	4,385,701 00	47,190 01	39,325 01
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth			
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths			
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	30,209 00	285 36	178 38
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	127,186 00	1,477 56	1,292 87
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth			
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths			
In 1897	5 years	One-half			
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	343,664 00	3,183 01	2,228 11
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	1,909,103 00	20,528 90	18,476 01
Totals			$ 47,627,394 00	$ 513,831 57	$ 284,123 33

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 45,281 16
Net premiums received during year		$ 455,646 85	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 79,337 04		
Increase in re-insurance fund	259,212 72	179,875 68	
Total net premiums earned		$ 275,771 17	
Interest, etc., received	$ 15,506 47		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	5,335 40		
Total interest earned		20,841 87	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 296,613 04
Net losses paid during year	$ 99,108 89		
Increase in net unpaid losses	45,141 00		
Total net losses incurred		$ 144,249 89	
Expenses paid	160,442 92		
Total expenses incurred		160,442 92	
Total losses and expenses incurred			304,692 81
Net loss for year			8,079 77
Increase in surplus for year			224,903 10
Surplus at end of year			$ 262,104 49

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 218,832 00
Gross premiums received	2,879 33
Losses paid	417 49
Losses incurred	417 49

Number of agents working in State during year, 1.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1850. Commenced Business 1850.

HAROLD HERRICK, President. GEORGE W. DEWEY, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 2,314,875 60

INCOME.

Gross cash received for premiums	$ 2,076,211 64	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	535,836 51		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,540,375 13	$	
			1,540,375 13
Rents			14,379 68
Interest received on mortgages			12,318 46
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			61,705 52
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			176,031 99
From all other sources			2,913 56
Total income			$ 1,807,742 34
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 4,122,617 94

DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,182,631 82	$	
Deduct salvage and re insurance	183,250 80		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 999,381 02	$	
			999,381 02
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			50,030 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			283,797 10
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			153,997 40
Taxes			42,799 84
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			155,115 73
All other expenditures			146,924 65
Total disbursements during year			$ 1,832,045 74
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 2,290,572 20

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages	$ 448,300 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,786,500 00	
Cash in company's office	541 29	
Cash in bank	55,230 91	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,290,572 20

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		$ 18,771 05
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		274,463 75
Uncollected premiums		202,422 47
Gross assets		$ 2,786,229 47
Non-admitted assets—		
Depreciation in book value bonds and stocks	$ 82,375 00	
Total deductions		82,375 00
Total admitted assets		$ 2,703,854 47

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 47,533 60	
Losses in process of adjustment	104,664 10	
Losses resisted	10,312 96	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 162,510 66
Total unearned premiums		$ 1,267,816 01
Return and re-insurance premiums		19,120 07
Total liabilities		$ 1,449,446 74
Cash capital		500,000 00
Net surplus		754,407 73
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,703,854 47

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 294,108,678 00	$ 2,671,038 80
Written during year	216,026,854 00	2,091,766 38
Total	$ 510,135,532 00	$ 4,762,805 18
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	199,524,906 00	1,945,652 31
In force at end of year	$ 310,610,626 00	$ 2,817,152 87
Deduct amount re-insured	41,199,338 00	358,500 03
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 269,411,288 00	$ 2,458,652 84

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 89,318,829 00	$ 1,029,352 15	$ 514,676 08
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,030,410 00	8,171 46	2,042 86
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,355,165 00	12,493 16	9,369 87
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	42,919,476 00	305,095 96	50,849 33
In 1898	3 years	One-half	46,249,406 00	328,292 58	164,146 29
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	52,731,645 00	373,547 59	311,289 66
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	898,311 00	7,023 71	877 96
In 1797	4 years	Three-eighths	449,726 00	3,920 91	1,470 34
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	577,347 00	5,730 63	5,581 65
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	703,157 00	6,820 25	5,967 72
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	5,131,354 00	59,366 09	5,936 61
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	6,087,165 00	68,011 72	20,403 51
In 1897	5 years	One-half	6,928,323 00	80,492 89	40,246 45
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	7,312,943 00	81,713 41	57,199 39
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	7,718,031 00	88,620 33	79,758 29
Totals			$ 269,411,288 00	$ 2,458,652,84	$ 1,267,816 01

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 771,776 79
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,540,375 13		
Increase in re-insurance fund	25,187 13			
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 863 61	24,323 52		
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,516,051 61		
Interest, etc., received	$ 87,139 72			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	76,108 94			
Total interest earned		163,248 66		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,679,300 27	
Net losses paid during year	$ 999,381 02			
Increase in net unpaid losses	29,677 54			
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,029,058 56		
Expenses paid	$ 617,610 77			
Total expenses incurred		617,610 77		
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,646,699 33	
Net gain for year			$ 32,630 94	
Dividends to stockholders			50,030 00	
Decrease in same to stockholders			30 00	
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 50,000 00	
Decrease in surplus for year			17,369 06	
Surplus at end of year				$ 754,407 73

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 875,064 00
Gross premiums received	14,229 84
Re-insurance premiums	978 76
Losses paid	910 79
Losses incurred	673 44

Number of agents working in State during year, 39.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.

Located at Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1869. Commenced Business 1871.

JAMES NICHOLS, President. E. G. RICHARDS, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,000,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 4,125,872 61
INCOME.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 2,784,777 89	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	605,620 91		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 2,179,156 98	$	
			2,179,156 98
Rents			912 11
Interest received on mortgages			45,680 86
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			138,981 39
Interest and dividends from all other sources			3,155 22
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			900 00
Total income			$ 2,368,786 56
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 6,494,659 17
DISBURSEMENTS.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,696,454 25	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	339,956 82		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,356,497 43	$	
			1,356,497 43
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			120,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			409,495 04
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			190,134 28
Taxes			83,036 49
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			23,258 63
All other expenditures			192,115 02
Total disbursements during the year			$ 2,374,536 89
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 4,120,122 28

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 363,451 53	
Loans on mortgages	736,040 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	2,784,854 50	
Cash in Company's office	943 94	
Cash in bank	230,672 22	
Agents' debit balances	4,160 09	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 4,120,122 28

OTHER ASSETS.

Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		123,013 50
Uncollected premiums		344,283 81
Gross assets		$ 4,587,419 59
Non-admitted assets—		
Depreciation in book value real estate	$ 36,136 04	
Total deductions		36,136 04
Total admitted assets		$ 4,551,283 55

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 80,811 96	
Losses in process of adjustment	114,655 15	
Losses resisted	15,390 63	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 210,857 74
Total unearned premiums		1,784,168 02
Return and re-insurance premiums		58,302 82
All other liabilties		25,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 2,078,328 58
Cash capital		1,000,000 00
Net surplus		1,472,954 97
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 4,551,283 55

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 353,918,771 00	$ 3,723,878 47
Written during year	288,694,936 00	2,797,574 16
Total	$ 642,613,707 00	$ 6,521,452 63
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	252,220,269 00	2,616,649 01
In force at end of year	$ 390,393,438 00	$ 3,904,803 62
Deduct amount re-insured	48,519,313 00	392,567 59
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 341,874,125 00	$ 3,512,236 03
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 50,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 146,695,819 00	$ 1,575,753 10	$ 787,876 55
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,772,701 00	13,151 42	3,287 85
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	584,300 00	4,658 00	3,493 50
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	33,395,067 00	327,669 88	54,611 64
In 1898	3 years	One-half	44,333,320 00	395,803 20	197,901 60
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	45,996,372 00	395,686 18	329,738 49
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	586,575 00	5,777 65	722 21
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	794,695 00	6,004 26	2,251 60
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	731,604 00	6,985 17	4,365 73
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	592,075 00	4,494 32	3,932 53
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	10,788,535 00	140,564 38	14,056 43
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	13,586,119 00	162,787 03	48,836 11
In 1897	5 years	One-half	12,494,240 00	152,020 02	76,010 01
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	14,600,645 00	158,547 57	110,983 30
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	14,922,058 00	162,333 85	146,100 47
Totals			$ 341,874,125 00	$ 3,512,236 03	$ 1,784,168 02

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,529,707 75
Net premiums received during year		$ 2,179,156 98	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 8,592 20		
Increase in re-insurance fund	31,758 72	23,165 62	
Total net premiums earned		$ 2,155,991 36	
Interest, etc., received	$ 188,729 58		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	27,038 38		
Total interest earned		161,691 20	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 2,317,682 56
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,356,497 43		
Increase in net unpaid losses	18,326 54		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,374,823 97	
Expenses paid	$ 874,169 83		
Increase in unpaid expenses	5,441 54		
Total expenses incurred		879,611 37	
Total losses and expenses incurred			2,254,435 34
Net gain for year			$ 63,247 22
Dividends to stockholders			120,000 00
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 120,000 00
Decrease in surplus for year			56,752 78
Surplus at end of year			$ 1,472,954 97

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,761,001 00
Gross premiums received	17,030 50
Losses paid	7,581 10
Losses incurred	7,297 10

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located in U. S. at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1809. Commenced Business in U. S. 1866.

E. G. RICHARDS, Manager U. S. Branch.
J. F. HASTINGS, Assistant Manager U. S. Branch.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 3,708,818 25

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 2,785,805 49	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	456,108 80		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 2,329,696 69	$	
			2,329,696 69
Deposit premiums received for perpetual risks			3,247 10
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			143,310 42
Interest and dividends from all other sources			3,270 66
From all other sources			19,305 21
Total income			$ 2,498,830 08
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 6,207,648 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,843,111 55	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	177,972 28		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,665,139 27	$	
			1,665,139 27
Deposit premiums returned			10,486 30
Remitted to home office			208,859 63
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			394,359 94
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			197,379 42
Taxes			85,107 96
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			4,060 80
All other expenditures			135,047 21
Total disbursements during the year			$ 2,700,440 53
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 3,507,207 80

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of stocks and bonds	$ 3,327,766 87	
Cash in company's office	18,899 54	
Cash in bank	158,183 75	
Bills receivable	141 24	
All other	16,035 97	
		$ 3,521,027 37
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 8,499 99	
All other	5,319 58	
		13,819 57
Total net or ledger assets		$ 3,507,207 80

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	32,590 00
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	185,198 13
Uncollected premiums	298,809 49
Total admitted assets	$ 4,023,805 42

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 89,540 72	
Losses in process of adjustment	163,079 91	
Losses resisted	41,023 90	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 293,644 53
Total unearned premiums		1,933,452 62
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		4,869 30
Total liabilities		$ 2,231,966 45
Net surplus		1,791,838 97
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 4,023,805 42

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 397,242,913 00	$ 3,923,566 50
Written during year	308,071,182 00	2,785,263 77
Total	$ 705,314,095 00	$ 6,708,830 27
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	293,965,778 00	2,733,907 89
In force at end of year	$ 411,348,317 00	$ 3,974,922 38
Deduct amount re-insured	30,463,188 00	187,410 70
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 380,885,129 00	$ 3,787,511 68
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 75,000 00	

PERPETUAL RISKS.

	Amount.	Deposits.
In force at beginning of year	$ 303,500 00	$ 12,649 60
Written during year	115,070 00	3,247 10
Total	$ 418,570 00	$ 15,896 70
Deduct those marked off as cancelled	217,700 00	10,486 30
In force at end of year	$ 200,870 00	$ 5,410 40
Losses incurred during year	$ 27 90	
Losses paid during year	27 90	
Largest amount in any one hazard	25,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 141,422,623 00	$ 1,629,210 94	$ 814,605 47
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	2,585,445 00	18,497 12	4,624 28
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,408,516 00	10,356 18	7,767 14
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	49,785,716 00	417,897 72	69,649 62
In 1898	3 years	One-half	61,605,836 00	520,456 20	260,228 10
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	58,438,373 00	494,548 60	412,123 84
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	845,583 00	10,228 80	1,278 60
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	954,838 00	8,140 37	3,052 62
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	901,692 00	6,550 86	4,094 25
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	1,073,887 00	8,471 48	7,412 55
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	9,988,175 00	116,483 02	11,648 30
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	10,216,827 00	117,503 64	35,251 08
In 1897	5 years	One-half	12,821,817 00	140,346 46	70,173 23
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	15,610,519 00	141,973 61	99,381 52
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	13,225,282 00	146,846 68	132,162 02
Perpetual		Less 10 per cent.	200,870 40	5,410 40	4,869 30
Totals			$ 381,085,999 00	$ 3,792,922 08	$ 1,938,321 92

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 2,050,596 09
Net premiums received during year		$ 2,322,457 49	
Decrease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 8,806 17		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	8,804 68	1 49	
Total net premiums earned		$ 2,322,456 00	
Interest, etc., received	$ 146,581 08		
Decrease in accrued interest, etc.	41,213 33		
Total interest earned		105,367 75	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 2,427,823 75
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,665,139 27		
Increase in net unpaid losses	26,628 86		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,691,768 13	
Expenses paid	$ 800,728 42		
Increase in unpaid expenses	4,529 90		
Total expenses incurred		805,258 32	
Total losses and expenses incurred			2,497,026 45
Net loss for year			$ 69,202 70
Remitted to home office during year, less received treaty contracts			189,554 42
Decrease in surplus for year			258,757 12
Surplus at end of year			$ 1,791,838 97

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 734,582 00
Gross premiums received	12,356 78
Re-insurance premiums	588 64
Losses paid	4,312 13
Losses incurred	5,549 79

Number of agents working in State during year, 2.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Located at Raleigh, N. C. Incorporated 1868. Commenced Business 1869.

PULASKI COWPER, President. CHARLES ROOT, Secretary.

Cash capital, $52,390.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 79,058 36

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 63,275 24	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	22,730 76		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 40,544 48	$	
			40,544 48
Rents			228 55
Interest received on mortgages			68 27
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			2,696 50
From all other sources			6,727 11
Total income			$ 50,264 91
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 129,323 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 33,110 52	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	12,389 67		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 20,720 85	$	
			20,720 85
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			72 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			9,016 44
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			4,722 83
Taxes			926 85
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			974 88
All other expenditures			4,721 48
Total disbursements during the year			$ 41,155 33
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 88,167 94

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 4,200 00	
Loans on mortgages	1,670 00	
Loans on collaterals	225 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	70,140 95	
Cash in bank	5,653 39	
Due by other companies	1,835 70	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 83,725 04

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	129 35
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	5,672 05
Uncollected premiums	13,949 24
Total admitted assets	$ 103,475 68

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 2,110 75	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 2,110 75
Total unearned premiums		31,102 23
Unpaid interest due stockholders		72 00
Taxes		393 18
Due other companies		2,331 33
Total liabilities		$ 36,009 49
Cash capital		52,390 00
Net surplus		15,076 19
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 103,475 68

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 2,331,860 48	$ 42,208 99	$ 21,104 49
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	22,933 33	411 15	102 79
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	14,750 00	286 11	214 56
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	417,628 00	8,753 14	1,458 85
In 1898	3 years	One-half	484,098 50	9,724 01	4,862 01
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	741,551 25	14,213 72	11,844 75
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	8,166 66	176 31	22 05
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	3,900 00	95 34	35 75
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	1,150 00	49 50	30 97
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	250 00	7 50	6 58
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	77,786 31	2,131 42	213 15
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	73,475 00	2,185 33	655 62
In 1897	5 years	One-half	79,673 75	2,143 33	1,071 67
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	72,105 00	2,006 57	1,404 55
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	167,986 00	4,028 44	3,625 56
Totals			$ 4,497,314 28	$ 88,420 86	$ 46,653 35

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 3,354,236 12
Gross premiums received	63,275 24
Losses paid	33,110 52
Losses incurred	28,942 87

Number of agents working in State during year, 117.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located in U. S. at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1836. Commenced Business 1836.

H. E. WILSON, Manager.

Cash capital, $1,500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 2,299,456 31

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,490,024 83	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	458,514 43		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,031,510 40	$	1,031,510 40
Rents			7,000 00
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			76,982 50
Interest and dividends from all other sources			853 26
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			11,800 00
From all other sources			120,939 61
Total income			$ 1,249,085 77
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 3,548,542 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 868,732 42	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	203,909 67		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 664,822 75	$	664,822 75

Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents		$ 149,987 08
Salaries and fees of officers and employees		86,281 16
Taxes		51,463 65
All other expenditures		250,654 58
Total disbursements during the year		$ 1,203,209 22
Balance December 31, 1899		$ 2,345,332 86

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 115,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	2,183,868 75	
Cash in company's office	3,464 74	
Cash in bank	60,556 91	
Agents' debit balances	586 41	
Bills receivable	1,459 36	
		$ 2,364,936 17
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 763 17	
All other	18,840 14	
		19,603 31
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,345,332 86

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	5,330 38
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	69,171 25
Uncollected premiums	203,459 73
Gross assets	$ 2,623,294 22
Non-admitted assets—	
Agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 586 41
Total deductions	586 41
Total admitted assets	$ 2,622,707 81

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 28,186 55	
Losses in process of adjustment	75,841 69	
Losses resisted	29,260 50	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 133,288 74
Total unearned premiums		948,954 83
Commissions due agents and brokers		42 82
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		844 63
Return and re-insurance premiums		12,951 37
Total liabilities		$ 1,096,082 39
Net surplus		1,526,625 42
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,622,707 81

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 178,600,895 00	$ 1,856,340 6
Written during year	157,483,920 00	1,528,624 9
Total	$ 336,084,815 00	$ 3,384,965 6
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	138,311,502 00	1,423,977 5
In force at end of year	$ 197,773,313 00	$ 1,960,988 1
Deduct amount re-insured	9,299,050 00	83,303 3
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 188,474,263 00	$ 1,877,684 7
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 100,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 87,745,687 00	$ 937,031 61	$ 468,515 8
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	511,321 00	2,590 05	647 5
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	555,633 00	2,960 35	2,220 2
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	16,533,857 00	162,413 01	27,068 8
In 1898	3 years	One-half	25,413,584 00	209,212 70	104,606 3
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	25,762,050 00	213,691 08	178,075 9
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	299,595 00	3,171 22	396 4
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	229,683 00	2,461 21	922 9
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	274,490 00	3,394 10	2,121 3
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	240,069 00	1,120 08	980 0
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	6,436,886 00	80,135 55	8,013 5
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	4,911,122 00	60,135 22	18,040 5
In 1897	5 years	One-half	5,717,480 00	67,208 67	33,604 3
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	7,967,075 00	76,014 92	53,210 4
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	5,875,731 00	56,145 02	50,530 5
Totals			$ 188,474,263 00	$ 1,877,684 79	$ 948,954 8

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,470,076 9
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,031,510 40	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 42,663 91		
Increase in re-insurance fund	26,970 51	15,693 40	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,047,203 80	
Interest, etc., received	$ 82,959 89		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	39,809 41		
Total interest earned		122,769 30	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,169,973 10
Net losses paid during year	$ 664,822 75		
Increase in net unpaid losses	26,814 93		
Total net losses incurred		$ 691,637 68	
Expenses paid	$ 411,601 32		
Increase in unpaid expenses	6,215 99		
Total expenses incurred		417,817 31	

otal losses and expenses incurred	$ 1,109,454 99	
et gain for year	$ 60,518 11	
eceived from home office during year	120,939 61	
emitted to home office during year	124,909 28	
crease in surplus for year		$ 56,548 44
Surplus at end of year		$ 1,526,625 42

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
ross risks written	$ 850,769 00
ross premiums received	10,153 35
sses paid	3,526 42
sses incurred	4,382 29

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ocated at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1897. Commenced Business 1897.

LEANDER N. LOVELL, President. JAMES MARSHALL, Secretary.

Cash capital, $200,000.

mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 374,108 98

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ross cash received for premiums	$ 575,019 66	$	
educt re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	333,631 29		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 241,388 37	$	
			241,388 37
nterest and dividends on stocks and bonds			12,315 51
rofit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			5,849 34
ssessment on capital stock			40,000 00
Total income			$ 299,553 22
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 673,662 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ross cash paid for losses	$ 338,777 85	$	
educt salvage and re-insurance	72,566 60		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 266,221 25	$	
			266,221 25

Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)		$ 6,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents		131,501 91
Salaries and fees of officers and employees		310 22
Taxes		6,061 33
All other expenditures		1,575 00
Total disbursements during the year		$ 411,669 71
Balance December 31, 1899		$ 261,992 49

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of stocks and bonds	$ 244,840 08	
Cash in company's office	1,544 17	
Cash in bank	15,608 24	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 261,992 49

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	724 16
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	2,559 92
Due from other companies	6,764 56
Uncollected premiums	21,333 45
Total admitted assets	$ 293,374 58

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$ 36,683 02	
Net amount of unpaid losses		36,683 02
Total unearned premiums		28,555 53
Return and re-insurance premiums		3,987 90
Total liabilities		$ 69,226 45
Cash capital		200,000 00
Net surplus		24,148 13
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 293,374 58

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 27,567,475 00	$ 271,834 15
Written during year	53,934,494 00	539,344 94
Total	$ 81,501,969 00	$ 811,179 09
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	41,640,785 00	416,407 85
In force at end of year	$ 39,861,184 00	$ 394,771 24
Deduct amount re-insured	34,010,584 00	340,105 84
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 5,850,600 00	$ 54,665 40
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 15,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 4,656,050 00	$ 42,720 00	$ 21,360 00
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	121,297 00	1,212 87	303 22
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	87,515 00	875 15	656 34
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	80,426 00	804 26	134 04
In 1898	3 years	One-half	385,082 00	3,850 82	1,925 41
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	251,158 00	2,511 58	2,092 95
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	----------	----------	----------
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	3,264 00	32 64	12 24
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	13,716 00	137 16	85 70
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	33,135 00	331 35	289 93
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	----------	----------	----------
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	----------	----------	----------
In 1897	5 years	One-half	1,231 00	12 31	6 16
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	135,000 00	1,350 00	945 00
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	82,726 00	827 26	744 54
Totals			$ 5,850,600 00	$ 54,655 40	$ 28,555 53

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 49,226 09
Net premiums received during year		$ 190,120 97	
Decrease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 21,615 86		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	113,903 44	92,287 58	
Total net premiums earned		$ 282,408 55	
Interest, etc., received	$ 52,315 51		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	4,437 63		
Total interest earned		56,753 14	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 339,161 69
Net losses paid during year	$ 266,221 25		
Increase in net unpaid losses	11,291 68		
Total net losses incurred		$ 277,512 93	
Expenses paid	$ 88,181 16		
Decrease in unpaid expenses	7,454 44		
Total expenses incurred		80,726 72	
Total losses and expenses incurred			358,239 65
Net loss for the year			$ 19,077 96
Dividends to stockholders			6,000 00
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 6,000 00
Decrease in surplus for year			25,077 96
Surplus at end of year			$ 24,148 13

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 236,662 00
Gross premiums received	2,580 19
Re-insurance premiums	2,580 19
Losses paid	3,108 34
Losses incurred	4,353 68

Number of agents working in State during year, 1.

NORWALK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.

Located at Norwalk, Conn. Incorporated 1859. Commenced Business 1860

ARCHIBALD G. McILWAINE, President. FERRIS E. SHAW, Secretary.

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* Cash capital, $200,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 514,180 8
INCOME.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 246,026 78	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	99,023 90		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 147,002 88	$	
			147,002 8
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			18,751 9
Interest and dividends from all other sources			50 5
From all other sources			4,900 2
Total income			$ 170,705 5
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 684,886 4
DISBURSEMENTS.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 115,650 85	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	14,442 61		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 101,208 24	$	
			101,208 2
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			34,952 5
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			11,631 9
Taxes			6,533 6
All other expenditures			8,432 9
Total disbursements during the year			$ 162,759 2
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 522,127 1
ASSETS.			
AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.			
Book value of stocks and bonds		$ 510,243 04	
Cash in company's office		1,881 02	
Cash in bank		12,714 91	
			$ 524,838 9
Balances due other companies			2,711 8
Total net or ledger assets			$ 512,127 1

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		$ 5,967 71
Due from other companies on losses paid		7 00
Uncollected premiums		26,991 06
Total admitted assets		$ 555,092 91

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 154 00	
Losses in process of adjustment	23,927 00	
Losses resisted	4,200 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 28,281 00
Total unearned premiums		115,603 95
Return and re-insurance premiums		6,065 99
Total liabilities		$ 149,950 94
Cash capital		200,000 00
Net surplus		205,141 97
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 555,092 91

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 29,182,058 00	$ 213,139 98
Written during year	34,741,440 00	261,940 09
Total	$ 63,923,498 00	$ 475,080 07
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	25,274,730 00	176,101 15
In force at end of year	$ 38,648,768 00	$ 298,978 92
Deduct amount re-insured	8,851,724 00	81,665 68
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 29,797,044 00	$ 217,313 24
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 25,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 12,879,793 00	$ 116,506 87	$ 58,253 43
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	330,788 00	1,045 41	261 35
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	534,739 00	2,115 86	1,586 89
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	2,333,281 00	13,934 69	2,322 44
In 1898	3 years	One-half	5,126,733 00	23,684 40	11,842 20
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	4,427,929 00	23,248 96	19,354 13
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	94,671 00	734 11	91 76
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	128,465 00	1,140 10	427 53
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	144,815 00	1,248 71	780 45
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	90,806 00	498 91	436 55
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	87,083 00	1,220 41	122 04
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	651,816 00	6,898 50	2,069 55
In 1897	5 years	One-half	621,464 00	6,223 24	3,111 62
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	1,538 932 00	9,852 39	6,896 67
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	778,827 00	8,648 55	7,783 69
Over 5 years			26,902 00	312 13	263 65
Totals			$ 29,797,044 00	$ 217,313 24	$ 115,603 95

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 206,380 0
Net premiums received during year		$ 147,002 88		
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 11,879 33			
Increase in re-insurance fund	10,253 04	1,626 29		
Total net premiums earned		$ 148,629 17		
Interest, etc., received	$ 18,802 45			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	5,511 75			
Total interest earned		24,314 20		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 172,943 37	
Net losses paid during year	$ 101,208 24			
Increase in net unpaid losses	7,878 13			
Total net losses incurred		$ 109,086 37		
Expenses paid	$ 61,551 05			
Increase in unpaid expenses	3,543 98			
Total expenses incurred		65,095 03		
Total losses and expenses incurred			174,181 40	
Net loss for year			$ 1,238 03	
Decrease in surplus for year			1,238 03	
Surplus at end of year				$ 205,141 9

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 97,810 0
Gross premiums received	1,195 3
Re-insurance premiums	837 8
Losses paid	1,594 1
Losses incurred	2,741 1

Number of agents working in State during year, 2.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located in U. S. at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1797. Commenced Business in U. S. 1877.

J. MONTGOMERY HARE, Resident Manager.

Cash capital, $660,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 2,039,855 31

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,912,610 97	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	428,280 99		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,484,329 98	$	
			1,484,329 98
Interest received on mortgages			2,700 00
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			75,175 38
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			52,939 13
Total income			$ 1,615,144 49
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 3,654,999 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,061,426 78	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	118,671 37		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 942,755 41	$	
			942,755 41
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			277,284 44
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			138,727 76
Taxes			48,721 12
All other expenditures			191,572 57
Total disbursements during year			$ 1,599,061 30
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 2,055,938 50

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages	$ 40,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,757,180 43	
Cash in company's office	3,784 09	
Cash in bank	254,973 98	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,055,938 50

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		$ 19,830 33
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		113,932 07
Uncollected premiums		180,796 32
Total admitted assets		$ 2,370,497 22

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 49,994 51	
Losses in process of adjustment	91,300 18	
Losses resisted	14,321 80	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 155,616 49
Total unearned premiums		1,188,489 42
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		13,980 52
Return and re-insurance premiums		11,607 63
Total liabilities		$ 1,369,694 06
Net surplus		1,000,803 16
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,370,497 22

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 240,807,667 00	$ 2,377,543 56
Written during year	199,571,927 00	1,960,524 12
Total	$ 440,379,594 00	$ 4,338,067 68
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	179,505,095 00	1,815,025 89
In force at end of year	$ 260,874,499 00	$ 2,523,041 79
Deduct amount re-insured	21,068,314 00	205,423 40
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 239,806,185 00	$ 2,317,618 39
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 25,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 109,119,902 00	$ 1,167,394 62	$ 583,697 31
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	869,377 00	4,863 18	1,215 79
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,692,213 00	9,909 71	7,432 28
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	26,110,812 00	226,643 19	37,773 85
In 1898	3 years	One-half	34,492,282 00	280,866 21	140,433 11
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	33,812,682 00	278,059 66	231,716 38
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	664,004 00	5,897 59	737 19
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	558,910 00	4,062 61	1,523 47
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	738,405 00	5,462 00	3,413 74
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	997,115 00	6,137 52	5,370 33
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	5,029,131 00	54,579 07	5,457 91
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	5,372,118 00	58,477 93	17,543 38
In 1897	5 years	One-half	5,989,700 00	64,217 26	32,108 63
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	7,775,344 00	79,385 07	55,569 55
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	6,584,190 00	71,662 77	64,496 50
Totals			$ 239,806,185 00	$ 2,317,618 39	$ 1,188,489 42

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 986,978 36
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,484,329 98		
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 53,023 36			
Increase in re-insurance fund	38,089 31	14,934 05		
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,499,264 03		
Interest, etc., received	$ 77,875 38			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	42,078 29			
Total interest earned		119,953 67		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,619,217 70	
Net losses paid during year	$ 942,755 41			
Decrease in net unpaid losses	8,006 62			
Total net losses incurred		$ 934,748 79		
Expenses paid	$ 567,715 73			
Increase in unpaid expenses	14,338 22			
Total expenses incurred		582,053 95		
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,516,802 74	
Net gain for year			$ 102,414 96	
Remitted to home office during year			88,590 16	
Increase in surplus for year				$ 13,824 80
Surplus at end of year				$ 1,000,803 16

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 983,008 00
Gross premiums received	11,180 14
Re-insurance premiums	559 94
Losses paid	2,525 62
Losses incurred	1,242 71

Number of agents working in State during year, 48.

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.

Located at Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1867. Commenced Business 1872.

CHARLES B. WHITING, President. JAMES U. TAINTOR, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 2,362,968 53

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,644,454 88	$ 33,503 30	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	369,961 02	7,117 17	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,274,493 86	$ 26,386 13	
			1,300,879 99
Rents			1,417 60
Interest received on mortgages			10,572 48
Interest received on collateral loans			98 03
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			89,737 15
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			9,426 76
Total income			$ 1,412,132 01
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 3,775,100 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,054,888 42	$ 32,369 97	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	112,849 56	4,751 79	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 942,038 86	$ 27,618 18	
			969,657 04
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			50,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			295,315 34
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			76,231 02
Taxes			42,435 77
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			14,667 28
All other expenditures			90,322 89
Total disbursements during year			$ 1,538,629 34
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 2,236,471 20

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 88,165 12	
Loans on mortgages	230,209 66	
Loans on collaterals	450 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,776,310 62	
Cash in company's office	2,798 94	
Cash in bank	41,664 06	
Agents' debit balances	137,451 27	
All other	5,000 00	
		$ 2,282,049 67
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 5,578 47	
Borrowed money	40,000 00	
		45,578 47
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,236,471 20

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	18,818 08
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	113,295 90
Uncollected premiums	72,573 00
Total admitted assets	$ 2,441,158 18

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 52,842 19	
Losses in process of adjustment	111,387 72	
Losses resisted	17,103 27	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 181,333 18
Total unearned premiums		1,003,141 04
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		2,814 15
Total liabilities		$ 1,187,288 37
Cash capital		500,000 00
Net surplus		753,869 81
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,441,158 18

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 161,958,466 00	$ 1,897,620 36
Written during year	130,405,487 00	1,646,161 39
Total	$ 292,363 953 00	$ 3,543,781 75
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	118,288,054 00	1,525,038 00
In force at end of year	$ 174,075,899 00	$ 2,018,743 75
Deduct amount re-insured	8,783,535 00	81,621 76
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 165,292,364 00	$ 1,937,121 99

	MARINE AND INLAND.	PREMIUMS.
In force at beginning of year	$ 929,381 00	$ 29,174 31
Written during year	934,160 00	31,752 90
Total	$ 1,863,541 00	$ 60,927 21
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	1,101,105 00	37,196 96
In force at end of year	762,436 00	$ 23,730 25
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 762,436 00	$ 23,730 25

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

YEAR WRITTEN.	TERM	FRACTION UNEARNED.	AMOUNT COVERED.	PREMIUMS CHARGED.	PREMIUMS UNEARNED.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 64,890,926 00	$ 899,144 70	$ 449,572 35
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	369,637 00	687 17	171 79
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	385,729 00	1,454 66	1,090 97
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	19,253,674 00	199,880 02	33,313 34
In 1898	3 years	One-half	25,949,386 00	254,337 06	127,168 53
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	25,813,072 00	249,104 43	207,587 02
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	680,452 00	8,478 27	1,059 78
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	433,158 00	3,322 63	1,245 98
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	487,069 00	3,371 77	2,107 36
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	466,901 00	4,205 54	3,679 85
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	4,648,128 00	55,218 69	5,521 86
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	5,504,932 00	60,303 15	18,090 94
In 1897	5 years	One-half	4,991,332 00	59,629 14	29,814 57
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	5,645,014 00	66,673 57	46,671 50
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	5,772,954 00	71,311 19	64,180 07
Totals			$ 165,292,364 00	$ 1,937,121 99	$ 991,275 91

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 814,045 03
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,300,879 99	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 8,280,61		
Increase in re-insurance fund	9,374 40	1,093 79	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,299,786 20	
Interest, etc., received	$ 101,447 30		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	73,623 52		
Total interest earned		175,070 82	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,474,857 02
Net losses paid during year	$ 969,657 04		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	24,765 09		
Total net losses incurred		$ 944,891 95	
Expenses paid	$ 500,089 48		
Increase in unpaid expenses	40,050 83		
Total expenses incurred		540,140 31	
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,485,032 24
Net loss for year			$ 10,175 22
Dividends to stockholders			50,000 00

Total dividends incurred for year	$ 50,000 00	
Decrease in surplus for year	60,175 22	
Surplus at end of year		$ 753,869 81

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 999,419 00
Gross premiums received	14,906 81
Losses paid	8,222 74
Losses incurred	8,093 74

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1851. Commenced Business 1851.

FRANK T. STINSON, President. GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.

Cash capital, $200,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 699,132 70

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 559,295 39	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	159,107 50		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 400,187 89	$	
			400,187 89
Rents			255 48
Interest received on mortgages			11,748 48
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			15,380 00
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			492 50
Total income			$ 428,064 35
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,127,197 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 322,540 31	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	46,261 50		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 276,278 81	$	
			276,278 81
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			20,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			96,571 17

Salaries and fees of officers and employees		$ 39,054 66
Taxes		13,850 27
All other expenditures		37,247 77
Total disbursements during the year		$ 483,002 68
Balance December 31, 1899		$ 644,194 37

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 9,015 50	
Loans on mortgages	232,350 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	417,000 00	
Cash in company's office	3,644 70	
Cash in bank	14,684 17	
		$ 676,694 37
Deduct borrowed money	$ 32,500 00	
		32,500 00
Total net or ledger assets		$ 644,194 37

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	3,227 09
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	71,505 00
Uncollected premiums	63,317 62
Total admitted assets	$ 782,244 08

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 15,129 23	
Losses in process of adjustment	49,050 61	
Losses resisted	4,083 33	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 68,263 17
Total unearned premiums		330,061 66
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		10,866 66
Return and re-insurance premiums		11,026 31
Total liabilities		$ 420,217 80
Cash capital		200,000 00
Net surplus		162,026 28
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 782,244 08

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 69,893,215 00	$ 639,455 18
Written during year	58,536,283 00	559,697 61
Total	$ 128,429,498 00	$ 1,199,152 79
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	49,704,404 00	474,083 27
In force at end of year	$ 78,725,094 00	$ 725,069 52
Deduct amount re-insured	10,824,845 00	97,990 34
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 67,900,249 00	627,079 18
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 20,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year written.	Term.	Fraction unearned.	Amount covered.	Premiums charged.	Premiums unearned.
1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 28,237,304 00	$ 295,000 55	$ 147,500 28
1898	2 years	One-fourth	305,561 00	1,974 22	493 56
1899	2 years	Three-fourths	410,257 00	2,894 95	2,171 21
1897	3 years	One-sixth	8,480,567 00	70,600 97	11,766 83
1898	3 years	One-half	12,052,734 00	96,838 56	48,419 28
1899	3 years	Five-sixths	13,145,869 00	100,886 43	84,072 03
1896	4 years	One-eighth	63,970 00	458 36	57 30
1897	4 years	Three-eighths	130,693 00	731 15	274 11
1898	4 years	Five-eighths	103,374 00	911 81	569 88
1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	251,250 00	1,112 00	973 00
1895	5 years	One-tenth	420,220 00	5,092 50	509 25
1896	5 years	Three-tenths	452,454 00	6,203 39	1,860 99
1897	5 years	One-half	1,100,939 00	12,942 44	6,471 22
1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	1,571,839 00	16,829 55	11,780 65
1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	1,173,218 00	14,602 30	13,142 07
Totals			$ 67,900,249 00	$ 627,079 18	$ 330,061 66

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 244,124 33
Net premiums received during year		$ 400,187 89	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 737 56		
Increase in re-insurance fund	24,767 65	24,030 09	
Total net premiums earned		$ 376,157 80	
Interest, etc., received	$ 27,181 48		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	3,372 04		
Total interest earned		30,553 52	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 406,711 32
Net losses paid during year	$ 276,278 81		
Increase in net unpaid losses	7,299 73		
Total net losses incurred		$ 283,578 54	
Expenses paid	$ 182,842 51		
Increase in unpaid expenses	2,388 32		
Total expenses incurred		185,230 83	
Total losses and expenses incurred			468,809 37
Net loss for year			$ 62,098 05
Dividends to stockholders			20,000 00
Total dividends incurred for year			20,000 00
Decrease in surplus for year			82,098 05
Surplus at end of year			$ 162,026 28

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 325,002 00
Gross premiums received	6,038 00
Losses paid	298 15
Losses incurred	1,737 00

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located in U. S. at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1886. Commenced Business 1892.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 2,204,185 1
INCOME.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 2,873,795 80	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	586,164 44		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 2,287,631 36	$	
			2,287,631 3
Interest received on mortgages			3,580 0
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			91,503 2
Interest and dividends from all other sources			3,542 9
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			27,430 3
Total income			$ 2,413,687 9
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 4,617,873 0
DISBURSEMENTS.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,628,785 73	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	78,279 76		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,550,505 97	$	
			1,550,505 9
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			517,858 0
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			137,941 9
Taxes			60,018 1
All other expenditures			192,482 9
Total disbursements during year			$ 2,458,766 8
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 2,159,106 2

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages	$ 60,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,898,307 13	
Cash in company's office	13,323 90	
Cash in bank	187,475 19	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,159,106 2

OTHER ASSETS.

ents and interest due and accrued		$ 850 00
arket value of stocks and bonds over book value		78,578 87
ncollected premiums		309,667 51
Total admitted assets		$ 2,548,202 60

LIABILITIES.

sses adjusted and unpaid	$ 31,547 15	
sses in process of adjustment	240,628 53	
sses resisted	35,604 34	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 307,780 02
tal unearned premiums		1,605,659 16
laries, rents, etc., due and accrued		2,528 48
eturn and re-insurance premiums		34,027 33
Total liabilities		$ 1,949,994 99
et surplus		598,207 61
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,548,202 60

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
force at beginning of year	$ 283,211,570 00	$ 2,843,273 51
ritten during year	289,433,342 00	2,924,300 96
Total	$ 572,644,912 00	$ 5,767,574 47
duct those expired and marked off as terminated	241,764,266 00	2,474,920 58
In force at end of year	$ 330,880,646 00	$ 3,292,653 89
duct amount re-insured	21,005,343 00	194,416 61
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 309,875,303 00	$ 3,098 237 28
rgest amount in any one hazard	$ 35,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 195,923,275 00	$ 1,997,959 44	$ 998,979 72
1898	2 years	One-fourth	2,027,829 00	17,392 78	4,348 19
1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,946,995 00	19,176 68	14,382 51
1897	3 years	One-sixth	23,745,254 00	191,894 97	31,982 49
1898	3 years	One-half	27,797,413 00	237,923 98	118,961 99
1899	3 years	Five-sixths	31,795,662 00	313,003 79	260,836 49
1896	4 years	One-eighth	251,135 00	2,644 85	330 61
1897	4 years	Three-eighths	324,607 00	2,831 57	1,061 84
1898	4 years	Five-eighths	268,853 00	2,795 59	1,747 24
1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	574,009 00	5,192 95	4,543 83
1895	5 years	One-tenth	3,888,980 00	51,679 06	5,167 90
1896	5 years	Three-tenths	3,716,123 00	48,771 86	14,631 55
1897	5 years	One-half	4,357,371 00	55,711 20	27,855 60
1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	7,166,020 00	76,517 53	53,562 27
1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	6,005,155 00	73,921 52	66,529 37
er 5 years		Nine-tenths	86,622 00	819 51	737 56
Totals			$ 309,875,303 00	$ 3,098,237 28	$ 1,605,659 16

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 950,287 5
Net premiums received during year		$ 2,287,631 36		
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 49,211 94			
Increase in re-insurance fund	221,231 03	172,019 09		
Total net premiums earned		$ 2,115,612 27		
Interest, etc., received	$ 98,626 23			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	9,413 35			
Total interest earned		108,039 58		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 2,223,651 85	
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,550,505 97			
Increase in net unpaid losses	86,996 33			
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,637,502 30		
Expenses paid	819,434 65			
Increase in unpaid expenses	29,968 62			
Total expenses incurred		849,403 27		
Total losses and expenses incurred			2,486,905 57	
Net loss for year			$ 263,253 72	
Remitted to home office during year			88,826 24	
Decrease in surplus for year				352,079 9
Surplus at end of year				$ 598,207 6

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,106,324 0
Gross premiums received	18,329 6
Re-insurance premiums	2,901 8
Losses paid	14,015 2
Losses incurred	12,968 0

PAMLICO INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Located at Tarboro, N. C.

H. L. STATON, President. JOB COBB, Secretary.

Cash capital, $33,960.

mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 71,720 57

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ross cash received for premiums	$ 9,323 05	$	
educt re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	1,005 89		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 8,317 16	$	
			8,317 16
ents			100 00
nterest received on mortgages			6,734 64
rom all other sources			1,795 23
Total income			$ 16,947 03
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 88,667 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ross cash paid for losses	$ 3,268 68	$	
			3,268 68
aid stockholders (interest or dividends)			3,962 00
ommissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			1,746 76
alaries and fees of officers and employees			3,043 30
axes			1,372 49
ll other expenditures			1,653 70
Total disbursements during year			$ 15,046 93
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 73,620 67

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ook value of real estate owned	$ 8,382 74	
oans on mortgages oans on collaterals	123,307 69	
sh in company's office	38,058 48	

Cash in bank	$ 50,687 44	
Agents' debit balances	1,907 39	
All other	2,003 79	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 224,347 53
Gross assets		$ 224,347 53
Non-admitted assets—		
Due depositors	$ 148,255 95	
Due banks	735 90	
Cashiers' checks	1,735 01	
Total deductions		150,726 86
Total admitted assets		$ 73,620 67

LIABILITIES.

Cash capital	33,960 00
Reserve or guarantee fund	79,240 00
Net surplus	39,660 67
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus	$ 152,860 67

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 527,175 00	$
Written during year	405,469 00	
Total	$ 932,644 00	$
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	399,760 00	
In force at end of year	$ 532,884 00	$
Deduct amount re-insured	5,900 00	
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 526,984 00	$

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 405,469 00
Gross premiums received	9,323 00
Re-insurance premiums	288 00
Losses paid	3,262 00
Losses incurred	3,262 00

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Located at Philadelphia, Pa. Incorporated 1825. Commenced Business 1825.

R. DALE BENSON, President. W. GARDNER CROWELL, Secretary.

Cash capital, $400,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 4,867,277 50
INCOME.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 2,099,546 93	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	450,927 27		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,648,619 66	$	
			1,648,619 66
Deposit premiums received for perpetual risks			34,472 94
Rents			7,735 86
Interest received on mortgages			40,243 47
Interest received on collateral loans			4,846 18
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			173,668 45
Interest and dividends from all other sources			1,859 51
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			11,518 75
From all other sources			435 00
Total income			$ 1,923,399 82
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 6,790,677 32
DISBURSEMENTS.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,372 986 59	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	147,457 89		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,225,528 70	$	
			1,225,528 70
Deposit premiums returned			17,768 15
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			100,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			366,465 65
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			93,000 00
Taxes			71,224 65
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			12,972 24

All other expenditures		$ 89,790
Total disbursements during the year		$ 1,976,750
Balance December 31, 1899		$ 4,813,927

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 230,667 67	
Loans on mortgages	719,900 00	
Loans on collaterals	169,900 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	3,529,797 15	
Cash in Company's office	4,463 23	
Cash in bank	159,199 04	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 4,813,927

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		11,363
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		85,292
Uncollected premiums		268,890
Gross assets		$ 5,179,473
Non-admitted assets—		
Depreciation in book value real estate	$ 8,167 67	
Total deductions		8,167
Total admitted assets		$ 5,171,306

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 18,696 47	
Losses in process of adjustment	164,954 85	
Losses resisted	9,563 76	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 193,215
Total unearned premiums		1,556,227
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		840,018
Total liabilities		$ 2,589,460
Cash capital		400,000
Net surplus		2,181,845
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 5,171,306

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premium
In force at beginning of year	$ 361,868,288 00	$ 3,124,84
Written during year	251,831,929 00	2,106,93
Total	$ 577,700,217 00	$ 5,231,78
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	200,479,981 00	1,967,73
In force at end of year	$ 370,220,236 00	$ 3,264,04
Deduct amount re-insured	35,534,622 00	257,89
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 334,685,614 00	$ 3,006,15
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 50,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 139,849,763 00	$ 1,520,209 48	$ 760,104 74
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,102,835 00	5,779 03	1,444 78
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	663,161 00	5,047 44	3,885 58
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	39,293,604 00	267,456 56	44,576 09
In 1898	3 years	One-half	54,328,079 00	343,584 89	171,792 44
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	45,914 261 00	343,063 31	285,886 09
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	843,008 00	6,011 41	751 43
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	640,502 00	5,441 24	2,040 45
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	682,993 00	4,355 48	2,722 50
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	357,567 00	3,722 95	3,270 09
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	6,349,246 00	69,279 58	6,927 95
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	6,298,470 00	74,064 32	22,219 29
In 1897	5 years	One-half	12,325,410 00	108,288 01	54,144 00
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	9,379,532 00	91,759 17	64,231 41
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	14,938,240 00	137,990 40	124,191 36
Over 5 years			1,718,943 00	20,099 08	8,039 47
Perpetual		95 per cent.	37,195,252 00	920,688 76	840,018 50
Totals			$ 371,880,866 00	$ 3,926,841 11	$ 2,396,245 87

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 2,297,463 37
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,665,324 45	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 7,389 93		
Increase in re-insurance fund	37,957 41	30,567 48	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,634,756 97	
Interest, etc., received	$ 228,788 47		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	11,389 63		
Total interest earned		217,398 84	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,852,155 81
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,225,528 70		
Increase in net unpaid losses	25,630 81		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,251,159 51	
Expenses paid	$ 616,614 41		
Total expenses incurred		616,614 41	
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,867,773 92
Net loss for year			$ 15,618 11
Dividends to stockholders			100,000 00
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 100,000 00
Decrease in surplus for year			115,618 11
Surplus at end of year			$ 2,181,845 26

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 671,360 00
Gross premiums received	13,431 53
Re-insurance premiums	921 88
Losses paid	2,910 46
Losses incurred	9,264 00

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at Brooklyn, N. Y. Incorporated 1853. Commenced Business 185

GEORGE P. SHELDON, President. WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,000,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 5,345,277 2

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 3,613,373 50	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	614,464 05		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 2,998,909 45	$	
			2,998,909 4
Rents			38,718 2
Interest received on mortgages			4,483 9
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			160,989 6
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			205,164 4
Total income			$ 3,408,265 6
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 8,753,542 9

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 2,053,393 08	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	193,882 04		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,859,511 04	$	
			1,859,511 0
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			100,000 0
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			557,139 7
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			321,096 1
Taxes			78,047 3
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			63,879 3
All other expenditures			372,239 4
Total disbursements during the year			$ 3,351,913 1
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 5,401,629 8

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ook value of real estate owned	$ 401,404 39	
ans on mortgages	76,600 00	
ook value of stocks and bonds	4,072,313 13	
sh in company's office	4,642 98	
sh in bank	481,742 20	
l other	336,384 17	
		$ 5,403,086 87
educt agents' credit balances	$ 1,457 05	
		1,457 05
Total net or ledger assets		$ 5,401,629 82

OTHER ASSETS.

ents and interest due and accrued	11,714 11
arket value of real estate over book value	141,595 61
arket value of stocks and bonds over book value	110,096 87
ncollected premiums	13,495 47
Total admitted assets	$ 5,678,531 88

LIABILITIES.

sses in process of adjustment	$ 190,112 86	
sses resisted	18,525 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 208,637 86
tal unearned premiums		2,936,770 33
laries, rents, etc., due and accrued		2,166 67
turn and re-insurance premiums		1,495 64
Total liabilities		$ 3,149,070 50
sh capital		1,000,000 00
t surplus		1,529,461 38
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 5,678,531 88

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
force at beginning of year	$ 547,193,801 00	$ 6,191,613 15
itten during year	343,415,424 00	3,614,873 27
Total	$ 890,609,225 00	$ 9,806,486 42
duct those expired and marked off as terminated	334,089,594 00	3,612,908 65
In force at end of year	$ 556,519,631 00	$ 6,193,577 77
duct amount re-insured	32,529,748 00	287,906 85
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 523,989,883 00	$ 5,905,670 92

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 157,523,500 00	$ 1,791,820 68	$ 895,910 3
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	959,848 00	9,116 78	2,279 2
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,192,343 00	8,327 74	6,245 8
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	64,466,465 00	580,752 98	96,792 1
In 1898	3 years	One-half	69,327,844 00	604,641 79	302,320 8
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	76,449,994 00	647,808 83	539,840 7
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	1,137,843 00	11,327 62	1,415 9
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	961,684 00	10,531 30	3,949 2
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	1,150,319 00	12,993 43	8,120 9
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	935,322 00	9,676 46	8,466 9
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	28,657,028 00	495,887 84	49,588 7
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	28,822,353 00	437,380 57	131,214 1
In 1897	5 years	One-half	29,043,943 00	429,965 94	214,982 9
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	34,952,873 00	471,263 69	329,884 5
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	28,408,524 00	384,175 27	345,757 7
Totals			$ 523,989,883 00	$ 5,905,670 92	$ 2,936,770 3

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,520,708 4
Net premiums received during year		$ 2,998,909 45	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 1,053 06		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	3,360 66	4,413 72	
Total net premiums earned		$ 3,003,323 17	
Interest, etc., received	$ 176,466 35		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	86,196 95		
Total interest earned		262,663 30	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 3,265,986 47
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,859,511 04		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	3,382 97		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,856,128 07	
Expenses paid	$ 1,300,797 23		
Increase in unpaid expenses	308 30		
Total expenses incurred		1,301,105 53	
Total losses and expenses incurred			3,157,233 60
Net gain for year			$ 108,752 87
Dividends to stockholders			100,000 00
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 100,000 00
Increase in surplus for year			8,752
Surplus at end of year			$ 1,529,461

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks
Gross risks written	$ 623,183
Gross premiums received	10,958
Losses paid	2,340
Losses incurred	4,340

Number of agents working in State during year, 18.

PHŒNIX (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.

Located at Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1854. Commenced Business 1854.

D. W. C. SKILTON, President. EDWARD MILLIGAN, Secretary.

Cash capital, $2,000,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 4,473,419 80

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 3,063,205 38	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	385,038 46		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 2,678,166 92	$	
			2,678,166 92
Rents			20,697 17
Interest received on mortgages			7,103 34
Interest received on collateral loans			847 77
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			204,036 52
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			26,940 47
Total income			$ 2,937,792 19
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 7,411,211 99

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,887,171 19	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	90,841 92		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,796,329 27	$	
			1,796,329 27
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			280,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			483,110 48
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			192,938 38
Taxes			84,593 35
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			20,463 69
All other expenditures			318,449 63
Total disbursements during the year			$ 3,175,884 80
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 4,235,327 19

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 508,927 41	
Loans on mortgages	101,523 18	
Loans on collaterals	9,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	3,227,248 37	
Cash in company's office	31,590 26	
Cash in bank	87,255 65	
Agents' debit balances	270,466 83	
		$ 4,236,011 70
Deduct agent's credit balances	$ 684 51	
		684 51
Total net or ledger assets		$ 4,235,327 19

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	27,653 30
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	1,094,793 13
Uncollected premiums	212,285 00
Gross assets	$ 5,570,058 62
Non-admitted assets—	
Agents' debit balances unsecured $ 27,708 92	
Depreciation in book value real estate 18,700 00	
Total deductions	46,408 92
Total admitted assets	$ 5,523,649 70

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 38,938 17	
Losses in process of adjustment	206,553 62	
Losses resisted	25,704 80	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 271,196 59
Total unearned premiums		2,029,575 53
Total liabilities		$ 2,300,772 12
Cash capital		2,000,000 00
Net surplus		1,222,877 58
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 5,523,649 70

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 373,844,953 00	$ 4,069,602 43
Written during year	314,735,773 00	3,063,205 38
Total	$ 688,580,726 00	$ 7,132,807 81
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	301,528,356 00	3,055,167 22
In force at end of year	$ 387,052,370 00	$ 4,077,640 59
Deduct amount re-insured	12,899,025 00	122,624 09
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 374,153,345 00	$ 3,955,016 50
Largest amount in any one hazard $ 70,000 00		

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 176,033,296 00	$ 1,830,600 51	$ 915,300 26
1898	2 years	One-fourth	765,333 00	5,876 16	1,469 04
1899	2 years	Three-fourths	494,480 00	5,016 52	3,762 39
1897	3 years	One-sixth	42,734,012 00	468,933 64	78,155 61
1898	3 years	One-half	49,744,669 00	522,013 17	261,006 59
1899	3 years	Five-sixths	52,960,098 00	544,265 64	453,554 70
1896	4 years	One-eighth	615,619 00	6,250 38	781 30
1897	4 years	Three-eighths	574,541 00	5,571 95	2,089 48
1898	4 years	Five-eighths	561,546 00	5,910 16	3,693 85
1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	699,411 00	6,556 59	5,737 02
1895	5 years	One-tenth	7,788,509 00	91,618 12	9,161 81
1896	5 years	Three-tenths	8,278,737 00	93,041 66	27,912 49
1897	5 years	One-half	9,258,571 00	105,222 83	52,611 42
1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	10,559,090 00	116,928 41	81,849 89
1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	13,085 433 00	147,210 76	132,489 68
Totals			$ 374,153,345 00	$ 3,955,016 50	$ 2,029,575 53

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,183,757 88
Net premiums received during year		$ 2,678,166 92	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 6,235 32		
Increase in re-insurance fund	20,629 62	14,394 30	
Total net premiums earned		$ 2,663,772 62	
Interest, etc., received	$ 221,763 63		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	251,823 13		
Total interest earned		473,586,76	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 3,137,359 38
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,796,329 27		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	47,507 33		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,748,821 94	
Expenses paid	$ 1,068,170 67		
Increase in unpaid expenses	1,247 07		
Total expenses incurred		1,069,417 74	
Total losses and expenses incurred			2,818,239 68
Net gain for year			$ 319,119 70
Dividends to stockholders			280,000 00
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 280,000 00
Increase in surplus for year			39,119 70
Surplus at end of year			$ 1,222,877 58

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,158,153 00
Gross premiums received	18,699 87
Losses paid	9,357 97
Losses incurred	7,908 05

PIEDMONT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Located at Charlotte, N. C. Incorporated 1895. Commenced Business 1895.

HENRY M. MCADEN, President. A. H. HARRIS, Secretary.

Cash capital, $50,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 61,871 48

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 27,942 22	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	10,097 12		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 17,845 10	$	17,845 10
Rents			4,159 60
Interest received on mortgages			69 50
From all other sources			131 50
Total income			$ 22,205 70
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 84,077 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 20,169 74	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	4,662 39		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 15,507 35	$	15,507 35
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			2,814 90
Taxes			313 20
All other expenditures			8,253 20
Total disbursements during the year			$ 26,888 70
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 57,188 50

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 57,142 97	
Loans on mortgages	300 00	
Cash in company's office	265 54	
Cash in bank	1,911 99	
Bills receivable	1,257 30	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 60,877 80

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		$ 469 24
Uncollected premiums		6,598 57
Gross assets		$ 67,945 61
Non-admitted assets—		
Furniture and supplies	$ 1,213 15	
Total deductions		1,213 15
Total admitted assets		$ 66,732 46

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$ 3,644 20	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 3,644 20
Total unearned premiums		11,387 61
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		370 00
Total liabilities		$ 15,401 81
Cash capital		50,000 00
Net surplus		1,330 65
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 66,732 46

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$	$ 9,930 30	$ 4,965 15
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth		2 44	61
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths			
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth		2,975 90	495 98
In 1898	3 years	One-half		3,170 27	1,585 13
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths		4,131 15	3,609 29
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth			
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths			
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths			
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths			
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth			
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths		568 12	170 43
In 1897	5 years	One-half		251 21	125 60
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths		252 98	177 03
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths		287 10	258 39
Totals			$	$ 21,569 47	$ 11,387 61

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross premiums received	33,697 90
Losses paid	13,755 77
Losses incurred	15,149 97

Number of agents working in State during year, 86.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1891. Commenced Business 1891.

JAS. A. MACDONALD, President. GEO. W. BURCHELL, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 4,328,494 68

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 2,386,819 95	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	581,413 90		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,805,406 05	$	
			1,805,406 05
Rents			40,471 80
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			133,043 76
Interest and dividends from all other sources			1,925 38
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			295 84
Total income			$ 1,981,142 83
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 6,309,637 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,302,043 81	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	68,673 53		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,233,370 28	$	
			1,233,370 28
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			100,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			294,913 76
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			173,269 81
Taxes			73,691 47
All other expenditures			141,152 98
Total disbursements during the year			$ 2,016,398 30
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 4,293,239 21

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 720,164 73	
Book value of stocks and bonds	3,467,644 48	
Cash in company's office	5,243 48	
Cash in bank	103,161 10	
All other	193 50	
		$ 4,296,407 29

Deduct all other		$ 3,168 08
Total net or ledger assets		$ 4,293,239 21

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		48,157 93
Uncollected premiums		240,373 52
Total admitted assets		$ 4,581,770 66

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 13,605 48	
Losses in process of adjustment	147,793 82	
Losses resisted	28,838 65	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 190,237 95
Total unearned premiums		1,499,647 91
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		32,650 08
Return and re-insurance premiums		23,765 54
Total liabilities		$ 1,746,301 48
Cash capital		500,000 00
Net surplus		2,335,469 18
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 4,581,770 66

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 306,479,994 00	$ 3,204,419 85
Written during year	238,258,657 00	2,416,026 28
Total	$ 544,738,651 00	$ 5,620,446 13
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	217,647,004 00	2,332,801 39
In force at end of year	$ 327,091,647 00	$ 3,287,644 74
Deduct amount re-insured	31,864,358 00	320,290 90
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 295,227,289 00	$ 2,967,353 84

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 112,682,251 00	$ 1,302,917 66	$ 651,485 28
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,298,405 00	7,833 96	1,958 49
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,256,065 00	7,510 32	5,632 73
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	32,754,555 00	311,500 69	51,916 77
In 1898	3 years	One-half	46,201,335 00	373,425 91	186,712 94
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	44,086,871 00	361,823 25	301,519 36
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	883,201 00	7,685 97	960 74
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	684,621 00	6,146 98	2,305 11
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	894,907 00	7,237 20	4,523 24
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	735,400 00	5,516 52	4,826 95
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	10,018,671 00	117,395 39	11,739 53
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	10,003,502 00	110,700 72	33,210 06
In 1897	5 years	One-half	9,874,361 00	112,545 02	56,272 51
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	12,929,511 00	117,805 14	82,463 59
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	10,600,483 00	113,668 41	102,301 57
Over 5 years			323,150 00	3,641 15	1,845 50
Totals			$ 295,227,289 00	$ 2,967,353 84	$ 1,499,647 91

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 2,323,974 9
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,805,406 05		
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 23,550 97			
Decrease in re-insurance fund	33,081 11	56,632 08		
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,862,038 13		
Interest, etc., received	$ 142,552 82			
Decrease in accrued interest, etc.	6,405 25			
Total interest earned		136,147 57		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,998,185 70	
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,233,370 28			
Increase in net unpaid losses	10,859 35			
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,244,229 63		
Expenses paid	$ 644,344 50			
Decrease in unpaid expenses	1,882 65			
Total expenses incurred		642,461 85		
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,886,691 48	
Net gain for the year			$ 111,494 22	
Dividends to stockholders			100,000 00	
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 100,000 00	
Increase in surplus for year				11,494
Surplus at end of year				$ 2,335,469

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,695,025
Gross premiums received	19,594
Re-insurance premiums	2,434
Losses paid	5,634
Losses incurred	6,036,

Number of agents working in State during year, 46.

ROCHESTER GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at Rochester, N. Y. Incorporated 1872. Commenced Business 1872.

FREDERICK COOK, President. H. F. ATWOOD, Secretary.

Cash capital, $200,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 989,123 93

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 494,817 40	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	125,873 39		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 368,944 01	$	
			368,944 01
Rents			9,733 40
Interest received on mortgages			21,049 35
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			14,825 00
Interest and dividends from all other sources			1,605 64
Total income			$ 416,157 40
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,405,281 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 218,393 53	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	35,302 75		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 183,090 78	$	
			183,090 78
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			20,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			83,505 19
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			33,649 67
Taxes			17,901 02
All other expenditures			38,838 13
Total disbursements during the year			$ 376,984 79
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,028,296 54

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 205,947 09	
Loans on mortgages	395,740 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	362,017 20	
Cash in company's office	1,316 21	
Cash in bank	63,276 04	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,028,296 54

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		$ 11,015 16
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		35,332 80
Uncollected premiums		53,579 00
Total admitted assets		$ 1,128,223 50

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 6,509 90	
Losses in process of adjustment	30,558 00	
Losses resisted	4,375 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 41,442 90
Total unearned premiums		322,767 73
Commissions due agents and brokers		151 92
Total liabilities		$ 364,362 55
Cash capital		200,000 00
Net surplus		563,860 95
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,128,223 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 60,226,614 00	$ 591,652 03
Written during year	50,694,568 00	513,769 18
Total	$ 110,921,182 00	$ 1,105,421 21
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	42,204,209 00	426,828 41
In force at end of year	$ 68,716,973 00	$ 678,592 80
Deduct amount re-insured	6,291,156 00	67,628 45
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 62,425,817 00	$ 610,964 35
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 5,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 23,049,214 00	$ 249,085 57	$ 124,542 78
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	171,114 00	1,209 69	302 42
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	149,095 00	1,329 27	996 95
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	9,850,181 00	86,600 01	14,433 33
In 1898	3 years	One-half	10,802,360 00	90,712 47	45,356 23
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	11,921,603 00	102,803 59	85,669 66
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	134,825 00	1,174 39	146 80
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	164,650 00	1,423 60	533 85
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	170,577 00	1,508 49	942 81
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	238,583 00	2,086 84	1,825 96
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	86,000 00	1,724 27	172 42
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	604,212 00	6,898 84	2,069 65
In 1897	5 years	One-half	1,650,020 00	20,606 90	10,303 45
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	1,551,944 00	19,744 91	13,821 44
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	1,881,439 00	24,055 51	21,649 96
Totals			$ 62,425,817,00	$ 610,964 35	$ 322,767 73

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 566,705 90
et premiums received during year		$ 368,944 01		
ıcrease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 5,413 87			
ıcrease in re-insurance fund	21,053 53	15,639 66		
otal net premiums earned		$ 353,304 35		
ıterest, etc., received	$ 26,731 18			
ıcrease in accrued interest, etc.	1,309 77			
otal interest earned		28,040 95		
otal premiums and interest earned			$ 381,345 30	
et losses paid during year	$ 183,090 78			
crease in net unpaid losses	28,131 05			
otal net losses incurred		$ 211,221 83		
xpenses paid	$ 153,411 80			
ecrease in unpaid expenses	443 38			
otal expenses incurred		152,968 42		
otal losses and expenses incurred			364,190 25	
et gain for year			$ 17,155 05	
vidends to stockholdes			20,000 00	
otal dividends incurred for year			20,000 00	
ecrease in surplus for year				2,844 95
Surplus at end of year				$ 563,860 95

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
oss risks written	$ 305,981 00
oss premiums received	5,568 17
sses paid	1,974 27
sses incurred	1,242 69

Number of agents working in State during year, 18.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

U. S. Office at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1720. Commenced Business U. S. Branch 1891.

ROBERT DICKSON, General Manager.

Deposit capital, $200,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 943,595 5

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 920,652 60	$ 6,082 14	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	257,140 06	107 71	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 663,512 54	$ 5,974 43	
			669,486 9
Rents			34,620 0
From all other sources			174,698 7
Total income			$ 878,805 7
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,822,401 2

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 467,853 39	$ 772 09	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	82,854 34		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 384,999 05	$ 772 09	
			385,771 1
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			128,957 1
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			57,415 0
Taxes			25,487 2
All other expenditures			115,937 4
Total disbursements during year			$ 713,567 9
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,108,833 2

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of stocks and bonds	$ 1,063,263 75	
Cash in company's office	2,359 31	
Cash in bank	29,923 55	
All other	13,286 67	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,108,833 2

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		$ 10,220 00
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		17,507 75
Uncollected premiums		98,349 29
Gross assets		$ 1,234,910 32
Non-admitted assets—		
Furniture and supplies	$ 13,286 67	
Total deductions		13,286 67
Total admitted assets		$ 1,221,623 65

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 3,815 54	
Losses in process of adjustment	41,593 46	
Losses resisted	2,000 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 47,409 00
Total unearned premiums		508,173 38
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		1,353 21
Return and re-insurance premiums		8,265 68
Total liabilities		$ 565,201 27
Cash capital		200,000 00
Reserve or guarantee fund		456,422 38
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,221,623 65

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 64,989,037 00	$ 711,690 98
Written during year	85,789,963 00	943,353 54
Total	$ 150,779,000 00	$ 1,655,044 52
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	56,782,514 00	595,780 26
In force at end of year	$ 93,906,486 00	$ 1,059,264 26
Deduct amount re-insured	11,663,708 00	134,177 06
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 82,242,778 00	$ 925,087 20
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 25,000 00	

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 11,739 00	$ 29 13
Written during year	5,700,507 00	5,686 92
Total	$ 5,712,246 00	$ 5,716 05
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	5,706,801 00	5,702 04
In force at end of year	$ 5,445 00	$ 14 01
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 5,445 00	$ 14 01

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 41,849,662 00	$ 480,782 10	$ 240,391 05
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	293,877 00	1,886 90	471 72
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	757,000 00	5,840 00	4,380 00
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	3,903,161 00	48,869 35	8,144 89
In 1898	3 years	One-half	13,842,235 00	149,555 65	74,777 82
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	13,227,357 00	139,183 02	115,985 85
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	151,825 00	1,441 90	180 24
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	163,005 00	1,322 08	495 78
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	166,400 00	916 20	572 62
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	326,735 00	2,701 27	2,363 61
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	233,018 00	3,107 63	310 76
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	1,169,772 00	13,745 10	4,123 53
In 1897	5 years	One-half	1,383,181 00	19,263 00	9,631 50
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	1,966,041 00	22,478 50	15,734 95
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	2,809,509 00	33,994 50	30,595 05
Totals			$ 82,242,778 00	$ 925,087 20	$ 508,159 37

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 628,144 50
Net premiums received during year		$ 669,486 97	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 23,126 70		
Increase in re-insurance fund	136,960 71	113,834 01	
Total net premiums earned		$ 555,652 96	
Interest, etc., received	$ 34,620 00		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	6,639 02		
Total interest earned		41,259 02	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 596,911 98
Net losses paid during year	$ 385,771 14		
Increase in net unpaid losses	25,816 94		
Total net losses incurred		$ 411,588 08	
Expenses paid	$ 263,187 78		
Increase in unpaid expenses	3,947 95		
Total expenses incurred		267,135 73	
Total losses and expenses incurred			678,723 81
Net loss for year			$ 81,811 83
Received from home office during year		$ 174,698 75	
Remitted to home office during year		64,609 04	110,089 71
Increase in surplus for year			28,277 88
Surplus at end of year			$ 656,422 38

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 269,750 00
Gross premiums received	3,064 15
Re-insurance premiums	313 70

Number of agents working in State during year, 12.

UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1845. Commenced Business in U. S. 1851.

E. F. BIDDALL, Manager.

Deposit capital, $235,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 6,475,059 06

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 5,315,292 93	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	1,307,263 92		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 4,008,029 01	$	
			4,008,029 01
Deposit premiums received for perpetual risks			7,863 65
Rents			156,327 01
Interest received on mortgages			10,537 36
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			152,870 15
Interest and dividends from all other sources			1,861 56
From all other sources			899,962 58
Total income			$ 5,237,451 32
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 11,712,510 38

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 3,434,335 58	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	486,103 34		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 2,948,232 24	$	
			2,948,232 24
Deposit premiums returned			5,830 74
Remitted to home office			656,047 73
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			684,444 86
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			345,523 09
Taxes			174,131 52
All other expenditures			379,785 91
Total disbursements during year			$ 5,193,996 09
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 6,518,514 29

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 2,143,090 05	
Loans on mortgages	230,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	3,796,809 63	
Cash in company's office	2,561 21	
Cash in bank	344,552 15	
Cash in branch office	4,260 90	
		$ 6,521,273 94
Deduct ledger liabilities		2,759 65
Total net or ledger assets		$ 6,518,514 29

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	58,726 63
Uncollected premiums	553,356 55
Total admitted assets	$ 7,130,597 47

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 52,289 21	
Losses in process of adjustment	423,276 13	
Losses resisted	52,538 42	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 528,103 76
Total unearned premiums		3,595,158 27
Amount reclaimable on perpetual fire risks		226,535 47
Commissions due agents and brokers		3,621 20
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		36,523 49
Return and re-insurance premiums		144,978 45
All other liabilities		120,436 88
Total liabilities		$ 4,655,357 52
Net surplus		2,475,239 95
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 7,130,597 47

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 787,371,195 18	$ 7,220,114 30
Written during year	690,936,062 39	5,338,131 13
Total	$1,478,307,257 57	$ 12,558,245 43
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	583,973,446 53	4,775,138 71
In force at end of year	$ 894,333,811 04	$ 7,783,106 72
Deduct amount re-insured	103,293,060 37	680,803 88
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 791,040,750 67	$ 7,102,302 84
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 150,000 00	

PERPETUAL RISKS.

	Amount.	Deposits.
In force at beginning of year	$ 9,651,369 00	$ 250,705 87
Written during year	318,008 00	9,386 80
Total	$ 9,969,377 00	$ 260,092 67
Deduct those marked off as cancelled	284,350 00	7,975 26
In force at end of year	$ 9,685,027 00	$ 252,117 41

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 280,516,278 16	$ 2,767,201 19	$ 1,383,600 60
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	4,964,052 77	34,754 26	8,688 56
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	3,129,536 97	25,733 56	19,300 17
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	95,278,632 96	747,082 42	124,513 74
In 1898	3 years	One-half	119,567,473 59	869,282 50	434,641 25
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	105,768,824 28	792,517 10	660,430 92
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	1,303,070 66	12,188 56	1,523 57
In 1797	4 years	Three-eighths	1,528,988 67	12,721 21	4,770 45
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	2,068,792 01	15,238 39	9,523 99
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	1,799,765 00	18,300 94	16,013 32
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	27,450,989 18	329,766 92	32,976 69
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	32,424,402 14	346,298 05	103,889 41
In 1897	5 years	One-half	31,324,077 77	342,740 83	171,370 41
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	47,095,409 19	398,634 85	279,044 39
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	34,235,759 32	360,415 31	324,373 78
Various over 5 years			2,584,698 00	29,426 75	15,454 68
Perpetual			9,685,027 00	10,084 69	5,042 34
Totals			$ 800,725,777 67	$ 7,112,387 53	$ 3,595,158 27

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 2,314,126 53
Net premiums received during year		$ 4,010,061 92	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 24,821 29		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	101,454 43	126,275 72	
Total net premiums earned		$ 4,136,337 64	
Interest, etc., received	$ 219,276 92		
Decrease in accrued interest, etc.	49,013 41		
Total interest earned		170,263 51	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 4,306,601 15
Net losses paid during year	$ 2,948,232 24		
Increase in net unpaid losses	7,324 79		
Total net losses incurred		$ 2,955,557 03	
Expenses paid	$ 1,435,184 91		
Decrease in unpaid expenses	1,339 36		
Total expenses incurred		1,433,845 55	
Total losses and expenses incurred			4,389,402 58
Net loss for year			$ 82,801 43
Received from home office		$ 899,962 58	
Remitted to home office		656,047 73	243,914 85
Increase in surplus for year			161,113 42
Surplus at end of year			$ 2,475,239 95

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 2,310,450 00
Gross premiums received	26,820 00
Losses paid	9,568 00
Losses incurred	12,250 00

Number of agents working in State during year, 26.

ST. PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Located at St. Paul, Minn. Incorporated 1865. Commenced Business 1865.

C. H. BIGELOW, President. A. W. PERRY, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 2,523,987 72
INCOME.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,802,602 81	$ 504,473 99	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	325,639 18	166,762 97	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,475,963 63	$ 337,711 02	
			1,813,674 65
Rents			39,517 35
Interest received on mortgages			20,073 32
Interest received on collateral loans			7,277 37
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			44,360 21
Interest and dividends from all other sources			8,236 64
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			11,462 63
From all other sources			56,828 88
Total income			$ 2,001,431 05
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 4,525,418 77
DISBURSEMENTS.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,140,658 74	$ 552,155 38	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	133,074 35	228,942 75	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,007,584 39	$ 323,212 63	
			1,330,797 02
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			50,000 00
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			86,722 26
Taxes			53,365 37
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			28,021 13
All other expenditures			525,816 88
Total disbursements during year			$ 2,074,722 66
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 2,450,696 11

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ook value of real estate owned	$ 655,372 24	
oans on mortgages	317,250 00	
oans on collaterals	81,571 17	
ook value of stocks and bonds	965,018 86	
ash in company's office	12,624 48	
ash in bank	174,582 54	
ills receivable	16,393 54	
ll other	228,719 93	
		$ 2,451,532 76
educt agents' debit balances	$ 836 65	
		836 65
Total admitted assets		$ 2,450,696 11

LIABILITIES.

osses adjusted and unpaid	$ 11,825 72	
osses in process of adjustment	163,924 75	
osses resisted	6,700 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 182,450 47
otal unearned premiums		1,067,950 55
ommissions due agents and brokers		34,195 24
eturn and re-insurance premiums		1,732 14
Total liabilities		$ 1,286,328 40
ash capital		500,000 00
et surplus		664,367 71
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,450,696 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
n force at beginning of year	$ 158,419,399 00	$ 1,984,783 70
Written during year	135,012,986 00	1,858,431 69
Total	$ 293,432,385 00	$ 3,843,215 39
educt those expired and marked off as terminated	118,055,751 00	1,684,182 53
In force at end of year	$ 175,376,634 00	$ 2,159,032 86
educt amount re-insured	26,541,324 00	223,010 58
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 148,835,310 00	$ 1,936,022 28
argest amount in any one hazard	$ 10,000 00	

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
n force at beginning of year	$ 5,867,566 00	$ 173,602 96
Written during year	47,713,639 00	494,050 82
Total	$ 53,581,205 00	$ 667,653 78
educt those expired and marked off as terminated	48,369,764 00	526,147 59
In force at end of year	$ 5,211,441 00	$ 141,506 19
educt amount re-insured	1,162,339 00	23,541 90
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 4,049,102 00	$ 117,964 29

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 58,469,945 00	$ 738,395 50	$ 369,197 7
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	30,375 00	342 87	85 7
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	139,128 00	1,237 84	928 3
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	17,493,985 00	225,065 36	37,510 8
In 1898	3 years	One-half	22,913,166 00	279,608 31	139,804 1
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	24,179,702 00	283,709 98	236,424 9
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	104,663 00	1,145 68	143 2
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	83,200 00	746 98	280 1
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	97,000 00	871 20	544 8
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	55,450 00	602 55	527 2
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	3,582,860 00	61,643 04	6,164 3
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	4,317,144 00	67,906 45	20,371 9
In 1897	5 years	One-half	5,366,003 00	82,255 34	41,127 6
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	5,237,912 00	86,921 91	60,845 3
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	6,764,777 00	105,569 27	95,012 2
Totals			$ 148,835,310 00	$ 1,936,022 28	$ 1,008,968 4

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 784,888 7
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,813,674 65	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 46,405 71		
Increase in re-insurance fund	51,542 68	5,136 97	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,808,537 68	
Interest, etc., received	$ 102,501 84		
Decrease in accrued interest, etc.	16,558 50		
Total interest earned		85,943 34	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,894,481 02
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,330,797 02		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	8,183 11		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,322,613 91	
Expenses paid	$ 638,518 29		
Increase in unpaid expenses	3,869 89		
Total expenses incurred		642,388 18	
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,965,002 09
Net loss for year			$ 70,521 07
Dividends to stockholders			50,000 00
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 50,000 00
Decrease in surplus for year			120,521 0
Surplus at end of year			$ 664,367 7

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 889,286 0
Gross premiums received	12,961 4
Losses paid	10,805 9
Losses incurred	12,628 0

Number of agents working in State during year, 26.

ST. PETERSBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Located in U. S. at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1858. Commenced Business in U. S. 1900.

WEST POLLOCK, Manager.

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ook value stocks and bonds	$ 554,157 50	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 554,157 50

SALAMANDRA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF RUSSIA.

Located in U. S. at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1846. Commenced Business, 1846.

ALBERT WILCOX & Co., Managers.

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mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 506,000 00

INCOME.

Aggregate last balance and income		$ 506,000 00

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ook value of stocks and bonds	$ 506,000 00	
		506,000 00
Total admitted assets		$ 506,000 00

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located in U. S. at Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1824. Commenced Business 1880.

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Assistant Manager.

Cash capital, $1,500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 3,957,878 40

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 2,982,073 03	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	782,672 81		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 2,199,400 22	$	
			2,199,400 22
Rents			12,288 00
Interest received on mortgages			67,265 52
Interest received on collateral loans			140 00
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			68,904 77
Interest and dividends from all other sources			9,097 36
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			7,730 00
From all other sources			62,014 46
Total income			$ 2,426,840 33
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 6,384,718 73

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,997,280 34	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	247,164 14		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,750,116 20	$	
			1,750,116 20
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			477,623 85
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			118,561 65
Taxes			87,589 30
All other expenditures			147,778 34
Total disbursements during year			$ 2,581,669 38
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 3,803,049 35

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ok value of real estate owned	$ 203,808 24	
ans on mortgages	1,259,432 45	
ans on collaterals	1,900 00	
ok value of stocks and bonds	1,958,447 39	
sh in company's office	844 02	
sh in bank	215,765 31	
ents' debit balances	163,813 31	
		$ 3,804,010 72
duct agents' credit balances	$ 961 87	
		961 87
Total net or ledger assets		$ 3,803,048 85

OTHER ASSETS.

ents and interest due and accrued	40,363 03
arket value of stocks and bonds over book value	64,956 25
ncollected premiums	128,715 81
Gross assets	$ 4,037,083 94
n-admitted assets—	
Depreciation in book value bonds and stocks $ 9,293 22	
Total deductions	9,293 22
Total admitted assets	$ 4,027,790 72

LIABILITIES.

sses adjusted and unpaid	$ 49,537 93	
sses in process of adjustment	222,556 62	
sses resisted	14,665 04	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 286,759 59
otal unearned premiums		1,824 047 59
laries, rents, etc., due and accrued		2,000 00
Total liabilities		$ 2,112,807 18
et surplus		1,914,983 54
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 4,027,790 72

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
force at beginning of year	$ 462,722,530 00	$ 3,882,809 22
ritten during year	309,975,977 00	2,982,073 03
Total	$ 772,698,507 00	$ 6,864,882 25
duct those expired and marked off as terminated	308,985,462 00	2,845,131 24
In force at end of year	$ 463,713,045 00	$ 4,019,751 01
duct amount re-insured	57,994,791 00	486,841 77
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 405,718,254 00	$ 3,532,909 24
rgest amount in any one hazard $ 50,000 00		

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 138,868,903 00	$ 1,602,416 86	$ 801,208 43
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	3,318,702 00	22,516 36	5,629 09
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,603,916 00	12,075 59	9,056 69
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	59,169,207 00	353,197 82	58,866 30
In 1898	3 years	One-half	82,500,270 00	512,730 18	256,365 09
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	67,370,213 00	480,490 05	400,408 38
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	734,154 00	5,147 71	643 46
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	702,290 00	5,025 71	1,884 64
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	1,396,043 00	9,250 01	5,781 26
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	1,054,752 00	7,449 31	6,518 14
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	6,868,289 00	79,683 21	7,968 33
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	9,104,650 00	105,381 07	31,614 32
In 1897	5 years	One-half	10,467,665 00	108,027 07	54,013 53
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	12,049,904 00	112,382 61	78,667 83
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	10,509,296 00	117,135 68	105,422 11
Totals			$ 405,718,254 00	$ 3,532,909 24	$ 1,824,047 59

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,986,240 44
Net premiums received during year		$ 2,199,400 22	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 17,275 00		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	23,799 31	41,074 31	
Total net premiums earned		$ 2,240,474 53	
Interest, etc., received	$ 145,386 25		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	7,693 98		
Total interest earned		153,080 23	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 2,393,554 76
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,750,116 20		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	47,854 10		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,702,262 10	
Expenses paid	$ 797,980 39		
Increase in unpaid expenses	6,267 19		
Total expenses incurred		804,247 58	
Total losses and expenses incurred			2,506,509 68
Net loss for year			$ 112,954 92
Received from home office during year		$ 62,014 46	
Remitted to home office during year		20,315 94	41,698 52
Decrease in surplus for year			71,256 44
Surplus at end of year			$ 1,914,984 00

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,137,113 00
Gross premiums received	16,676 00
Losses paid	13,810 31
Losses incurred	14,375 91

Number of agents working in State during year, 33.

SOUTHERN STOCK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Located at Greensboro, N. C. Incorporated 1895. Commenced Business 1895.

J. M. WORTH, President. A. W. MCALISTER, Secretary.

INCOME.

Net cash received for premiums		$ 44,264 71
Interest received on mortgages		2,447 42
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		162 50
From all other sources		952 80
Total income		$ 47,827 43
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 47,827 43

DISBURSEMENTS.

Net cash paid for losses		10,805 58
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents		15,173 70
All other expenditures		1,791 32
Total disbursements during year		$ 27,770 60
Balance December 31, 1899		$ 20,056 83

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages	$ 36,610 00	
Loans on collaterals	8,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	5,125 00	
Cash in company's office	1,105 14	
Cash in bank	7,607 41	
Agents' debit balances	3,367 62	
Bills receivable	1,812 67	
		$ 63,627 84
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 9 13	
		9 13
Total net or ledger assets		$ 63,618 71

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	629 55
Total admitted assets	$ 64,248 26

LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses	$	300 00
Total unearned premiums		34,075 26
Unpaid dividends due policy-holders		12,056 19
Total liabilities	$	46,431 45
Net surplus		17,816 81
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus	$	64,248 26

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
Written during year	$ 2,679,166 00	$
In force at end of year	4,530,439 00	

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

Gross risks written	$	2,471,776 00
Gross premiums received		41,108 87
Losses paid		10,179 31
Losses incurred		10,243 05

SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA.

Located at New Orleans, La. Incorporated 1882. Commenced Business 1882.

ERNEST MILTENBERGER, President. SCOTT MCGEHEE, Secretary.

Cash capital, $300,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898	$	497,902 56

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 432,381 16	$ 8,256 94	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	90,478 51	547 43	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 341,902 65	$ 7,709 51	349,612 16
Interest received on collateral loans			1,682 27
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			7,780 00
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			29,334 45
From all other sources			69 10
Total income		$	388,477 98
Aggregate last balance and income		$	886,380 54

DISBUREMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 262,341 23	$ 2,600 41	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	15,784 81		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 246,556 42	$ 2,600 41	
			$ 249,156 83
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			24,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			71,082 36
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			28,408 88
Taxes			13,401 01
All other expenditures			22,104 41
Total disbursements during year			$ 408,227 49
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 478,153 05

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 35,000 00	
Loans on collaterals	3,600 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	400,998 82	
Cash in company's office	4,336 46	
Cash in bank	34,217 77	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 478,153 05

OTHER ASSETS.

Uncollected premiums		58,847 38
Gross assets		$ 537,000 43
Non-admitted assets—		
Depreciation in book value bonds and stocks	$ 445 82	
Total deductions		445 82
Total admitted assets		$ 536,554 61

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 12,715 56	
Losses in process of adjustment	17,441 00	
Losses resisted	5,576 25	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 35,732 81
Total unearned premiums		186,459 39
Unpaid dividends due stockholders		362 00
Commissions due agents and brokers		1,520 44
Total liabilities		$ 224,074 64
Cash capital		300,000 00
Net surplus		12,479 97
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 536,554 61

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 20,061,113 00	$ 356,774 15
Written during year	27,070,825 00	429,255 59
Total	$ 47,131,938 00	$ 786,029 74
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	25,248,221 00	398,786 09
In force at end of year	$ 21,883,717 00	$ 387,243 65
Deduct amount re-insured	1,856,635 00	32,906 74
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 20,027,082 00	$ 354,336 91
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 5,000 00	

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
Written during year	$ 2,199,769 00	$ 8,256 94
Total	$ 2,199,769 00	$ 8,256 94
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	2,199,769 00	8,256 94

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 14,242,037 00	$ 234,903 82	$ 117,451 91
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	----------	----------	----------
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	115,063 00	2,315 66	1,736 74
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	1,167,988 00	25,909 56	4,318 26
In 1898	3 years	One-half	1,755,433 00	35,595 13	17,797 56
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	2,308,677 00	47,338 61	39,448 83
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	----------	----------	----------
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	----------	----------	----------
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	----------	----------	----------
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	----------	----------	----------
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	6,750 00	191 75	19 17
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	21,650 00	570 10	171 03
In 1897	5 years	One-half	82,957 00	1,688 16	844 08
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	176,112 00	2,849 44	1,994 60
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	150,415 00	2,974 68	2,667 21
Totals			$ 20,027,082 00	$ 354,336 91	$ 186,459 39

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 87,507 64
Net premiums received during year		$ 349,612 16	
Decrease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 3,125 57		
Increase in re-insurance fund	15,620 90	18,746 47	
Total net premiums earned		$ 330,865 69	
Interest, etc., received	$ 9,305 83		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	69 10		
Total interest earned		9,374 93	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 340,240 62
Net losses paid during year	$ 249,156 83		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	7,542 07		
Total net losses incurred		$ 256,698 90	

Expenses paid	$ 135,286 04			
Decrease in unpaid expenses	716 65			
Total expenses incurred		$ 134,569 39		
Total losses and expenses incurred			$ 391,268 29	
Net loss for year			$ 51,027 67	
Dividends to stockholders			24,074 00	
Decrease in same to stockholders	$ 74 00			
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 24,000 00	
Decrease in surplus for year				$ 75,027 67
Surplus at end of year				$ 12,479 97

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 662,897 00
Gross premiums received	15,610 41
Losses paid	7,631 25
Losses incurred	6,788 27

Number of agents working in State during year, 88.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Located at Springfield, Mass. Incorporated 1849. Commenced Business 1851.

A. W. DAMON, President. S. J. HALL, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 3,820,774 87

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 2,103,573 70	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	411,391 56		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,692,182 14	$	1,692,182 14
Rents			4,597 71
Interest received on mortgages			39,941 53
Interest received on collateral loans			4,318 17

Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds		$ 137,827 14
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets		21,658 31
Total income		$ 1,900,525 00
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 5,721,299 87

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,211,037 64	$ ----------	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	144,797 23	----------	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,066,240 41	$ ----------	
			1,066,240 41
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			150,000 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			300,266 64
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			110,105 15
Taxes			83,354 72
All other expenditures			$ 216,318 32
Total disbursements during year			$ 1,926,285 24
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 3,795,014 63

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 86,466 87	
Loans on mortgages	647,800 00	
Loans on collaterals	39,525 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	2,889,326 77	
Cash in Company's office	17,513 41	
Cash in bank	114,382 58	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 3,795,014 63

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	48,142 94
Market value of real estate over book value	39,933 13
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	657,208 23
Uncollected premiums	294,041 21
Total admitted assets	$ 4,834,340 14

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 33,507 02	
Losses in process of adjustment	129,355 39	
Losses resisted	9,801 12	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 172,663 53
Total unearned premiums		1,476,584 27
Total liabilities		$ 1,649,247 80
Cash capital		1,500,000 00
Net surplus		1,685,092 34
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 4,834,340 14

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 283,289,321 00	$ 2,946,929 85
Written during year	211,784,528 00	2,192,207 88
Total	$ 495,073,849 00	$ 5,139,137 73
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	186,969,515 00	2,084,322 12
In force at end of year	$ 308,104,334 00	$ 3,054,815 61
Deduct amount re-insured	26,037,993 00	187,769 77
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 282,066,341 00	$ 2,867,045 84
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 70,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 110,919,949 00	$ 1,235,272 22	$ 617,636 11
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,413,719 00	9,427 00	2,356 75
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	951,396 00	6,710 06	5,032 54
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	22,146,222 00	243,779 70	40,629 95
In 1898	3 years	One-half	42,600,672 00	350,116 47	175,058 23
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	40,505,903 00	341,080 65	284,233 88
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	571,190 00	5,659 39	707 42
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	526,624 00	5,008 80	1,878 30
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	942,283 00	8,059 90	5,037 40
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	647,197 00	5,732 07	5,015 57
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	10,324,244 00	117,973 15	11,797 32
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	11,648,799 00	130,317 72	39,095 31
In 1897	5 years	One-half	11,649,055 00	129,149 71	64,574 85
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	13,248,492 00	136,762 29	95,733 60
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	13,970,596 00	141,996 71	127,797 04
Totals			$ 282,066,341 00	$ 2,867,045 84	$ 1,476,584 27

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,596,569 40
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,692,182 14	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 74,422 80		
Increase in re-insurance fund	26,827 56	47,595 24	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,739,777 38	
Interest, etc., received	$ 185,182 38		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	105,276 42		
Total interest earned		290,458 80	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 2,030,236 18
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,066,240 41		
Increase in net unpaid losses	2,045 62		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,068,286 03	
Expenses paid	$ 708,542 66		
Increase in unpaid expenses	14,884 55		
Total expenses incurred		723,427 21	

Total losses and expenses incurred	$ 1,791,713 24	
Net gain for year	$ 238,522 94	
Dividends to stockholders	150,000 00	
Total dividends incurred for year	$ 150,000 00	
Increase in surplus for year		$ 88,522 94
Surplus at end of year		$ 1,685,092 34

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,178,483 00
Gross premiums received	10,703 49
Re-insurance premiums	872 92
Losses paid	4,424 35
Losses incurred	5,349 07

Number of agents working in State during year, 20.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Located in U. S. at New York City.

Incorporated 1710. Commenced Business in U. S. 1882.

J. J. GUILE, Manager.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 2,515,049 60

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,779,464 29	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	390,340 47		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,389,123 82	$	
			1,389,123 82
Rents			19,891 32
Interest received on mortgages			9,080 00
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			75,330 53
Interest and dividends from all other sources			1,932 49
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			2,737 50
Total income			$ 1,498,095 66
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 4,013,145 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 1,099,734 54	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	42,237 54		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 1,057,497 00	$	$ 1,057,497 00
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			359,790 89
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			102,764 70
Taxes			44,283 50
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			1,608 90
All other expenditures			68,946 89
Total disbursements during year			$ 1,634,891 88
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 2,378,253 38

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 261,189 97	
Loans on mortgages	188,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,676,508 52	
Cash in company's office	340 58	
Cash in bank	140,131 28	
Agents' debit balances	118,057 30	
		$ 2,384,227 65
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 5,974 27	
		5,974 27
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,378,253 38

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		24,128 65
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		74,877 73
Uncollected premiums		96,170 97
Gross assets		$ 2,573,430 73
Non-admitted assets—		
Depreciation in book value real estate	$ 11,189 97	
Total deductions		11,189 97
Total admitted assets		$ 2,562,240 76

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 116,632 69	
Losses in process of adjustment	63,157 00	
Losses resisted	18,033 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 197,822 69
Total unearned premiums		1,345,504 45
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		4,078 80
Return and re-insurance premiums		4,692 27
Total liabilities		$ 1,552,098 21

Net surplus	$ 1,010,142 55
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus	$ 2,562,240 76

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 324,006,011 00	$ 2,736,043 51
Written during year	193,840,763 00	1,786,255 06
Total	$ 517,846,774 00	$ 4,522,298 57
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	190,388,786 00	1,731,872 60
In force at end of year	$ 327,457,988 00	$ 2,790,425 97
Deduct amount re-insured	21,826,283 00	153,330 27
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 305,631,705 00	$ 2,637,095 70
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 75,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 89,607,092 00	$ 979,442 61	$ 489,721 30
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	----------	----------	----------
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	----------	----------	----------
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	43,113,922 00	296,373 18	49,395 53
In 1898	3 years	One-half	57,784,033 00	390,746 76	195,373 38
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	45,733,243 00	326,719 84	272,266 54
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	----------	----------	----------
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	----------	----------	----------
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	----------	----------	----------
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	----------	----------	----------
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	11,378,142 00	112,159 36	11,215 93
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	11,216,846 00	109,164 77	32,749 43
In 1897	5 years	One-half	14,391,595 00	135,049 35	67,524 67
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	18,317,452 00	156,653 93	109,657 75
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	14,006,680 00	129,972 20	116,974 98
Over 5 years			83,600 00	813 70	624 94
Totals			$ 305,631,705 00	$ 2,637,095 70	$ 1,345,504 45

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,075,636 69
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,389,123 82	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 4,403 76		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	28,801 63	33,205 39	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,422,329 21	
Interest, etc., received	$ 96,651 97		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	30,067 78		
Total interest earned		126,719 75	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,549,048 96
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,057,497 00		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	8,927 31		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,048,569 69	
Expenses paid	$ 565,725 31		
Decrease in unpaid expenses	230 20		

tal expenses incurred	$ 565,495 11		
tal losses and expenses incurred		$ 1,614,064 80	
t loss for year		$ 65,015 84	
mitted to home office during year		478 30	
crease in surplus for year			$ 65,494 14
Surplus at end of year			$ 1,010,142 55

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
oss risks written	$ 669,069 00
oss premiums received	7,436 67
sses paid	1,785 22
sses incurred	1,487 58

SUN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA.

cated at New Orleans, La. Incorporated 1855. Commenced Business 1856.

CHARLES JANVIER, President. FERGUS G. LEE, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

nount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 1,058,150 74

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ss cash received for premiums	$ 620,637 59	$ 28,609 68	
duct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	199,449 66	10,688 79	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 421,187 93	$ 17,920 89	439,108 82
nts			2,846 00
erest received on collateral loans			44 82
erest and dividends on stocks and bonds			36,056 44
erest and dividends from all other sources			226 75
ofit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			684 00
om all other sources			10,876 57
Total income			$ 489,843 40
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,547,994 14

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 305,653 50	$ 8,625 52	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	56,512 05	714 89	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 249,141 45	$ 7,910 63	
			$ 257,052
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			50,107
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			79,595
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			23,521
Taxes			19,315
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			1,640
All other expenditures			51,480
Total disbursements during the year			$ 482,713
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,065,280

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 35,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	989,555 00	
Cash in company's office	2,896 21	
Cash in bank	36,664 98	
All other	1,164 73	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,065,280

OTHER ASSETS.

Uncollected premiums	52,743
Total admitted assets	$ 1,118,024

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 7,863 00	
Losses in process of adjustment	42,114 66	
Losses resisted	6,850 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 56,827
Total unearned premiums		229,574
Unpaid dividends due stockholders		12,935
Return and re-insurance premiums		6,127
All other liabilties		1,650
Total liabilities		$ 307,114
Cash capital		500,000
Net surplus		310,910
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,118,024

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

		Fire Risks.		Premiums.
rce at beginning of year	$	33,417,249 12	$	484,690 68
ten during year		39,660,840 78		610,155 46
Total	$	73,078,089 90	$	1,094,846 14
ict those expired and marked off as terminated		34,176,632 56		530,352 44
n force at end of year	$	38,901,457 34	$	564,493 70
ict amount re-insured		9,046,991 34		116,938 69
Net amount in force at end of year	$	29,854,466 00	$	447,555 01
est amount in any one hazard	$	50,000 00		

		Marine and Inland.		Premiums.
ten during year	$	8,198,286 00	$	31,556 40
Total	$	8,198 286 00	$	31,556 40
ict those expired and marked off as terminated		8,198,286 00		31,556 40

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

AR TEN.	TERM.	FRACTION UNEARNED.	AMOUNT COVERED.	PREMIUMS CHARGED.	PREMIUMS UNEARNED.
99	1 year or less	One-half	$ 20,863,658 00	$ 302,792 09	$ 151,396 04
98	2 years	One-fourth	162,797 00	1,288 47	322 11
99	2 years	Three-fourths	62,594 00	1,000 00	750 09
97	3 years	One-sixth	2,090,894 00	29,793 82	4,965 63
98	3 years	One-half	3,201,964 00	50,794 76	25,397 39
99	3 years	Five-sixths	2,407,902 00	41,863 07	34,885 89
96	4 years	One-eighth	16,366 00	122 76	15 34
97	4 years	Three-eighths	21,541 00	356 45	133 68
98	4 years	Five-eighths	7,875 00	145 85	91 15
99	4 years	Seven-eighths	7,600 00	80 61	70 54
95	5 years	One-tenth	85,599 00	1,875 98	187 60
96	5 years	Three-tenths	104,206 00	2,901 33	870 40
97	5 years	One-half	200,911 00	3,656 27	1,828 14
98	5 years	Seven-tenths	278,798 00	5,674 93	3,972 45
99	5 years	Nine-tenths	341,761 00	5,208 51	4,687 67
Totals			$ 29,854,466 00	$ 447,555 01	$ 229,574 12

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

urplus at beginning of year				$ 358,771 00
premiums received during ear		$ 439,108 82		
ease in gross uncollected remiums	$ 13,200 56			
ease in re-insurance fund	18,581 83	31,782 39		
net premiums earned		$ 407,326 43		
est, etc., received	$ 34,509 33			
ease in accrued interest, etc.	2,644 27			
interest earned		37,153 60		
premiums and interest arned			$ 444,480 03	
osses paid during year	$ 257,052 08			
ease in net unpaid losses	17,263 66			

Total net losses incurred		$ 274,315 74		
Expenses paid	$ 161,972 66			
Increase in unpaid expenses	6,052 61			
Total expenses incurred		168,025 27		
Total losses and expenses incurred			$ 442,341 01	
Net gain for year			$ 2,139 02	
Dividends to stockholders			50,107 50	
Decrease in same to stockholders,	$ 107 50			
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 50,000 00	
Increase in surplus for year				$ 47,8
Surplus at end of year				$ 310,9

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risi
Gross risks written	$ 605,7
Gross premiums received	10,7
Re-insurance premiums	1,8
Losses paid	6,2
Losses incurred	5,8

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA.

Located at New Orleans, La. Incorporated 1871. Commenced Business 1

ALBERT P. NOLL, President. GEORGE MEYER, Secretary.

Cash capital, $250,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 668,10

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 527,861 22	$ 35,393 29	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	154,476 41	9,413 25	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 373,384 81	$ 25,978 04	399,36
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			21,56
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			3,31
Total income			$ 424,24
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,092,34

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
cash paid for losses	$ 294,484 41	$ 31,126 52	
t salvage and re-insurance	53,084 11	12,841 23	
t cash paid for losses	$ 241,400 30	$ 18,285 29	
			$ 259,685 59
stockholders (interest or dividends)			25,000 00
nissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			77,350 01
ies and fees of officers and employees			25,198 55
s			19,678 00
her expenditures			24,375 34
otal disbursements during year			$ 431,287 49
alance December 31, 1899			$ 661,059 66

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

alue of real estate owned	$ 40,000 00	
alue of stocks and bonds	568,030 00	
n company's office	429 60	
n bank	52,600 06	
otal net or ledger assets		$ 661,059 66

OTHER ASSETS.

llected premiums	66,907 27
otal admitted assets	$ 727,966 93

LIABILITIES.

adjusted and unpaid	$ 15,135 00	
et amount of unpaid losses		$ 15,135 00
unearned premiums		228,032 81
id dividends due stockholders		13,485 00
otal liabilities		$ 256,652 81
capital		250,000 00
urplus		221,314 12
otal liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 727,966 93

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
e at beginning of year	$ 27,058,530 00	$ 452,776 82
n during year	37,646,212 00	532,062 27
tal	$ 64,704,742 00	$ 984,839 09
those expired and marked off as terminated	32,421,304 00	502,160 15
force at end of year	$ 32,283,438 00	$ 482,678 94
amount re-insured	3,060,441 00	41,514 64
t amount in force at end of year	$ 29,222,997 00	$ 441,164 30

	Marine and Inland.	Premium
Written during year	$ 5,217,559 00	$ 34,9
Total	$ 5,217,559 00	$ 34,9
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	5,217,559 00	34,9

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiu Unearn
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 23,169,477 00	$ 329,855 30	$ 164,9
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth			
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths			
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	1,026,348 00	24,217 00	4,0
In 1898	3 years	One-half	1,905,985 00	40,855 00	20,4
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	2,940,562 00	43,380 00	36,1
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth			
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths			
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths			
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths			
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth			
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths			
In 1897	5 years	One-half			
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	17,450 00	224 00	1
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	163 175 00	2,633 00	2,3
Totals			$ 29,222,997 00	$ 441,164 30	$ 228,0

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 233,6
Net premiums received during year		$ 399,362 85		
--crease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 3,781 30			
--crease in re-insurance fund	7,877 27	4,095 97		
Total net premiums earned		$ 395,266 88		
Interest, etc., received	$ 21,560 41			
--crease in accrued interest, etc.	3,317 50			
Total interest earned		24,877 91		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 420,144 79	
Net losses paid during year	$ 259,685 59			
--crease in net unpaid losses	784 80			
Total net losses incurred		$ 260,470 39		
Expenses paid	$ 146,601 90			
--crease in unpaid expenses	375 00			
Total expenses incurred		146,976 90		
Total losses and expenses incurred			407,447 29	
Net gain for the year			$ 12,697 50	
Dividends to stockholders			25,000 00	
Total . dividends incurred for year			$ 25,000 00	
Decrease in surplus for year				12,9
Surplus at end of year				$ 221,5

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
ss risks written	$ 622,520 00
ss premiums received	8,717 00
ses paid	6,146 98
ses incurred	7,054 31

umber of agents working in State during year, 68.

TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.

ated at Chicago, Ill. Incorporated 1865. Commenced Business 1872.

E. BUCKINGHAM, President. R. J. SMITH, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

ount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 1,753,560 61

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ss cash received for premiums	$ 1,100,737 38	$	
uct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	222,303 49		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 878,433 89	$	
			878,433 89
nts			1,019 51
erest received on mortgages			10,985 69
erest received on collateral loans			1,530 00
erest and dividends on stocks and bonds			73,359 25
fit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			15,275 34
Total income			$ 980,603 68
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 2,734,164 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
ss cash paid for losses	$ 622,052 50	$	
uct salvage and re-insurance	100,333 25		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 521,719 25	$	
			521,719 25
d stockholders (interest or dividends)			50,000 00
mmissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			179,940 50
aries and fees of officers and employees			66,630 85
xes			34,682 76
other expenditures			56,682 37
Total disbursements during year			$ 909,655 73
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,824,508 56

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 31,985 70	
Loans on mortgages	219,600 00	
Loans on collaterals	25,500 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,442,977 90	
Cash in company's office	495 36	
Cash in bank	88,136 97	
All other	28,959 17	
		$ 1,837,655 1
Deduct all other		13,146 5
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,824,508 5

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	13,148 6
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	324,399 0
Uncollected premiums	97,221 4
Gross assets	$ 2,259,277 6
Total admitted assets	$ 2,259,277 6

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 11,902 30	
Losses in process of adjustment	79,753 03	
Losses resisted	14,285 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 105,940 3
Total unearned premiums		631,827 9
Total liabilities		$ 737,768 2
Cash capital		500,000 0
Net surplus		1,021,509 4
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,259,277 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 89,320,020 00	$ 1,061,263
Written during year	102,522,056 00	1,127,493
Total	$ 191,842,676 00	$ 2,188,756
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	76,302,084 00	876,179
In force at end of year	$ 115,540,592 00	$ 1,312,577
Deduct amount re-insured	13,650,166 00	103,092
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 101,890,426 00	$ 1,209,484
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 25,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 58,207,032 00	$ 666,543 79	$ 333,271 89
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	508,629 00	3,959 17	989 79
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	413,476 00	3,987 49	2,990 62
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	7,703,772 00	96,387 78	16,064 63
In 1898	3 years	One-half	9,893,007 00	113,802 06	56,901 03
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	1,506,610 00	138,194 67	115,162 23
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	352,750 00	3,112 72	389 08
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	448,300 00	3,937 86	1,476 70
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	587,430 00	4,817 12	3,010 70
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	645,941 00	5,479 29	4,794 38
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	1,456,176 00	23,286 03	2,383 60
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	1,654,434 00	26,674 59	8,002 35
In 1897	5 years	One-half	2,337,664 00	34,088 29	17,044 14
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	2,651,748 00	36,728 69	25,710 02
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	3,523,457 00	48,485 29	43,636 77
Totals			$ 101,890,426 00	$ 1,209,484 84	$ 631,827 93

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,000,519 43
Net premiums received during year		$ 878,433 89	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 26,746 27		
Increase in re-insurance fund	129,101 19	102,354 92	
Total net premiums earned		$ 776,078 97	
Interest, etc., received	$ 86,212 96		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	73,359 88		
Total interest earned		159,572 84	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 935,651 81
Net losses paid during year	$ 521,719 25		
Increase in net unpaid losses	4,451 06		
Total net losses incurred		$ 526,170 31	
Expenses paid	$ 336,523 92		
Increase in unpaid expenses	1,967 59		
Total expenses incurred		338,491 51	
Total losses and expenses incurred			864,661 82
Net gain for year			$ 70,989 99
Dividends to stockholdes			50,000 00
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 50,000 00
Increase in surplus for year			20,989 99
Surplus at end of year			$ 1,021,509 42

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks
Gross risks written	$ 457,769
Gross premiums received	6,976
Re-insurance premiums	178
Losses paid	1,731
Losses incurred	1,731

Number of agents working in State during year, 25.

UNDERWRITERS OF GREENSBORO INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Located at Greensboro, N. C. Incorporated 1897. Commenced Business 189

J. VAN LINDLEY, President. A. W. MCALISTER, Secretary.

Cash capital, $37,500.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 83,019

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 14,392 61	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	113 70		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 14,278 91	$	14,278
Interest received on collateral loans and real estate mortgages			2,209
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			162
From all other sources			362
Total income			$ 17,013
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 100,032

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 2,183 74	$	2,183
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			2,202
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			4,714
Paid policy-holders interest or dividends			928
All other expenditures			984
Total disbursements during year			$ 11,013
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 89,019

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ans on mortgages	$ 26,500 00	
ans on collaterals	8,000 00	
ok value of stocks and bonds	5,125 00	
sh in company's office	372 70	
sh in bank	9,682 61	
ents' debit balances	1,105 68	
lls receivable	30 00	
		$ 50,815 99
educt agents' credit balances	$ 2 07	
		2 07
Total net or ledger assets		$ 50,813 92

OTHER ASSETS.

ents and interest due and accrued	705 49
Gross assets	$ 51,519 41
Total admitted assets	$ 51,519 41

LIABILITIES.

otal unearned premiums	$ 9,340 15
ll other liabilities	2,250 00
Total liabilities	$ 11,590 15
ash capital	37,500 00
et surplus	2,429 26
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus	$ 51,519 41

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
ritten during year	$ 879,131 00	$
In force at end of year	$ 1,103,634 00	$

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
ross risks written	$ 879,131 00
ross premiums received	14,392 61
osses paid	2,183 74
osses incurred	2,183 74

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON, GREAT BRITAIN.

Located in U. S. at New York, N. Y.

Incorporated 1714. Commenced Business in U. S. 189

HALL & HENSHAW, Managers.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 1,355,093 5
INCOME.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,221,247 50	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	330,915 79		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 890,331 80	$	
			890,331 8
Received from home office			270,000
Rents			9,720
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			37,859
Interest and dividends from all other sources			644
Total income			$ 1,208,556
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 2,563,650
DISBURSEMENTS.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 900,628 49	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	74,321 40		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 826,307 09	$	
			826,307
Remitted to home office			45,978
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			277,870
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			37,275
Taxes			34,902
All other expenditures			47,405
Total disbursements during year			$ 1,269,738
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,293,911

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ook value of real estate owned	$ 190,973 19	
ook value of stocks and bonds	1,057,331 50	
ash in company's office	3,211 63	
ash in bank	48,023 47	
		$ 1,299,539 79
educt agents' debit ballances due for commissions	$ 3,659 89	
educt all other	1,968 44	
		5,628 33
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,293,911 46

OTHER ASSETS.

ents and interest due and accrued	9,824 39
Iarket value of real estate over book value	9,026 81
Iarket value of stocks and bonds over book value	41,755 75
Incollected premiums	170,732 02
Total admitted assets	$ 1,525,250 43

LIABILITIES.

osses adjusted and unpaid	$ 11,923 28	
osses in process of adjustment	168,256 80	
osses resisted	5,348 63	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 185,528 71
otal unearned premiums		641,806 22
Total liabilities		$ 827,334 93
et surplus		697,915 50
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,525,250 43

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
force at beginning of year	$ 115,744,251 00	$ 1,178,539 22
ritten during year	141,783,512 00	1,361,717 57
Total	$ 257,527,763 00	$ 2,540,256 79
educt those expired and marked off as terminated	130,039,538 00	1,219,913 11
In force at end of year	$ 127,488,225 00	$ 1,320,343 68
educt amount re-insured	4,778,588 00	78,805 59
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 122,709,637 00	$ 1,241,538 09
argest amount in any one hazard	$ 25,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
n 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 88,884,527 00	$ 880,522 32	$ 440,261 16
n 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,491,395 00	11,020 54	2,755 13
n 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,018,904 00	10,838 00	8,128 50

YEAR WRITTEN.	TERM.	FRACTION UNEARNED.	AMOUNT COVERED.	PREMIUMS CHARGED.	PREMIUMS UNEARNED.
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	$ 3,179,100 00	$ 32,963 40	$ 5,493 90
In 1898	3 years	One-half	12,386,989 00	230,194 10	65,097 05
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	7,938,796 00	73,275 46	61,062 85
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	494,945 00	8,772 25	1,096 53
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	186,234 00	1,643 94	616 47
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	380,957 00	3,403 53	2,127 20
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	536,368 00	3,624 80	3,171 70
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	557,649 00	9,099 87	909 98
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	746,482 00	13,494 88	4,048 40
In 1897	5 years	One-half	737,387 00	11,301 62	5,650 81
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	2,442,697 00	24,292 83	17,004 98
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	1,727,207 00	27,090 55	24,381 56
Totals			$ 122,709,637 00	$ 1,241,538 09	$ 641,806 25

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year				$ 793,698 31
Net premiums received during year		$ 890,331 80		
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 140,469 98			
Increase in re-insurance fund	59,008 14	81,461 84		
Total net premiums earned		$ 971,793 64		
Interest, etc., received	$ 44,504 06			
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	16,596 30			
Total interest earned		61,100 36		
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,032,894 00	
Net losses paid during year	$ 826,307 09			
Increase in net unpaid losses	128,770 85			
Total net losses incurred		$ 955,077 94		
Expenses paid	$ 393,732 63			
Increase in unpaid expenses	3,887 99			
Total expenses incurred		397,620 62		
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,352,698 56	
Net loss for year			$ 319,804 56	
Received from home office during year		$ 270,000 00		
Remitted to home office during year		45,978 26	224,021 74	
Decrease in surplus for year				95,782
Surplus at end of year				$ 697,915

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	FIRE RISKS.
Gross risks written	$ 919,654
Gross premiums received	11,501
Re-insurance premiums	206
Losses paid	4,200
Losses incurred	6,416

Number of agents working in State during year, 28.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ocated at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1824. Commenced Business 1824.

W. W. UNDERHILL, President. S. M. CRAFT, Secretary.

Cash capital, $250,000.

mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 630,549 02

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
oss cash received for premiums	$ 340,653 55	$ 41,292 47	
duct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	106,528 74	9,466 29	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 234,124 81	$ 31,826 18	
			265,950 99
terest received on mortgages			17,730 36
terest and dividends on stocks and bonds			9,136 91
ofit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			3,366 75
om all other sources			32 15
Total income			$ 296,217 16
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 926,766 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
oss cash paid for losses	$ 168,693 37	$ 44,588 30	
duct salvage and re-insurance	20,249 35	9,708 62	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 148,444 02	$ 34,879 68	
			$ 183,323 70
id stockholders (interest or dividends)			20,000 00
mmissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			76,758 51
laries and fees of officers and employees			26,104 82
xes			8,869 32
l other expenditures			35,643 06
Total disbursements during year			$ 350,699 41
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 576,066 77

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ans on mortgages	$ 389,700 00	
ok value of stocks and bonds	201,831 68	
sh in company's office	1,620 70	
sh in bank	7,914 39	
		$ 601,066 77

Deduct borrowed money	$ 25,000 00	
		$ 25,000 00
Total net or ledger assets		$ 576,066 77

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	4,816 63
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	56,939 57
Uncollected premiums	58,872 83
Total admitted assets	$ 696,695 80

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 6,355 34	
Losses in process of adjustment	29,905 79	
Losses resisted	3,011 94	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 39,273 07
Total unearned premiums		226,636 33
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		1,166 00
Return and re-insurance premiums		18,540 83
Total liabilities		$ 285,616 23
Cash capital		250,000 00
Net surplus		161,079 57
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 696,695 80

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 40,239,310 00	$ 410,511 70
Written during year	32,934,647 00	356,037 01
Total	$ 73,173,957 00	$ 766,548 71
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	30,089,362 00	325,266 89
In force at end of year	$ 43,084,595 00	$ 441,281 82
Deduct amount re-insured	4,867,071 00	54,772 31
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 38,217,524 00	$ 386,509 51
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 25,000 00	

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 1,430,055 00	$ 39,040 25
Written during year	2,212,660 00	40,948 56
Total	$ 3,642,715 00	$ 79,988 71
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	2,416,623 00	47,729 01
In force at end of year	$ 1,266,092 00	$ 32,259 70
Deduct amount re-insured	42,387 00	4,993 31
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 1,183,705 00	$ 27,266 39

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year written.	Term.	Fraction unearned.	Amount covered.	Premiums charged.	Premiums unearned.
1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 16,288,074 00	$ 173,431 00	$ 86,715 50
1898	2 years	One-fourth	34,500 00	302 90	75 72
1899	2 years	Three-fourths	25,400 00	221 08	165 81
1897	3 years	One-sixth	4,937,682 00	47,736 73	7,956 12
1898	3 years	One-half	5,839,527 00	54,586 62	27,293 31
1899	3 years	Five-sixths	6,392,690 00	58,294 02	48,578 35
1896	4 years	One-eighth	34,425 00	269 56	33 69
1897	4 years	Three-eighths	38,000 00	290 75	109 03
1898	4 years	Five-eighths	38,525 00	316 07	197 54
1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	21,400 00	167 25	146 35
1895	5 years	One-tenth	665,268 00	7,575 53	757 55
1896	5 years	Three-tenths	874,237 00	8,858 52	2,657 56
1897	5 years	One-half	876,291 00	9,652 77	4,826 38
1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	1,087,947 00	12,344 73	8,641 31
1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	1,063,508 00	12,461 95	11,215 76
Totals			$ 38,217,524 00	$ 386,509 48	$ 199,369 98

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 210,012 44
Net premiums received during year		$ 265,950 99	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 8,584 75		
Decrease in re-insurance fund	7,120 41	15,705 16	
Total net premiums earned		$ 281,656 15	
Interest, etc., received	$ 26,867 27		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	5,120 69		
Total interest earned		31,987 96	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 313,644 11
Net losses paid during year	$ 183,323 70		
Increase in net unpaid losses	7,796 60		
Total net losses incurred		$ 191,120 30	
Expenses paid	$ 147,343 56		
Increase in unpaid expenses	4,113 12		
Total expenses incurred		151,456 68	
Total losses and expenses incurred			342,576 98
Net loss for year			$ 28,932 87
Dividends to stockholders			20,000 00
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 20,000 00
Decrease in surplus for year			48,932 87
Surplus at end of year			$ 161,079 57

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 892,845 00
Gross premiums received	12,392 47
Re-insurance premiums	1,488 84
Losses paid	5,127 14
Losses incurred	5,958 20

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

Located at Richmond, Va. Incorporated 1832. Commenced Business 1832.

W. H. PALMER, President. W. H. MCCARTHY, Secretary.

Cash capital, $250,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 723,956 26
INCOME.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 515,613 49	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	103,119 58		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 412,493 91	$	
			412,493 9
Rents			5,673 1
Interest received on mortgages			6,595 6
Interest received on collateral loans			2,094 2
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds			15,928 5
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			10,775 2
From all other sources			148 4
Total income			$ 453,709 1
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,177,665 3
DISBURSEMENTS.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 260,884 72	$	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	19,204 96		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 241,679 76	$	
			241,679 7
Paid stockholders (interest or dividends)			19,924 0
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			87,119 0
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			78,796 9
Taxes			15,112 9
Loss on sales or maturity—ledger assets			73 0
All other expenditures			20,260 9
Total disbursements during year			$ 402,966
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 774,698

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ok value of real estate owned	$ 120,525 30	
ans on mortgages	122,047 52	
ans on collaterals	20,181 27	
ok value of stocks and bonds	378,216 08	
sh in company's office	2,508 34	
sh in bank	27,374 07	
ents' debit balances	99,705 43	
ls receivable	1,667 02	
other	2,473 77	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 774,698 80

OTHER ASSETS.

nts and interest due and accrued	9,347 05
arket value of stocks and bonds over book value	52,132 92
Total admitted assets	$ 836,178 77

LIABILITIES.

sses adjusted and unpaid	$ 34,610 00	
sses in process of adjustment	22,450 00	
sses resisted	7,068 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 64,158 00
tal unearned premiums		319,795 29
Unpaid dividends due stockholders		125 00
Total liabilities		$ 384,078 29
sh capital		250,000 00
et surplus		202,100 48
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 836,178 77

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
force at beginning of year	$ 30,241,878 00	$ 539,118 18
ritten during year	33,404,409 00	515,613 49
Total	$ 63,646,287 00	$ 1,054,731 67
duct those expired and marked off as terminated	27,177,141 00	395,769 59
In force at end of year	$ 36,469,146 00	$ 658,962 08
duct amount re-insured	2,664,261 00	47,236 21
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 33,804,885 00	$ 611,725 87

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year written.	Term	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 18,206,981 00	$ 294,960 81	$ 147,480 40
1898	2 years	One-fourth	24,515 00	226 02	56 50
1899	2 years	Three-fourths	7,500 00	100 02	75 00
1897	3 years	One-sixth	2,382,736 00	42,429 07	7,071 34

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1898	3 years	One-half	$ 3,014,371 00	$ 51,221 59	$ 25,610 7
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	3,749,934 00	63,374 36	52,811 9
In 1896	4 years	One-eighth	9,500 00	286 80	35 8
In 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	4,330 00	49 67	18 6
In 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	24,750 00	242 90	151 8
In 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	28,430 00	350 21	306 4
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	977,882 00	25,482 62	2,548 2
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	1,082,384 00	27,368 42	8,210 5
In 1897	5 years	One-half	1,251,938 00	32,274 48	16,187 2
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	1,384,525 00	33,962 36	23,773 6
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	1,655,109 00	39,396 54	35,456 8
Totals			$ 33,804,885 00	$ 611,725 87	$ 319,795 2

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 233,892 6
Net premiums received during year		$ 412,493 91	
Increase in re-insurance fund		40,387 17	
Total net premiums earned		$ 372,106 74	
Interest, etc., received	$ 36,954 79		
Decrease in accrued interest, etc.	7,038 45		
Total interest earned		29,916 34	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 402,023 08
Net losses paid during year	$ 241,679 76		
Increase in net unpaid losses	36,343 00		
Total net losses incurred		$ 278,022 76	
Expenses paid	$ 137,102 40		
Total expenses incurred		137,102 40	
Total losses and expenses incurred			415,125 16
Net loss for year			$ 13,102 08
Dividends to stockholders			19,919 00
Decrease in same to stockholders	$ 1,309 95		
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 18,609 05
Decrease in surplus for year			31,792 1
Surplus at end of year			$ 202,100 4

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 3,388,716 0
Gross premiums received	65,480 8
Re-insurance premiums	5,405 5
Losses paid	32,073 8
Losses incurred	32,024 0

Number of agents working in State during year, 48.

IRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

ocated at Richmond, Va. Incorporated 1865. Commenced Business 1866.

N. V. RANDOLPH, President. ROBERT LECHY, JR., Secretary.

Cash capital, $200,000.

mount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 354,970 00

INCOME.

ross cash received for premiums	$ 277,454 09	$	
educt re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	67,035 58		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 210,418 51	$	
			210,418 51
ents			3,496 16
nterest received on mortgages			1,868 24
nterest received on collateral loans			297 68
nterest and dividends on stocks and bonds			7,449 03
rom all other sources			8,311 21
Total income			$ 231,840 83
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 586,810 83

DISBURSEMENTS.

	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
ross cash paid for losses	$ 137,827 41	$	
educt salvage and re-insurance	9,857 81		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 127,969 60	$	
			127,969 60
aid stockholders (interest or dividends)			12,000 00
ommissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			42,973 50
alaries and fees of officers and employees			19,668 44
axes			5,662 42
ll other expenditures			16,972 12
Total disbursements during year			$ 225,246 08
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 361,564 75

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

ook value of real estate owned	$ 51,374 15
oans on mortgages	30,453 67
oans on collaterals	2,704 94
ook value of stocks and bonds	228,091 09

Cash in company's office	$ 3,779 86	
Cash in bank	29,868 42	
Agents' debit balances	52,402 47	
Bills receivable	6,490 36	
All other	6,267 16	
		$ 411,432 1
Deduct borrowed money	$ 47,000 00	
		47,000 0
Total net or ledger assets		$ 364,432 1

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued	3,693 4
Market value of real estate over book value	3,607 0
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	38,373 9
Gross assets	$ 410,106 4
Non-admitted assets—	
Furniture and supplies	$ 3,704 53
Total deductions	3,704 5
Total admitted assets	$ 406,401 9

LIABILITIES.

Net amount of unpaid losses	$ 23,937
Total unearned premiums	132,549 4
Unpaid dividends due stockholders	199 2
Return and re-insurance premiums	1,810
Total liabilities	$ 158,504 4
Cash capital	200,000 0
Net surplus	47,897 5
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus	$ 406,401 9

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 17,125,045 00	$ 248,106
Written during year	20,324,323 00	284,698
Total	$ 37,449,368 00	$ 532,804
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	18,293,099 00	234,196
In force at end of year	$ 19,156,269 00	$ 298,608
Deduct amount re-insured	2,246,140 00	34,752
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 16,910,129 00	$ 263,856
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 10,000 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 93,996,686 00	$ 148,856 52	$ 74,428
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	38,905 00	260 86	65
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	43,200 00	365 19	273

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
n 1897	3 years	One-sixth	$ 1,798,309 00	$ 26,718 78	$ 4,453 13
n 1898	3 years	One-half	2,203,674 00	29,904 00	14,952 00
n 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	2,287,509 00	34,351 99	28,626 66
n 1896	4 years	One-eighth	2,500 00	20 89	2 61
n 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	1,500 00	20 00	7 50
n 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	5,900 00	15 72	9 82
n 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	1,300 00	22 77	19 93
n 1895	5 years	One-tenth	405,402 00	7,767 20	776 72
n 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	220,219 00	5,528 34	1,658 50
n 1897	5 years	One-half	65,407 00	1,944 90	972 45
n 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	215,436 00	4,844 50	3,391 15
n 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	221,182 00	3,235 11	2,911 60
Totals			$ 16,910,129 00	$ 263,856 77	$ 132,549 44

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 47,136 53
Net premiums received during year		$ 210,418 51	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 5,975 79		
Increase in re-insurance fund	9,237 91	3,262 12	
Total net premiums earned		$ 207,156 39	
Interest, etc., received	$ 21,422 32		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	6,230 76		
Total interest earned		27,653 08	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 234,809 47
Net losses paid during year	$ 127,969 60		
Increase in net unpaid losses	6,037 62		
Total net losses incurred		$ 134,007 22	
Expenses paid	$ 84,336 80		
Total expenses incurred		84,336 80	
Total losses and expenses incurred			218,344 02
Net gain for year			$ 16,465 45
Dividends to stockholders			12,000 00
Total dividends incurred for year			$ 12,000 00
Increase in surplus for year			4,465 45
Surplus at end of year			$ 51,602 08

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 1,781,921 00
Gross premiums received	28,510 00
Re-insurance premiums	2,709 00
Losses paid	8,857 11
Losses incurred	12,496 38

Number of agents working in State during year, 83.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF DOMINION OF CANADA.

Located at Toronto, Canada. Incorporated 1851. Commenced Business 185

GEORGE A. COX, President. C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 1,646,477 3
INCOME.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 1,694,232 12	$ 411,192 66	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	319,773 94	27,957 33	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,374,458 18	$ 383,235 33	
			1,757,693 5
Interest received on mortgages			2,110 0
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds Interest and dividends from all other sources			54,380 9
From all other sources			111,658 8
Total income			$ 1,925,843 3
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 3,572,320 7
DISBURSEMENTS.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
Gross cash paid for losses	$ 909,814 38	$ 396,110 45	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	26,531 02	73,195 11	
Net cash paid for losses	$ 883,283 36	$ 322,915 34	
			1,206,198 7
Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			291,141 8
Salaries and fees of officers and employees			76,400 0
Taxes			57,431 7
All other expenditures			120,529 1
Total disbursements during year			$ 1,751,701 4
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 1,820,619 1
ASSETS.			
AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.			
Loans on mortgages		$ 20,000 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds		1,270,170 15	
Cash in company's office		88,54	
Cash in bank		201,629 13	
Agents' debit balances		290,275 01	
Bills receivable		38,456 43	
Total net or ledger assets			$ 1,820,619

OTHER ASSETS.

rket value of stocks and bonds over book value	$ 603 86
Total admitted assets	$ 1,821,223 12

LIABILITIES.

ses adjusted and unpaid	$ 35,557 30	
ses in process of adjustment	91,980 46	
ses resisted	8,572 80	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 136,110 56
tal unearned premiums		1,059,130 37
Total liabilities		$ 1,195,240 93
t surplus		625,982 19
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,821,223 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
force at beginning of year	$ 164,753,873 00	$ 1,643,397 41
itten during year	191,412,815 00	1,694,232 12
Total	$ 356,166,688 00	$ 3,337,629 53
duct those expired and marked off as terminated	142,349,906 00	1,336,738 77
In force at end of year	$ 213,816,782 00	$ 2,000,890 76
duct amount re-insured	11,088,583 00	117,756 94
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 202,728,199 00	$ 1,883,133 82

	Marine and Inland.	Premiums.
force at beginning of year	$ 4,128,465 00	$ 68,173 42
itten during year	60,915,922 00	411,192 66
Total	$ 65,044,387 00	$ 479,366 08
duct those expired and marked off as terminated	59,847,764 00	399,802 98
In force at end of year	$ 5,196,623 00	$ 79,563 10
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 5,196,623 00	$ 79,563 10

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

EAR ITTEN.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 113,025,140 00	$ 1,144,056 69	$ 572,028 34
1898	2 years	One-fourth			
1899	2 years	Three-fourths			
1897	3 years	One-sixth	17,851,757 00	126,752 71	21,125 45
1898	3 years	One-half	28,250,841 00	197,931 75	98,965 88
1899	3 years	Five-sixths	23,140,169 00	205,088 74	170,907 29
1896	4 years	One-eighth			
1897	4 years	Three-eighths			
1898	4 years	Five-eighths			
1899	4 years	Seven-eighths			
1895	5 years	One-tenth	3,061,116 00	31,361 17	3,136 11
1896	5 years	Three-tenths	3,507,359 00	35,522 56	10,656 76

YEAR WRITTEN.	TERM.	FRACTION UNEARNED.	AMOUNT COVERED.	PREMIUMS CHARGED.	PREMIUMS UNEARNED.
In 1897	5 years	One-half	$ 3,925,199 00	$ 40,545 47	$ 20,272
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	4,730,440 00	46,062 73	32,243
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	5,236,178 00	55,812 00	50,230
Totals			$ 202,728,199 00	$ 1,883,133 82	$ 979,567

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 634,206
Net premiums received during year		$ 1,757,693 51	
Increase in gross uncollected premiums	$ 204,492 33	204,492 33	
Total net premiums earned		$ 1,553,201 18	
Interest, etc., received	$ 56,490 97		
Increase in accrued interest, etc.	603 86		
Total interest earned		57,094 83	
Total premiums and interest earned			$ 1,610,296 01
Net losses paid during year	$ 1,206,198 70		
Decrease in net unpaid losses	28,961 49		
Total net losses incurred		$ 1,177,237 21	
Expenses paid	$ 545,502 79		
Total expenses incurred		545,502 79	
Total losses and expenses incurred			1,722,740 00
Net loss for year			$ 112,443 99
Received from home office			104,219 61
Decrease in surplus for year			8,224
Surplus at end of year			$ 625,982

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	FIRE RISKS.
Gross risks written	$ 2,285,458
Gross premiums received	19,873
Losses paid	4,388
Losses incurred	4,376

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

cated at New York City. Incorporated 1837. Commenced Business 1870.

GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, President. M. O. BROWN, Secretary.

Cash capital, $300,000.

nount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$ 2,238,698 99
INCOME.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
ss cash received for premiums	$ 1,658,255 24	$	
luct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	357,055 73		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,301,199 51	$	
			1,301,199 51
nts			900 08
erest received on mortgages			30,009 49
erest received on collateral loans			256 00
erest and dividends on stocks and bonds			76,635 33
ofit on sale or maturity of ledger assets			1,180 40
Total income			$ 1,410,180 81
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 3,648,879 80
DISBURSEMENTS.			
	FIRE.	MARINE AND INLAND.	
ss cash paid for losses	$ 894,396 32	$	
luct salvage and re-insurance	112,292 84		
Net cash paid for losses	$ 782,103 48	$	
			782,103 48
d stockholders (interest or dividends)			48,000 00
mmissions or brokerage and allowances to agents			286,869 86
aries and fees of officers and employees			114,002 07
xes			36,326 11
other expenditures			123,769 44
Total disbursements during year			$ 1,391,070 96
Balance December 31, 1899			$ 2,257,808 84

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 225,047 64	
Loans on mortgages	529,900 00	
Book value of stocks and bonds	1,358,220 13	
Cash in bank	144,641 07	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,257,808 8

OTHER ASSETS.

Rents and interest due and accrued		9,978 2
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		275,279 8
Uncollected premiums		211,685 7
Gross assets		$ 2,754,752 6
Non-admitted assets—		
Premiums more than three months due	$ 14,670 29	
Depreciation in book value real estate	46 64	
Total deductions		14,717 9
Total admitted assets		$ 2,740,034 7

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and unpaid	$ 15,626 85	
Losses in process of adjustment	100,898 30	
Losses resisted	7,125 00	
Net amount of unpaid losses		$ 123,650 1
Total unearned premiums		1,107,114 2
Salaries, rents, etc., due and accrued		15,110 0
Total liabilities		$ 1,245,874 3
Cash capital		300,000 0
Net surplus		1,194,160 3
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,740,034 7

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Fire Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 208,771,330 00	$ 2,208,112
Written during year	178,628,009 00	1,649,255
Total	$ 387,399,339 00	$ 3,857,368
Deduct those expired and marked off as terminated	143,410,505 00	1,494,006
In force at end of year	$ 243,988,834 00	$ 2,363,362
Deduct amount re-insured	21,522,605 00	210,572
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 222,466,229 00	$ 2,152,789
Largest amount in any one hazard	$ 25,009 00	

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year written.	Term.	Fraction unearned.	Amount covered.	Premiums charged.	Premiums unearned.
1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 76,965,247 00	$ 835,802 20	$ 417,901 10
1898	2 years	One-fourth	605,418 00	5,013 40	1,253 35
1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,033,078 00	7,523 94	5,642 96
1897	3 years	One-sixth	28,815,980 00	274,223 54	45,703 92
1898	3 years	One-half	35,696,815 00	317,991 90	158,995 95
1899	3 years	Five-sixths	46,306,737 00	343,063 80	285,886 50
1896	4 years	One-eighth	417,108 00	3,480 29	435 04
1897	4 years	Three-eighths	612,225 00	5,343 55	2,003 83
1898	4 years	Five-eighths	536,157 00	4,577 03	2,860 64
1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	881,452 00	6,027 82	5,274 34
1895	5 years	One-tenth	5,447,518 00	63,822 21	6,382 22
1896	5 years	Three-tenths	5,600,937 00	65,889 02	19,766 71
1897	5 years	One-half	6,052,383 00	72,734 67	36,367 33
1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	6,510,656 00	69,631 58	48,742 11
1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	6,984,518 00	77,664 68	69,898 22
Totals			$ 222,466,229 00	$ 2,152,789 63	$ 1,107,114 22

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

Surplus at beginning of year			$ 1,134,520 39
et premiums received during year		$ 1,301,199 51	
crease in gross uncollected premiums	$ 15,951 60		
crease in re-insurance fund	38,798 62	54,750 22	
tal net premiums earned		$ 1,246,449 29	
terest, etc., received	$ 104,743 88		
crease in accrued interest, etc.	66,095 76		
tal interest earned		170,839 64	
tal premiums and interest earned			$ 1,417,288 93
et losses paid during year	$ 782,103 48		
crease in net unpaid losses	8,490 04		
tal net losses incurred		$ 773,613 44	
xpenses paid	$ 558,814 95		
crease in unpaid expenses	22,779 44		
tal expenses incurred		536,035 51	
tal losses and expenses incurred			1,309,648 95
et gain for year			$ 107,639 98
vidends to stockholders			48,000 00
tal dividends incurred for year			$ 48,000 00
crease in surplus for year			59,639 98
Surplus at end of year			$ 1,194,160 37

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
oss risks written	$ 983,662 00
oss premiums received	14,517 18
sses paid	5,588 50
sses incurred	7,388 50

THE WILMINGTON UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Located at Wilmington, N. C. Incorporated 1899. Commenced Business 1899

N. B. RANKIN, President. CHARLES S. GRAINGER, Secretary.

Cash capital, $50,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898			$

INCOME.

	Fire.	Marine and Inland.	
Gross cash received for premiums	$ 3,803 58	$	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	2,667 99		
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,135 59	$	1,135 5
Interest received on mortgages			2,157 8
Interest received on collateral loans			1,172 4
Total income			$ 4,465 9

DISBURSEMENTS.

Commissions or brokerage and allowances to agents		537 3
Taxes		133 3
All other expenditures		119 4
Total disbursements during year		$ 790 1
Balance December 31, 1899		$ 3,675 8

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages	$ 40,836 00		
All other	15,000 09		
		$	55,836 0
Deduct agents' credit balances	$ 147 49		
Overdraft	2,212 75		
			2,360 2
Total net or ledger assets		$	53,475 7

OTHER ASSETS.

ncollected premiums		$ 200 09
Total admitted assets		$ 53,675 85

LIABILITIES.

otal unearned premiums		$ 703 61
Total liabilities		$ 703 61
ash capital		50,000 00
et surplus		2,972 24
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 53,675 85

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

		Fire Risks.	Premiums.
ritten during year		$ 242,003 00	$ 3,802 38
educt those expired and marked off as terminated		$ 29,935 00	$ 323 87
In force at end of year		$ 212,068 00	$ 3,478 51
educt amount re-insured		204,048 00	2,362 63
Net amount in force at end of year		$ 8,020 00	$ 1,115 88
argest amount in any one hazard	$ 7,000 00		

RECAPITULATION OF FIRE RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

Year written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
n 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 147,793 00	$ 693 49	$ 346 74
n 1898	2 years	One-fourth	----------	----------	----------
n 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	----------	----------	----------
n 1897	3 years	One-sixth	----------	----------	----------
n 1898	3 years	One-half	----------	----------	----------
n 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	54,275 00	349 13	290 94
n 1896	4 years	One-eighth	----------	----------	----------
n 1897	4 years	Three-eighths	----------	----------	----------
n 1898	4 years	Five-eighths	----------	----------	----------
n 1899	4 years	Seven-eighths	----------	----------	----------
n 1895	5 years	One-tenth	----------	----------	----------
n 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	----------	----------	----------
n 1897	5 years	One-half	----------	----------	----------
n 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	----------	----------	----------
n 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	10,000 00	73 26	65 93
Totals			$ 212,068 00	$ 1,115 88	$ 703 61

UNDERWRITING AND INVESTMENT EXHIBIT DURING YEAR.

et premiums received during year		$ 1,135 59	
nterest, etc., received	$ 3,330 38		
otal interest earned		$ 3,330 38	
otal premiums and interest earned			$ 4,465 97
Expenses paid	$ 790 12		

Total losses and expenses incurred	$ 709 12	
Net gain for the year	$ 3,675 85	
Surplus at end of year		$ 3,675 8

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Fire Risks.
Gross risks written	$ 242,003
Gross premiums received	3,803

Number of agents working in State during year, 2.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANIES.

ABSTRACTS FROM ANNUAL STATEMENTS FILED IN THIS DEPARTMENT, SHOWING THEIR TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR OF 1899 AND THEIR CONDITION ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1899.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Located at Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1820. Chartered 1853.

Commenced Business 1850.

M. G. BULKELEY, President. J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary.

INCOME.

ccident premiums collected during year	$ 852,851 53	
ealth premiums collected during year	20,554 95	
Total premiums collected	$ 873,406 48	
educt re-insurance and return premiums	17,839 64	
Net cash received for premiums		$ 855,566 84
nts	$ 37,740 17	
terest on mortgage loans	1,379,472 95	
terest on collateral loans	170,910 34	
terest on bonds and dividends on stocks	694,207 08	
terest on other debts due the company	58,682 94	
scount on claims paid in advance	1,677 93	
Total interest and rents		2,342,691 41
rofit on sale of real estate or maturity of securities		52,381 80
Total cash income		$ 3,250,640 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

	ACCIDENT.	HEALTH.	
oss amount paid for claims other than specific and weekly indemnity	$ 68,095 00	$	
oss amount paid for weekly or other specific indemnity	235,929 79	763 92	
Total	$ 304,024 79	$ 763 92	
educt re-insurance	2,403 21		
	$ 301,621 58	$ 763 92	
Net amount paid policy-holders			302,385 50
terest or dividends paid stockholders		$ 43,750 00	
mmissions to agents		276,785 15	
laries and expenses of agents not on commission account		18,226 08	
edical examiners' fees and salaries		3,679 10	
laries home office employees		24,838 21	
xes, fees and licenses		18,381 06	
nt		9,184 78	
gal and loss expenses		7,584 15	
rniture and fixtures		24,517 63	
l other expenses		13,811 53	
Total miscellaneous expenses			440,757 69
Total disbursements			$ 743,143 19

ASSETS.*

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 513,446 71	
Loans on mortgages	22,203,920 76	
Loans secured by pledge of bonds, stocks, etc.	973,133 18	
Book value of stocks and bonds	18,322,628 24	
Cash in company's office	66,878 69	
Cash in bank	5,970,556 59	
Bills receivable	23,806 38	
Agents' debit balances	25,630 79	
Loans to policy-holders on this company's policies	1,615,205 00	
Premium notes on policies in force	495,617 84	
Total		$ 50,210,824 1
Deduct ledger liabilities	$ 26,092 11	
		26,092 1
Total net or ledger assets		$ 50,184,732 0

OTHER ASSETS.

Total outstanding interest and rents	726,333 0
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value	1,511,629 0
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums	451,801 8
Total assets	$ 52,874,495 8

Deduct—

Commissions payable to agents on premium notes	$ 1,916 63	
Agents' debit balances, unsecured	15,670 66	
Bills receivable, unsecured	5,935 76	
Premium notes in excess of reserve on policies	672 94	
Total deductions		$ 24,195 9
Total admitted assets		$ 52,850,299 9

LIABILITIES.†

Accident losses in process of adjustment	$ 57,575 32	
Accident losses known or estimated, proofs not filed	15,000 00	
Accident losses resisted	29,644 82	
Aggregate of unpaid accident claims		$ 102,220 1
Total unearned premiums		302,462 8
Salaries, rents, expenses, taxes, bills, accounts, fees, etc.		1,500 0
Total liability, life department		47,001,901 0
Total liabilities, except cash capital and net surplus		$ 47,408,084 0
Cash capital		1,750,000 0
Net surplus		3,692,215 8
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 52,850,299 9

* Includes both life and accident departments.

† Includes both life and accident deparmtents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Risks.	Premiums.
force at beginning of year	$ 109,861,120 00	$ 429,687 11
itten during year	289,709,900 00	873,406 48
Total	$ 399,571,020 00	$ 1,303,093 59
duct expirations and cancellations	263,763,550 00	720,574 53
In force at end of year	$ 135,807,470 00	$ 582,519 06
duct amount re-insured	1,050,000 00	3,914 73
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 134,757,470 00	$ 578,604 33

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Losses Incurred.
cident	$ 710,500 00	$ 2,338 72	$ 1,280 64	$ 1,280 64
alth	----------	281 40	----------	----------
Aggregate	$ 710,500 00	$ 2,620 12	$ 1,280 64	$ 1,280 64

AMERICAN BONDING AND TRUST COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

cated at Baltimore, Md. Incorporated 1894. Commenced Business 1895.

JAMES BOND, President. SAMUEL H. SHRIVER, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,000,000.

nount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 1,443,343 54

INCOME.

miums collected during year	$ 321,931 01	
duct re-insurance, abatement, rebate and return premiums	35,459 31	
Net cash received for premiums		286,471 70
erest on loans on mortgages	$ 5,771 18	
erest on collateral loans	13,809 95	
erest on bonds and dividends on stocks	32,827 40	
Total interest		52,408 53
fit on sale or maturity of ledger assets over book value	$ 8,975 16	
change	3 05	
ome from all other sources	22,459 84	
		31,438 05
Total cash income		$ 370,318 28
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 1,813,661 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross amount paid for matured claims	$ 87,230 60	
Deduct re-insurance and salvage	14,577 99	
Net cash paid for losses		$ 72,652 6
Paid stockholders, interest or dividends	$ 30,000 00	
Commissions to agents	50,443 27	
Salaries and expenses of agents not on commission account	32,055 56	
Inspections	53 50	
Salaries of officers and home office employees	33,138 90	
Taxes, fees and licenses	18,527 31	
Rent	7,000 00	
Legal expenses	4,455 40	
Furniture and fixtures	22,744 13	
Collateral deposits	3,767 13	
All other expenses	19,219 77	
Total miscellaneous expenses		221,404 9
Total disbursements		$ 294,057 5
Balance		$ 1,519,604 2

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 26,909 91	
Loans on mortgages	147,557 00	
Loans on bonds, stocks or other collaterals	549,258 14	
Book value of bonds and stocks	696,056 64	
Cash in company's office	2,811 62	
Cash in bank	91,665 24	
Accounts receivable	5,345 69	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,519,604 2
Total outstanding interest		16,080 0
Furniture and fixtures		1 0
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		33,527 1
Gross premiums in course of collection	$ 54,179 68	
Unpaid commissions thereon	9,432 24	
Net amount of outstanding premiums		44,747 4
Total assets		$ 1,613,959 8
Deduct Furniture and fixtures	$ 1 00	
Total deduction		1 0
Total admitted assets		$ 1,613,958 8

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$ 2,622 1
Total unearned premiums	156,878 7
Agents' credit balances	3,472 6
Collateral deposits	24,294 5
Total liabilities, except cash capital and net surplus	$ 187,268 1
Cash capital	1,000,000 0
Net surplus	426,691 6
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus	$ 1,613,959 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Risks.	Premiums.
n force at beginning of year	$ 50,661,835 72	$ 229,178 95
Vritten during year	67,887,755 21	333,620 58
Total	$ 118,549,590 93	$ 562,799 53
educt those expired and marked off as cancelled	47,631,698 44	231,625 65
Balance	$ 70,917,892 49	$ 331,173 88
educt re-insured policies	----------	17,416 30
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 70,917,892 49	$ 313,757 58

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

isks written	$ 2,024,706 27
remiums received	8,640 12
osses paid	744 15
osses incurred	744 15

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ocated at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1884. Commenced Business 1884.

H. D. LYMAN, President. W. E. KEYS, Secretary.

Cash capital, $2,500,000.

mount of net or ledger assets December 31 of previous year ---- $ 4,723,168 80

INCOME.

emiums collected during year	$ 1,171,125 65	
duct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	165,845 72	
Net cash received for premiums		1,005,279 93
nts	$ 178,758 45	
terest on loans on mortgages	1,994 50	
terest on collateral loans	2,021 38	
terest on bonds and dividends on stocks	46,821 72	
terest on other debts due the company	6,539 69	
Total interest and rents		236,136 74
ofit on sale or maturity of ledger assets	$ 231,048 19	
come from all other sources	54,904 12	
		285,952 31
Total income during year		$ 1,527,368 98
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 6,250,537 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross amount paid for claims	$ 640,459 91	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	267,483 14	
Net cash paid for losses		$ 372,976 77
Interest or dividends to stockholders	$ 200,000 00	
Commissions to agents	58,331 49	
Salaries and expenses of agents not on commission account	180,250 29	
Inspection	20,359 24	
Salaries and fees of officers and other home office employees	187,032 84	
Taxes, fees and licenses	72,460 20	
Rent	37,737 22	
Real estate and legal expenses	55,789 26	
Furniture and fixtures, advertising, printing and stationery	20,622 05	
Losses on ledger assets sold or matured under book value	26,948 72	
All other expenses	75,097 26	
Total miscellaneous expenses		934,628 57
Total disbursements		$ 1,307,605 34
Balance		$ 4,942,932 44

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 3,013,930 66	
Loans on bonds, stocks or other collaterals	89,165 52	
Book value of bonds and stocks	1,319,172 85	
Cash in company's office	989 69	
Cash in bank	534,074 61	
Total		$ 4,957,333 33
Deduct ledger liabilities	$ 14,400 89	
		14,400 89
Total net or ledger assets		$ 4,942,932 44

OTHER ASSETS.

Total outstanding interest	28,976 27
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value	47,702 15
Net amount of outstanding premiums	95,797 90
Total admitted assets	$ 5,115,408 76

LIABILITIES.

UNPAID LOSSES.

	In Process of Adjustment.	Resisted by Company.	
Fidelity and Surety	$ 65,989 08	$ 167,601 11	
Aggregate of unpaid losses			$ 233,590 19

UNEARNED PREMIUMS.

On risks running one year or less—

	Gross Premiums.	Unearned (50 per cent.).	
Fidelity and Surety	$ 1,055,212 86	$ 527,606 43	
Fifty per cent. on risks running one year or less			$ 527,606 43

risks running more than one year—

	Gross Premiums.	Unearned (Pro rata).	
Fidelity and Surety	$ 139,203 16	$ 87,012 98	
Pro rata on risks running more than one year		$ 87,012 98	
Total unearnd premiums			$ 614,619 41
Total liabilities, except cash capital and net surplus			848,209 60
sh capital			2,500,000 00
et surplus			1,767,199 16
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus			$ 5,115,408 76

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

FIDELITY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
force at beginning of year	$ 95,602,914 00	$ 473,681 84
itten during year	124,962,360 00	547,407 57
Total	$ 220,565,274 00	$ 1,021,089 41
duct those expired and marked off as cancelled	104,670,762 00	493,095 35
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 115,894,512 00	$ 527,994 06

SURETY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
force at beginning of year	$ 171,043,423 00	$ 703,531 97
itten during year	200,077,742 00	625,734 76
Total	$ 371,121,165 00	$ 1,329,266 73
duct those marked off as cancelled	174,208,215 00	662,844 77
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 196,912,950 00	$ 666,421 96

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Losses Incurred.
lelity	$ 670,300 00	$ 1,594 16	$	$ 27 44
ety	593,751 00	635 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Aggregate	$ 1,264,051 00	$ 2,229 16	$ 1,500 00	$ 1,527 44

THE CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND SURETY COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Located at Philadelphia, Pa. Incorporated 1886. Commenced Business 1886.

CHARLES M. SWAIN, President. JAMES F. LYNN, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 2,851,080 22
INCOME.		
Premiums collected during the year	$ 224,634 68	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	34,926 46	
Net cash received for premiums		189,708 22
Rents	12,165 43	
Interest on mortgage loans	7,978 84	
Interest on collateral loans	65,090 57	
Interest on bonds and dividends on stocks	12,360 37	
Interest on other debts due the company	10,017 21	
Total interest and rents		107,612 42
Increase in value of securities	3,789 00	
Income from all other sources	7,604 60	
		11,393 60
Total income during year		$ 308,714 24
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 3,159,794 46
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Gross amount paid for matured claims	$ 73,016 23	
Deduct re-insurance and salvage	17,344 45	
Net cash paid for losses		55,671 78
Paid stockholders, interest or dividends	$ 29,985 00	
Commissions to agents	10,798 87	
Salaries and expenses of agents not on commission account	59,541 39	
Interest paid depositors	53,374 91	
Salaries and fees of officers and home office employees	59,857 90	
Taxes, fees and licenses	16,643 16	
Legal expenses, real estate repairs and expenses	21,808 22	
Advertising, printing and stationery	6,602 91	
Losses on ledger assets sold or matured under book value	489 00	
All other expenses	607 24	
Total miscellaneous expenses		259,708 60
Total disbursements		$ 315,380 38
Balance		$ 2,844,414 08

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 520,579 83	
Loans on mortgages	110,500 00	
Loans on bonds, stocks or other collaterals	1,370,506 94	
Book value of bonds and stocks	388,661 50	
Cash in company's office	117,243 39	
Cash in bank	248,730 04	
Due from ledger accounts, secured	75,103 30	
Return premiums, furniture and fixtures, etc.	13,089 08	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,844,414 08

OTHER ASSETS.

Total outstanding rents and interest		31,807 00
Due from other companies for re-insurance		3,636 17
Market value of real estate over book value		456 55
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		2,013 50
Revenue stamps		820 00
Telephone coupons		310 00
Renewals not over three months due		3,394 30
Net amount of outstanding premiums		15,091 63
Total assets		$ 2,901,943 23
Deduct furniture and fixtures	$ 6,567 23	
Total deductions		6,567 23
Total admitted assets		$ 2,895,376 00

LIABILITIES.

Net amount unpaid claims		$ 27,070 15
Total unearned premiums		121,030 97
Cash dividends to stockholders unpaid		30 00
Expenses, taxes, bills, accounts, fees, etc., due or accrued		1,000 00
Re-insurance on uncollected premiums		521 50
Due depositors		2,079,374 96
Total liabilities, except cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,229,027 58
Cash capital		500,000 00
Net surplus		166,348 42
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,895,376 00

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

FIDELITY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 24,267,713 33	$ 89,420 90
Written during year	19,673,258 33	89,803 43
Total	$ 43,940,971 66	$ 179,224 33
Deduct expirations and cancellations	18,080,863 33	86,531 34
Balance	$ 25,860,108 33	$ 92,692 99
Deduct re-insured policies	105,000 00	531 25
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 25,755,108 33	$ 92,161 74

SURETY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 31,926,162 82	$ 151,375 21
Written during year	20,903,178 51	124,222 54
Total	$ 52,829,341 33	$ 275,597 75
Deduct expirations and cancellations	11,688,529 17	117,582 69
Balance	$ 41,140,812 16	$ 158,015 06
Deduct re-insured policies	1,935,550 30	14,192 95
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 39,205,261 86	$ 143,822 11

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Losses Incurred.
Fidelity	$ 10,000 00	$ 100 00	$	$
Surety	97,700 00	492 00	54 24	554 24
Aggregate	$ 107,700 00	$ 592.00	$ 54 24	$ 554 24

Number of agents working in State during year, 16.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1876. Commenced Business 1876.

GEORGE F. SEWARD, President. ROBERT J. HILLAS, Secretary.

Cash capital $250,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 2,566,894 55

INCOME.

	Accident.	Employer's Liability.	Burglary.
Premiums collected during year	$ 1,607,698 67	$ 1,714,138 35	$ 310,018 57
Deduct re-insurance, abatement, rebate and return premiums	484,792 81	290,222 67	59,552 20
Net cash received for premiums	$ 1,122,905 86	$ 1,423,915 68	$ 250,466 37

	Fidelity and Surety.	Plate Glass.	Steam Boiler.
Premiums collected during year	$ 230,138 98	$ 229,342 60	$ 363,327 44
Deduct re-insurance, abatement, rebate and return premiums	61,116 23	33,631 90	93,534 40
Net cash received for premiums	$ 169,022 75	$ 195,710 70	$ 269,793 04

Net cash received for premiums 3,431,814 40

Rents	$ 59,313 71	
Interest on bonds and dividends on stocks	84,867 67	
Interest on other debts due the company and on deposits in bank	586 83	
Total interest and rents		$ 144,768 21
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets during year		14,756 25
Total cash income		$ 3,591,338 86
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 6,158,233 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Accident.	Employer's Liability.	Burglary.
Gross amount paid for matured claims and weekly indemnity	$ 415,126 86	$ 712,605 81	$ 78,071 68
Deduct re-insurance and salvage	7,192 77	----------	67 00
Net paid policy-holders	$ 407,934 09	$ 712,605 81	$ 78,004 68
Adjustments and defense of suits	43,956 52	180,300 79	13,135 40

	Fidelity and Surety.	Plate Glass.	Steam Boiler.
Gross amount paid for matured claims and weekly indemnity	$ 26,878 37	$ 89,335 43	$ 47,622 40
Deduct re-insurance and salvage	16,688 97	8,946 93	5,001 36
Net paid policy-holders	$ 10,189 40	$ 80,388 50	$ 42,621 04
Adjustment and defense of suits	21,701 78	6,100 93	951 86

Total paid policy-holders and adjustments		1,597,890 80
Paid stockholders, interest or dividends	$ 50,000 00	
Commissions to agents	912,330 36	
Salaries and expenses of agents not on commission account	174,323 62	
Inspections	126,160 93	
Salaries and fees of officers and other home office employees	218,106 41	
Taxes, licenses and fees	89,018 95	
Rents	29,189 16	
Legal and real estate expenses	24,232 41	
Furniture and fixtures, advertising, printing and stationery	40,899 01	
Losses on ledger assets sold or matured under book value	6,633 00	
All other expenses	47,300 95	
Total miscellaneous expenses		1,718,194 80
Total disbursements		$ 3,316,085 60
Balance		$ 2,842,147 81

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate owned	$ 569,189 34	
Book value of stocks and bonds	2,108,091 28	
Cash in company's office	26,639 04	
Cash in bank	109,610 47	
Bills receivable	5,178 38	
Agents' debit balances	23,439 30	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,842,147 81
Total outstanding interest		3,926 30
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		262,438 22
Reserve re-insurance deposit		22,197 46

Gross premiums in course of collection—

	Premiums.	Unpaid Commissions.	Net.
Accident	$ 197,851 40	$ 52,588 91	$ 145,262 49
Employer's Liability	151,470 02	40,260 73	111,209 29
Burglary	24,987 40	6,641 65	18,345 75
Fidelity and Surety	7,642 24	2,031 31	5,610 93
Plate Glass	21,834 87	5,803 71	16,031 16
Steam Boiler	57,342 72	15,241 69	42,101 03

Net amount outstanding premiums		$ 338,560 65
Total assets		$ 3,469,270 44
Deduct—		
Agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 23,439 30	
Bills receivable unsecured	5,178 38	
Total deductions		28,617 68
Total admitted assets		$ 3,440,652 76

LIABILITIES.

UNPAID LOSSES.

	In Process of Adjustment.	Known or Estimated—Proofs not Filed.	Resisted by Company.
Accident	$ 52,150 78	$ 9,000 00	$ 36,903 57
Employer's Liability	90,875 00	----------	450,200 00
Burglary	24,894 13	----------	4,937 17
Fidelity and Surety	4,639 29	----------	11,595 00
Plate Glass	9,924 51	----------	----------
Steam Boiler	1,373 66	----------	750 00
Total	$ 183,857 37	$ 9,000 00	$ 504,385 74

Aggregate of unpaid losses		$ 697,243 11
Total unearned premiums		1,736,290 25
Salaries, rent, taxes, etc.		28,666 58
Total liabilities, except cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,462,199 94
Cash capital		250,000 00
Net surplus		728,452 82
		$ 3,440,652 76

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

ACCIDENT.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 285,412,322 00	$ 990,691 08
Written during year	494,496,075 00	1,588,503 57
Total	$ 779,908,397 00	$ 2,579,194 65
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	471,247,000 00	1,462,117 84
Balance	$ 308,661,397 00	$ 1,117,076 81
Deduct re-insured policies	10,000 00	23 50
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 308,651,397 00	$ 1,117,053 31

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 180,448,333 00	$ 1,255,616 21
Written during year	214,354,333 00	1,652,029 44
Total	$ 394,802,666 00	$ 2,907,645 65
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	214,319,333 00	1,730,551 49
Balance	$ 180,483 333 00	$ 1,177,094 16
Deduct re-insured policies	31,666 66	2,969 85
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 180,451,666 34	$ 1,174,124 31

BURGLARY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 26,502,778 25	$ 223,163 85
Written during year	38,199,590 18	310,707 01
Total	$ 64,702,368 43	$ 533,870 86
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	32,047,753 92	268,682 80
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 32,654,614 51	$ 265,188 06

FIDELITY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 41,080,488 74	$ 176,026 95
Written during year	66,060,451 32	229,430 74
Total	$ 107,140,940 06	$ 405,457 69
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	60,853,138 74	229,571 98
Balance	$ 46,287,801 32	$ 175,885 71
Deduct re-insured policies	150,000 00	620 00
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 46,137,801 32	$ 175,265 71

PLATE GLASS.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 9,003,852 96	$ 186,252 04
Written during year	10,355,188 34	229,303 00
Total	$ 19,359,041 30	$ 415,555 04
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	10,523,809 25	218,650 48
Balance	$ 8,835,232 05	$ 196,904 56
Deduct re-insured policies	2,916 80	88 26
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 8,832,315 25	$ 196,816 30

STEAM BOILER.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 105,086,378 02	$ 483,104 67
Written during year	97,298,644 20	370,801 10
Total	$ 202,385,022 22	$ 853,905 77
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	94,013,447 72	346,821 41
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 108,371,574 50	$ 507,084 36

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Losses Incurred.
Accident	$ 4,190,000 00	$ 11,119 35	$ 7,220 75	$ 7,220 75
Employer's Liability	1,300,000 00	9,884 83	2,846 78	2,846 78
Burglary	54,000 00	350 60	----------	----------
Fidelity and Surety	26,550 00	142 00	70 84	70 84
Plate Glass	38,576 95	897 05	305 07	305 07
Steam Boiler	1,049,000 00	3,540 59	38 65	38 65
Aggregate	$ 6,658,126 95	$ 25,934 42	$ 10,482 09	$ 10,482 09

FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

Located at Baltimore, Md. Incorporated 1890. Commenced Business 1890.

EDWIN WARFIELD, President. H. E. BOSLER, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31st of previous year	$ 2,548,037 45	
Increase in capital during 1899	500,000 00	
Surplus paid in on above increase	850,000 00	
Extended at		$ 3,898,037 45

INCOME.

Premiums collected during year	$ 967,393 93	
Deduct re-insurance, abatement, rebate and return preminms	19,851 55	
Net cash received for premiums		947,542 38
Rents	$ 38,138 69	
Interest on bonds and dividends on stocks	91,517 53	
Total interest and rents		129,656 22
Commissions, safe deposits, etc.		105,420 85
Total cash income		$ 1,182,619 45
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 5,080,656 90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross amount paid for matured claims	$ 280,404 60	
Deduct re-insurance and salvage	52,974 96	
Net cash paid for losses		227,429 64
Paid stockholders for interest or dividends	$ 207,486 00	
Commissions to agents	228,200 96	
Inspections and auditing	43,614 83	
Salaries and fees of officers and other home office employees	70,339 91	
Taxes, fees and licenses	40,444 00	
Rent	7,800 00	
Real estate and legal expenses	26,776 70	
Furniture, fixtures, advertising, printing and stationery	28,400 90	
All other expenses	79,838 71	
Total miscellaneous expenses		732,902 01
Total disbursements		$ 960,331 65
Balance		$ 4,120,325 25

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 600,000 00	
Book value of bonds and stocks	3,152,407 00	
Cash in company's office	26,954 17	
Cash in bank	340,964 08	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 4,120,325 25

OTHER ASSETS.

Net amount of outstanding premiums	$ 116,979 12
Total admitted assets	$ 4,237,304 37

LIABILITIES.

UNPAID LOSSES.

	Claims Adjusted and not Paid.	In Process of Adjustment.	Known or Estimated—Proofs not Filed.	
Fidelity and Surety	$ 4,157 33	$ 2,778 39	$ 29,967 74	
Aggregate of unpaid losses				$ 36,903 46

UNEARNED PREMIUMS.

On risks running one year or less—

	Gross Premiums.	Unearned (50 per cent.).	
Fidelity and Surety	$ 1,224,378 66	$ 612,189 33	
Total unearned premiums			612,189 33
Total liabilities, except cash capital and net surplus			$ 649,092 79
Cash capital			1,500,000 00
Net surplus			2,088,211 58
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus			$ 4,237,304 37

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

FIDELITY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 106,308,060 65	$ 570,075 27
Written during year	180,192,010 00	702,699 09
Total	$ 286,500,070 65	$ 1,272,774 36
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	138,836,196 00	548,900 25
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 147,663,874 65	$ 723,874 11

SURETY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 50,234,710 00	$ 401,521 83
Written during year	32,029,650 00	274,195 38
Total	$ 82,264,360 00	$ 675,717 21
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	15,727,360 00	175,212 66
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 66,537,000 00	$ 500,504 55

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Losses Incurred.
Fidelity	$ 804,267 00	$ 3,048 44	$ 758 44	$ 258 44
Surety	188,900 00	2,798 00		
Aggregate	$ 993,167 00	$ 5,846 44	$ 758 44	$ 258 44

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Located at Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1866. Commenced Business 1866.

J. M. ALLEN, President. J. B. PIERCE, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31st of previous year		$ 2,100,310 87
INCOME.		
Premiums collected during year	$ 1,161,039 19	
Deduct re-insurance, abatement, rebate and return premiums	141,749 36	
Net cash received for premiums		1,019,289 83
Interest on loans on mortgages	$ 16,608 17	
Interest on bonds and dividends on stocks	82,641 22	
Total interest		99,249 39
Profit on sales or maturity of ledger assets	$ 5,064 74	
Special mechanical services	2,917 44	
		7,982 18
Total cash income		$ 1,126,521 40
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 3,226,832 27
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Net cash paid for losses		106,459 50
Paid stockholders, interest or dividends	$ 80,000 00	
Commissions to agents	251,756 12	
Salaries and expenses of agents not on commission account	103,956 93	
Inspections	351,414 65	
Salaries and fees of officers and home office employees	45,642 05	
Taxes, fees and licenses	24,481 64	
Rents	4,479 16	
Legal expenses	2,589 92	
Furniture and fixtures, advertising, printing and stationery	36,722 18	
Losses on ledger assets sold or matured under book value	1,662 39	
Office expenses	3,374 87	
Total miscellaneous expenses		906,079 91
Total disbursements		$ 1,012,539 41
Balance		$ 2,214,292 86

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 49,789 40
Loans on mortgages on real estate	305,250 00
Book value of bonds and stocks	1,772,935 64

Cash in company's office	$ 5,720 70	
Cash in bank	80,597 12	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 2,214,292 86

OTHER ASSETS.

Total outstanding interest	7,353 34
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value	52,308 36
Net amount of outstanding premiums	289,109 17
Total admitted assets	$ 2,563,063 73

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment		$ 34,732 19
Unearned premiums—		
Fifty per cent. on risks running one year or less	$ 41,328 61	
Pro rata on risks running more than one year	1,440,528 89	
Total unearned premiums		1,481,857 50
Total liabilities, except cash capital and net surplus		$ 1,516,589 69
Cash capital		500,000 00
Net surplus		546,474 04
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 2,563,063 73

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

STEAM BOILER.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 280,000,096 00	$ 2,566,974 38
Written during year	142,295,524 00	1,222,931 02
Total	$ 422,295,620 00	$ 3,789,905 40
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	118,873,100 00	1,052,201 75
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 303,422,520 00	$ 2,737,703 65
Unearned premiums computed at fifty per cent.		$ 1,368,851 82

UNEARNED PREMIUMS PRO RATA.

Year Written.	Term.	Fraction Unearned.	Amount Covered.	Premiums Charged.	Premiums Unearned.
In 1899	1 year or less	One-half	$ 15,957,089 00	$ 82,657 22	$ 41,328 61
In 1898	2 years	One-fourth	1,459,000 00	7,706 62	1,926 65
In 1899	2 years	Three-fourths	1,935,500 00	9,698 53	7,273 90
In 1897	3 years	One-sixth	77,558,186 00	722,707 84	120,451 30
In 1898	3 years	One-half	88,375,385 00	833,681 44	416,840 72
In 1899	3 years	Five-sixths	116,162,267 00	1,058,865 93	882,388 24
In 1895	5 years	One-tenth	331,000 00	3,865 00	386 50
In 1896	5 years	Three-tenths	381,000 00	4,383 50	1,315 05
In 1897	5 years	One-half	375,000 00	3,846 32	1,923 16
In 1898	5 years	Seven-tenths	547,093 00	6,188 75	4,331 12
In 1899	5 years	Nine-tenths	341,000 00	4,102 50	3,692 25
Totals			$ 303,422,520 00	$ 2,737,703 65	$ 1,481,857 50

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR

Risks written	$ 1,447,370 00
Premiums received, including inspection	10,176 42
Losses paid	257 17
Losses incurred	203 15

MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

Located at Baltimore, Md. Incorporated 1898. Commenced Business 1898

JOHN T. STONE, President. WILLIAM EDWARD THOMSEN, Secretary.

Cash capital, $750,000.

Amount net or ledger assets December 31st of previous year	$ 774,097 60	
Increase of capital during 1899 { Capital, $250,000 00 / Surplus, 350,000 00 }	600,000 00	
Extended at		$ 1,374,097 6

INCOME.

	Accident.	Employer's Liability.	Sprinkler Leakage.
Premiums collected during year	$ 132,165 83	$ 1,031,696 25	$ 20,180 73
Deduct re-insurance, abatement, rebate and return premiums	15,477 55	111,813 47	3,475 09
Net cash received for premiums	$ 116,688 28	$ 919,882 78	$ 16,705 64

	Plate Glass.	Steam Boiler.	
Premiums collected during year	$ 25,058 32	$ 53,873 59	
Deduct re-insurance, abatement, rebate and return premiums	3,211 91	8,150 72	
Net cash received for premiums	$ 21,846 41	$ 45,722 87	
			1,120,845 9
Interest on collateral loans		$ 17,622 64	
Interest on bonds and dividends on stocks		29,156 18	
Interest on other debts due the company		1,747 14	
Total interest			48,525 9
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets over book value			3,603 5
Inspection fees			45,413 2
Total income during year			$ 1,218,388 7
Aggregate last balance, income and increase of capital			$ 2,592,486 3

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Accident.	Employer's Liability.	Sprinkler Leakage.
Gross amount paid for matured claims and weekly indemnity	$ 46,594 95	$ 112,511 21	$ 1,735 12

	Plate Glass.	Steam Boiler.	
Gross amount paid for matured claims and weekly indemnity	$ 5,777 47	$ 1,061 25	
Net cash paid for losses			167,680 0

Commissions to agents	$ 400,846 48	
Salaries and expenses of agents not on commission account	51,046 96	
Medical examiners' fees and inspections	52,943 56	
Salaries and fees of officers and other home office employees	20,008 71	
Taxes, fees and licenses	22,546 59	
Rent	3,506 53	
Legal expenses	7,980 45	
Furniture and fixtures, advertising, printing and stationery	22,975 41	
Investigating claims	25,115 72	
All other expenses	10,521 68	
Total miscellaneous expenses		$ 617,492 09
Total disbursements		$ 785,172 09
Balance		$ 1,807,314 28

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on bonds, stocks and other collaterals	$ 670,986 73	
Book value of bonds	1,061,571 63	
Cash in company's office	7,002 44	
Cash in bank	66,642 70	
Total		$ 1,807,386 57
Deduct ledger liabilities	$ 72 29	
		72 29
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,807,314 28

OTHER ASSETS.

Total outstanding interest		3,531 73
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		42,174 89

Gross premiums in course of collection—

	Premiums	Unpaid Commissions.	Net.
Accident	$ 23,781 18	$ 6,658 73	$ 17,122 45
Employer's Liability	248,313 55	69,527 77	178,785 78
Sprinkler Leakage	3,083 22	863 30	2,219 92
Plate Glass	4,933 98	1,381 52	3,552 46
Steam Boiler	23,200 28	6,496 09	16,704 19

Net amount outstanding premiums		218,384 80
Total assets		$ 2,071,405 70
Deduct—		
Furniture, fixtures and safes	$ 100 00	
Agents' debit balances unsecured	1,083 07	
Total deductions		$ 1,183 07
Total admitted assets		$ 2,070,222 63

LIABILITIES.

UNPAID LOSSES.

	Adjusted, not Paid.	In Process of Adjustment.	Known or Estimated—Proofs not Filed.	Resisted.
Accident	$ 922 92	$ 5,122 00	$ 6,521 00	$ 2,000 00
Employer's Liability	----------	27,124 35	2,312 09	50,811 31
Plate Glass	225 77	----------	326 50	----------
Steam Boiler	----------	355 48	----------	----------
Sprinkler Leakage	----------	250 00	----------	----------
Total	$ 1,148 69	$ 32,851 83	$ 9,159 59	$ 52,811 31

Aggregate unpaid losses ---------- $ 95,971 42

UNEARNED PREMIUMS.

On risks running one year or less—	Gross Premiums.	Unearned (50 per cent.).
Accident	$ 91,384 16	$ 45,692 08
Employer's Liability	871,476 44	475,738 21
Plate Glass	24,802 99	12,401 49
Steam Boiler	25,799 54	12,899 77
Sprinkler Leakage	10,958 74	5,479 37

Fifty per cent. on risks running one year or less ---------- $ 512,210 92

On risks running more than one year—	Gross Premiums.	Unearned (pro rata).
Employer's Liability	$ 28,095 70	$ 22,476 56
Plate Glass	915 50	732 40
Steam Boiler	29,747 03	23,797 62

Pro rata on risks running more than one year ---------- 47,006 58

Total unearned premiums ---------- 559,217 50

Total liabilities, except cash capital and net surplus ---------- $ 655,188 92

Cash capital ---------- 750,000 00

Net surplus ---------- 665,033 71

Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus ------ $ 2,070,222 63

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

ACCIDENT.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 5,892,550 00	$ 23,501 97
Written during year	52,355,400 00	150,168 28
Total	$ 58,247,950 00	$ 173,670 25
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	37,328,100 00	82,286 09
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 20,919,850 00	$ 91,384 16

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 13,452,500 00	$ 217,206 90
Written during year	57,025,750 00	1,033,064 17
Total	$ 70,478,250 00	$ 1,250,271 07
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	13,740,750 00	350,457 61
Balance	$ 56,737,500 00	$ 899,813 46
Deduct re-insured policies	5,000 00	241 32
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 56,732,500 00	$ 899,572 14

PLATE GLASS.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 198,067 67	$ 6,210 48
Written during year	542,476 15	26,684 88
Total	$ 740,543 82	$ 32,895 36
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	211,105 69	7,176 87
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 529,438 13	$ 25,718 49

STEAM BOILER.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 2,746,500 00	$ 8,412 95
Written during year	17,561,317 00	52,270 18
Total	$ 20,307,817 00	$ 60,683 13
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	1,129,250 00	5,136 56
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 19,178,567 00	$ 55,546 57

SPRINKLER LEAKAGE.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 275,300 00	2,704 27
Written during year	1,373,300 00	14,559 69
Total	$ 1,648,600 00	$ 17,263 96
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	420,800,00	4,296 47
Balance	$ 1,227,800 00	$ 12,967 49
Deduct re-insured policies	185,000 00	2,008 75
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 1,042,800 00	$ 10,958 74

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR

	Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Losses Incurred.
Accident	$ 551,800 00	$ 1,748 16	$ 398 52	$ 798 52
Employer's Liability	101,000 00	1,429 33	35 00	259 29
Plate Glass	6,872 49	306 31	34 50	305 50
Steam Boiler	85,000 00	316 05	----------	----------
Aggregate	$ 744,672 49	$ 3,799 85	$ 468 02	$ 1,363 31

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1897. Commenced Business 1897.

CHARLES A. DEAN, President. BALLARD MCCALL, Secretary.

Cash capital, $500,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31st of previous year		$ 1,280,808 73

INCOME.

	Fidelity and Surety.	
Premiums collected during year	$ 626,302 70	
Deduct re-insurance, abatement, rebate and return premiums	124,386 49	
Net cash received for premiums		501,916 21
Interest on loans on mortgages	$ 2,111 95	
Interest on bonds and dividends on stocks	35,457 50	
Interest on other debts due the company	22 16	
Total interest		37,591 61
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets over book value	$ 2,600 00	
Income from all other sources	4,142 50	
		6,742 50
Total income during year		$ 546,250 32
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 1,827,059 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Fidelity and Surety.	
Gross amount paid for matured claims	$ 178,334 01	
Deduct re-insurance and salvage	32,247 00	
Net cash paid for losses		146,087 01
Paid stockholders, interest or dividends	$ 50,000 00	
Commissions to agents	34,803 54	
Salaries and expenses of agents not on commission account	80,797 20	
Compensation of resident officers and consulting attorneys' fees	15,639 97	
Salaries of officers and home office employees	76,718 99	
Taxes, licenses and fees	10,406 86	
Rent	9,166 60	
Legal expenses	4,406 24	
Printing and stationery	11,122 86	
All other expenses	58,920 25	
Total miscellaneous expenses		351,982 51
Total disbursements		$ 498,069 52
Balance		$ 1,328,989 53

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages	$ 30,294 39	
Book value of bonds and stocks	1,079,350 75	
Cash in company's office	17,576 99	
Cash in bank	114,798 65	
Furniture, safes, etc.	17,644 09	
Advanced on contracts secured by mortgages	69,324 66	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,328,989 53

OTHER ASSETS.

Total outstanding interest		7,337 95
Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		679 25
Gross premiums in course of collection	$ 62,395 34	
Unpaid commissions thereon	6,239 54	
Net amount of outstanding premiums		56,155 80
Total assets		$ 1,393,162 53
Deduct Furniture, safes, etc.	$ 17,644 09	
Total deduction		17,644 09
Total admitted assets		$ 1,375,518 44

LIABILITIES.

UNPAID LOSSES.

	In Process of Adjustment.	Resisted by Company.	
Gross amount of claims	$ 32,375 35	$ 15,168 71	
Deduct re-insurance	12,980 90		
Aggregate of unpaid losses			$ 34,563 16

UNEARNED PREMIUMS.

On risks running one year or less—

	Gross Premiums.	Unearned (50 per cent.).	
Fidelity and Surety	$ 504,863 38	$ 252,431 69	
Total unearned premiums			252,431 69
Special reserve for contingent claims			21,000 00
For re-insurance			883 01
Trust funds, etc.			33,238 48
Total liabilities, except cash capital and net surplus			$ 342,116 34
Cash capital			500,000 00
Net surplus			533,402 10
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus			$ 1,375,518 44

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

FIDELITY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 51,623,256 00	$ 218,579 02
Written during year	81,956,141 00	338,268 10
Total	$ 133,579,397 00	$ 556,847 12
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	73,430,678 00	300,900 82
Balance	$ 60,148,719 00	$ 255,946 30
Deduct re-insured policies	1,958,736 00	5,694 65
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 58,189,983 00	$ 250,251 65

SURETY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 70,192,611 00	$ 205,239 04
Written during year	85,858,389 00	267,424 72
Total	$ 156,051,000 00	$ 472,663 76
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	65,805,336 00	216,267 73
Balance	$ 90,245,664 00	$ 256,396 03
Deduct re-insured policies	492,200 00	1,784 30
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 89,753,464 00	$ 254,611 73

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Risks Written.	Premiums Received.
Fidelity } Surety }	$ 1,186,776 00	$ 4,569 70

NEW YORK PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1891. Commenced Business 1891.

MAX. DANZIGER, President. MAJOR A. WHITE, Secretary.

Cash capital, $100,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31st of previous year--- $ 346,795 54

INCOME.

Premiums collected during year	$ 273,431 28	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	55,542 06	
Net cash received for premiums		217,889 22

Interest on bonds and dividends on stocks	$ 13,683 25	
Interest on other debts due the company	300 03	
Total interest		$ 13,983 28
Profit on sale or maturity of ledger assets over book value		4,076 25
Total cash income		$ 235,948 75
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 582,744 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross amount paid for claims	$ 124,906 60	
Deduct re-insurance and salvage	16,038 96	
Net cash paid for losses		108,867 64
Paid stockholders interest or dividends	$ 10,000 00	
Commissions to agents	69,196 32	
Salaries and expenses of agents not on commission account	7,356 34	
Salaries and fees of officers and other home office employees	24,493 33	
Taxes, licenses and fees	6,541 85	
Rent	3,313 92	
Legal expenses	139 90	
Furniture and fixtures, advertising, printing and stationery	2,144 23	
All other expenses	8,966 97	
Total miscellaneous expenses		132,152 86
Total disbursements		$ 241,020 50
Balance		$ 341,723 79

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on mortgages other than first liens	$ 2,500 00	
Book value of bonds and stocks	324,004 74	
Cash in company's office	1,185 93	
Cash in bank	8,878 28	
Plate glass on hand	5,154 84	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 341,723 79

OTHER ASSETS.

Market value of stocks and bonds over book value		20,595 26
Gross premiums in course of collection	$ 41,601 58	
Unpaid commissions thereon	13,867 19	
Net amount of outstanding premiums		27,734 39
Total admitted assets		$ 390,053 44

LIABILITIES.

UNPAID LOSSES.

Aggregate of unpaid losses	$ 4,012 73
Total unearned premiums	112,154 57
Cash dividends to stockholders declared but not yet due	5,000 00
Salaries, rent, expenses, etc.	482 26

Return premiums		$ 1,262 75
Total liabilities, except cash capital and net surplus		$ 122,912 31
Cash capital		100,000 00
Net surplus		167,141 13
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 390,053 44

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 10,987,840 36	$ 210,930 65
Written during year	13,403,013 85	272,414 01
Total	$ 24,390,854 21	$ 483,344 66
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	13,181,326 78	259,035 51
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 11,209,527 43	$ 224,309 15

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

Risks written	$ 20,069 20
Premiums received	449 82
Losses paid	77 00
Losses incurred	77 00

THE PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Located at New York, N. Y. Incorporated 1893. Commenced Business 1893.

PHINEAS C. LOUNSBURY, President. KIMBALL C. ATWOOD, Secretary.

Cash capital, $200,000.

Amount of net ledger assets December 31st of previous year	$ 636,268 41	
Increase of capital	100,000 00	
Extended at		$ 736,268 41

INCOME.

Premiums collected during the year	$ 955,237 18	
Deduct re-insurance, rebate, abatement and return premiums	3,184 45	
Net cash received for premiums		952,052 73
Interest on bonds and dividends on stocks		18,945 13
Total income during year		$ 970,997 86
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 1,707,266 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Net cash paid for losses		$ 315,916 84
Paid stockholders dividends		100,000 00
Commissions to agents	$ 293,386 33	
Salaries and expenses of agents not on commission account	37,875 25	
Medical examiners' fees and salaries and inspections	16,592 50	
Salaries and fees of officers and other home office employees	72,575 25	
Taxes, licenses and fees	17,015 32	
Rent	17,000 00	
Legal expenses	3,067 23	
Furniture and fixtures, advertising, printing and stationery	56,106 87	
All other expenses	39,134 06	
Total miscellaneous expenses		552,752 81
Total disbursements		$ 968,669 65
Ballance		$ 738,596 62

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of bonds	$ 564,314 49	
Cash in company's office	8,502 11	
Cash in bank	100,995 42	
Agents' debit balances	64,784 60	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 738,596 62

OTHER ASSETS.

Total outstanding interest		1,903 35
Market value of bonds over book value		10,885 51
Gross premiums in course of collection	$ 92,784 60	
Unpaid commissions thereon	27,835 38	
Net amount outstanding premiums		64,949 22
Gross assets		$ 816,334 70
Deduct agents' debit balances unsecured	$ 64,784 60	
		64,784 60
Total admitted assets		$ 751,550 10

LIABILITIES.

UNPAID LOSSES.

In process of adjustment	$ 6,050 00	
Known or estimated, proofs not filed	11,775 00	
Resisted by company	23,250 00	
Aggregate of unpaid losses		$ 41,075 00
Total unearned premeums		342,061 35
Salaries, rents, expenses, etc.		3,289 45
Total liabilities, except cash capital and net surplus		$ 386,425 80
Cash Capital		200,000 0
Net surplus		165,124 30
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus		$ 751,550 10

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 377,883,000 00	$ 497,074 74
Written or renewed during year	845,711,000 00	973,380 26
Total	$ 1,223,594,000 00	$ 1,470,455 00
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	849,689,000 00	825,045 00
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 373,905,000 00	$ 645,410 00

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

Risks written	$ 1,929,000 00
Premiums received	4,395 50
Losses paid	827 09
Losses incurred	939 59

STANDARD LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.

Located at Detroit, Mich. Incorporated 1884. Commenced Business 1884.

D. M. FERRY, President. E. A. LEONARD, Secretary.

Cash capital, $250,000.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31st, 1898	$ 661,797 12	
Increase of capital during 1899	50,000 00	
Extended at		$ 711,797 12

INCOME.

	Accident.	Employer's Liability.	
Premiums collected during year	$ 780,288 59	$ 431,859 87	
Deduct re-insurance, abatement, rebate and return premiums	150,017 92	52,073 43	
Totals	$ 630,270 67	$ 379,786 44	
Net cash received for premipms			1,010,057 11
Rents		$ 1,805 07	
Interest on loans on mortgages		10,308 94	
Interest on bonds and dividends on stocks		14,825 80	
Interest on other debts due the company		387 95	
Total interest and rents			27,327 76
Total income during year			$ 1,037,384 87
Aggregate last balance and income			$ 1,749,181 99

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Accident.	Employer's Liability.	
Gross amount paid for claims and weekly indemnity	$ 299,863 35	$ 200,154 34	
Deduct salvage and re-insurance	628 99		
Total	$ 299,234 36	$ 200,154 34	
Net cash paid for losses			$ 499,388 70
Paid stockholders, interest or dividends		$ 9,000 00	
Commissions to agents		263,059 95	
Salaries and expenses of agents not on commission account		70,348 21	
Medical examiners' fees and salaries		2,142 00	
Inspections		12,236 50	
Salaries and fees of officers and other home office employees		46,701 70	
Taxes, licenses and fees		29,663 24	
Rent		7,888 38	
Legal and real estate expenses		6,785 70	
Furniture and fixtures, advertising, printing and stationery		13,642 42	
All other expenses		39,053 93	
Total miscellaneous expenses			500,522 03
Total disbursements			$ 999,910 73
Balance			$ 749,271 26

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 81,720 50	
Loans on mortgages	223,012 00	
Book value bonds and stocks	366,968 10	
Cash in company's office	7,419 90	
Cash in bank	69,947 44	
Taxes paid on mortgages	203 32	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 749,271 26

OTHER ASSETS.

Total outstanding interest		12,277 50
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		5,282 00

Gross premiums in course of collection—

	Premiums.	Unpaid Commissions.	Net.
Accident	$ 208,743 94	$ 54,273 42	$ 154,470 52
Employer's Liability	61,716 03	12,960 36	48,755 67
Net amount of outstanding premiums			203,226 19
Total admitted assets			$ 970,056 95

LIABILITIES.

UNPAID LOSSES.

	In Process of Adjustment	Resisted by Company.	Estimated Expenses.
Accident	$ 10,080 00	$ 30,533 33	$
Employer's Liability	12,770 00		81,550 00
Totals	$ 22,850 00	$ 30,533 33	$ 81,550 00
Aggregate of unpaid losses			$ 134,933 33

UNEARNED PREMIUMS.

On risks running one year or less—

	Gross Premiums.	Unearned (50 per cent.).	
Accident	$ 634,628 98	$ 317,314 49	
Employer's Liability	325,475 52	162,737 76	
Total unearned premiums			$ 480,052 25
Total liabilities except cash capital and net surplus			$ 614,985 58
Cash capital			250,000 00
Net surplus			105,071 37
Total liabilities including cash capital and net surplus			$ 970,056 95

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

ACCIDENT.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 77,099,133 00	$ 530,833 19
Written during year	130,125,300 00	838,879 10
Total	$ 207,224,433 00	$ 1,369,712 29
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	122,155,433 00	729,621 33
Balance	$ 85,069,000 00	$ 640,090 96
Deduct re-insured policies	1,260,000 00	5,461 98
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 83,809,000 00	$ 634,628 98

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 45,440,000 00	$ 342,057 50
Written during year	50,020,000 00	427,682 92
Total	$ 95,460,000 00	$ 769,740 42
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	49,380,000 00	442,802 96
Balance	$ 46,080,000 00	$ 326,937 46
Deduct re-insured policies	255,000 00	1,461 94
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 45,825,000 00	$ 325,475 52

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

Risks written—accident	$ 846,350 00
Premiums received	4,569 90
Losses paid	2,663 29
Losses incurred	2,663 29

Number of agents working in State during year, 24.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTEE COMPANY OF MARYLAND.

Located at Baltimore, Md. Incorporated 1896. Commenced Business 1896.

JOHN R. BLAND, President. GEORGE R. CALLIS, Secretary.

Cash capital, $1,500,000.

Amount of net ledger assets December 31st of previous year	$ 1,270,671 00	
Increase of capital during 1899	500,000 00	
Extended at		$ 1,770,671 00

INCOME.

Premiums collected during year	$ 646,846 79	
Deduct re-insurance, abatement, rebate and return premiums	82,597 29	
Net cash received for premiums		564,249 50
Interest on mortgage loans	$ 90 00	
Interest on collateral loans	11,631 15	
Interest on bonds and dividends on stocks	25,228 41	
Interest on other debts due the company	3,807 83	
Total interest		40,757 39
Profit on sales or maturity of ledger assets	$ 4,608 80	
Income from all other sources	55,222 55	
		59,831 35
Total income during year		$ 664,838 24
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 2,435,509 24

DISBURSEMEMTS.

Gross amount paid for matured claims	$ 74,180 39	
Deduct re-insurance and salvage	14,032 24	
Net cash paid for losses		$ 60,148 15
Commissions to agents	$ 127,716 55	
Salaries and expenses of agents not on commission account	95,797 22	
Salaries and fees of officers and other home office employees	52,172 39	
Taxes, fees and licenses	33,552 05	
Rent	2,837 00	
Legal expenses	12,047 24	
Furniture and fixtures, advertising, printing and stationery	24,947 07	
All other expenses	34,013 65	
Total miscellaneous expenses		383,083 17
Total disbursements		$ 443,231 32
Balance		$ 1,992,277 92

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 61,416 71	
Loans on mortgages	47,995 72	
Loans on stocks, bonds or other collateral	426,675 00	
Book value of bonds	1,045,283 74	
Cash in company's office	57,525 73	
Cash in bank	269,915 91	
Advances on real estate secured by deeds	28,132 07	
Due for subscription to department of guaranteed attorney	19,333 04	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,992,277 92

OTHER ASSETS.

Interest due on mortgages	$ 7 50	
Interest due and accrued on bonds and stocks	12,735 87	
Interest due on collateral loans	6,052 03	
Interest due on other assets	930 00	
Tatal outstanding interest		19,725 40
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value		32,977 26

Gross premiums in course of collection—

	Premiums.	Unpaid Commissions.	Net.
Fidelity and Surety	$ 171,608 71	$ 28,011 46	$ 143,597 25
Net amount of outstanding premiums			143,597 25
Total admitted assets			$ 2,188,577 83

LIABILITIES.

UNPAID LOSSES.

	In Process of Adjustment.	Known or Estimated—Proofs not Filed.	
Fidelity and Surety	$ 9,633 23	$ 3,937 75	
Aggregate of unpaid losses			$ 13,570 98

UNEARNED PREMIUMS.

On risks running one year or less—	Gross Premiums.	Unearned (50 per cent.).	
Fidelity and Surety	$ 625,776 43	$ 312,888 22	
Total unearned premiums			312,888 22
Cash deposited for security of risks written			36,691 47
Total liabilities, except cash capital and net surplus			$ 363,150 67
Cash capital			1,500,000 00
Net surplus			325,427 16
Total liabilities, including cash capital and net surplus			$ 2,188,577 83

RISKS AND PREMIUMS.

FIDELITY AND SURETY.

	Risks.	Premiums.
In force at beginning of year	$ 124,664,659 09	$ 382,876 81
Written during year	157,262,822 60	706,778 60
Total	$ 281,927,481 69	$ 1,089,655 41
Deduct those expired and marked off as cancelled	101,790,947 02	463,878 98
Net amount in force at end of year	$ 180,136,534 67	$ 625,776 43

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

Fidelity and Surety risks written	$ 2,822,480 23
Premiums received	13,251 31
Losses paid	5,036 49
Losses incurred	8,104 28

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

ABSTRACTS FROM ANNUAL STATEMENTS FILED IN THIS DEPARTMENT, SHOWING THEIR TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR OF 1899 AND THEIR CONDITION ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1899.

ANCIENT ORDER OF AMOREANS.

Home Office, Little Rock, Ark. Incorporated 1897. Commenced Business 1898.

P. D. ENGLISH, Chief Governor. W. SPARLING, Chief Sectretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 5 45

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Gross amount of membership fees (estimated)	$ 2,904 00	
Dues for expenses, per capita tax, etc.	1,161 72	
Assessments—mortuary	3,845 70	
Medical examiners' fees paid by applicant (estimated)	968 00	
Re-issuing certificates, certificate fees, lodge paraphernalia, etc.	520 69	
Total cash income		9,400 11
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 9,405 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 1,742 41	
Temporary disability	5 00	
Payments returned to applicants or members	16 10	
Total paid to members or applicants		1,763 51
Commissions and fees to agents	$ 3,189 13	
Chief Secretary	630 77	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	337 00	
Medical examiners' fees	1,115 50	
Rent	100 00	
Advertising and printing	582 74	
Postage, express and telegraph	343 15	
Legal expenses	10 00	
Insurance Department	92 00	
Furniture	171 58	
Organization	236 18	
Total expenses		6,808 05
Total disbursements		$ 8,571 56
Balance		$ 834 00

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Loans on interest at call	$ 198 00	
Cash in office	90 00	
Cash in bank	744 00	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,032 00

OTHER ASSETS.

Assessments actually collected by subordinate bodies		$ 250 00
Gross assets		$ 1,282 00
Deduct assets not admitted—		
Furniture, fixtures and safes, supplies, printed matter, etc.	$ 850 00	
		850 00
Total admitted assets		$ 432 00

NON-LEDGER LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted not yet due	$ 449 06
Total liabilities	$ 449 06

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	112	$ 131,000 00
Written during year	709	900,745 00
Total	821	$ 1,091,745 00
Terminated during year	206	289,975 00
In force at end of year	615	$ 801,770 00

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	13	$ 13,750 00
Written during year	110	126,500 00
Total	123	$ 140,250 00
Terminated during year	34	41,250 00
In force at end of year	89	$ 99,000 00

AMERICAN GUILD.

Home Office, Richmond, Va. Incorporated 1890. Commenced Business 1890.

CHARLES T. O'FERRALL, Supreme Governor. S. GALESKI, Supreme Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898	$ 127,101 72

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Regular monthly assessments	$ 111,977 66	
Total paid by members		111,977 66

Interest	$ 7,061 39	
Rent	67 43	
Dividends	2,246 48	
Discounts	14,706 94	
General fund	2,798 82	
Sundries	417 02	
Sick benefits	2,490 00	
		$ 29,788 08
Total cash income		$ 141,765 74
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 268,867 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 46,232 32	
Paid for permanent disability	250 00	
Paid for temporary disability	2,490 00	
Payments returned to applicants or members	32,903 44	
Total paid to members or applicants		81,875 76
Interest cancelled on anticipated loans	$ 11,811 83	
Commissions to agents	16,836 01	
Salaries of officers	7,520 84	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	2,981 00	
Rent	645 84	
Taxes	46 77	
Advertising and printing	3,205 16	
Postage, express and telegraph	965 22	
Legal expenses	350 00	
Governing bodies	100 00	
Official publication	547 50	
Insurance Departments	236 67	
Miscellaneous	6,013 51	
Total expenses		51,260 35
Total disbursements		$ 133,136 11
Balance		$ 135,731 35

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 6,133 60	
Loans on mortgages	6,536 85	
Loans on bonds, stocks or other collateral	23,714 44	
Book value of bonds and stocks	82,297 02	
Cash in bank	10,175 69	
Sick benefit account	6,873 75	
Total	$ 135,731 35	
Deduct borrowed money	15,000 00	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 120,731 35

NON-LEDGER ASSETS.

Assessments actually collected by subordinate bodies	9,574 07
Total admitted assets	$ 130,305 42

Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessment, comprised under the following funds—		
Mortuary benefit funds	$ 83,752 59	
Reserve and Emergency	46,552 83	
Total special funds		$ 130,305 42

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	3,911	$ 4,799,000 00
Written during year	1,661	2,002,000 00
Total	5,572	$ 6,801,000 00
Terminated during year	1,416	1,650,000 00
In force at end of year	4,156	$ 5,151,000 00
Losses and claims incurred during year	42	$ 50,500 00
Losses settled during year	42	50,500 00
Assessments collected during year	-------	$ 111,977 66

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	118	$ 246,000 00
Written during year	47	54,000 00
Total	165	$ 300,000 00
Terminated during year	25	36,000 00
In force at end of year	140	$ 264,000 00
Assessments collected during year	-------	$ 4,070 45

BANKERS UNION OF THE WORLD.

Located at Omaha, Neb. Incorporated 1898. Commenced Business 1898.

E. C. SPINNEY, President. THOMAS RYAN, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 260 66

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Gross amount certificate fees	$ 5,938 00	
Assessments	14,103 39	
Medical examiners' fees	1,908 10	
From all other sources	9,401 14	
Total cash income		31,350 63
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 31,611 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 1,200 00	
Paid for permanent disability claims	500 00	
Paid for temporary disability	1,456 55	
Payments returned to applicants or members	188 70	
Total paid to members or applicants		$ 3,345 25
Commissions to agents	$ 11,418 91	
Salaries of managers and agents not paid by commission	750 00	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	1,864 15	
Medical examiners' fees	1,092 40	
Rent	415 00	
Advertising and printing	1,519 36	
Postage, express and telegraph	833 07	
Official publications	335 60	
Insurance Departments	157 50	
Traveling expenses	730 74	
General expenses	721 17	
All other	1,001 65	
Total miscellaneous expenses		20,839 55
Total disbursements		$ 24,184 80
Balance		$ 7,426 49

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cash in office	$ 3,345 66	
Cash in bank	1,611 45	
Agents' debit balances	2,666 99	
Total	$ 7,624 10	
Deduct ledger liabilities	197 61	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 7,426 49

NON-LEDGER ASSETS.

Assessments actually collected by subordinate bodies		1,500 00
Gross assets		$ 8,926 49
Deduct assets not admitted—		
Excess of assessments over loans	$ 500 00	
		500 00
Total admitted assets		$ 8,426 49

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment or reported	$ 1,000 00	
Salaries, rents, expenses, taxes, bills, etc.	433 00	
Total liabilities		$ 1,433 00
Balance		$ 6,993 49
Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessment, comprised under the following funds—		
Reserve	$ 80 00	
Expense general fund	6,903 49	
Total special funds		6,903 49

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	334	$ 310,000 00
Written during year	5,938	5,241,600 00
Total	6,272	$ 5,551,600 00
Terminated during year	316	317,200 00
In force at end of year	5,956	$ 5,234,400 00
Losses and claims incurred	1	$ 1,200 00
Losses and claims settled	1	1,200 00
Losses unpaid at end of year	1	1,000 00

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
Written during year	29	$ 22,200 00
In force at end of year	29	$ 22,200 00
Assessments collected during year	-------	$ 27 13

ORDER OF COLUMBUS.

Located at Baltimore, Md. Incorporated 1896. Commenced Business 1897.

HANCE W. B. REID, Supreme Commander.
HARRY C. KILMER, Supreme Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 1,761 96

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Membership fees	$ 711 66	
Dues for expenses	1,158 00	
Assessments—		
Mortuary	15,326 42	
Relief	3,257 50	
Loan	400 00	
Expense	5,016 43	
Medical examiners' fees	1,561 50	
Total paid by members		27,431 51
Fixtures, supplies, etc.		4,116 86
Official publication		110 10
Total cash income		$ 31,658 47
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 33,420 43

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 12,500 00	
Paid for temporary disability	3,070 00	
Payments returned to applicants or members	10 56	
Loan	575 00	
Total paid to members or applicants		$ 16,155 56
Commissions to agents	$ 4,230 83	
Supplies	1,332 66	
Traveling expenses	607 13	
Salaries of officers	2,455 00	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	559 00	
Salaries or fees paid medical supervisors	593 65	
Rent, fixtures, advertising and printing	2,046 28	
Postage, express and telegraph	699 96	
Legal expenses	82 47	
Stationery and printing	168 34	
Official publication	1,004 14	
Insurance Departments	142 00	
All other	277 12	
Total miscellaneous expenses		14,198 58
Total disbursements		$ 30,354 14
Balance		$ 3,066 29

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Bills receivable	$ 1,221 75	
Cash in office	231 94	
Cash in bank	1,612 60	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 3,066 29

NON-LEDGER ASSETS.

Due by subordinate Councils	$ 707 84	
Fixtures	516 26	
Supplies	650 00	
Assessments actually collected by subordinate bodies	2,473 35	
Total non-ledger assets		4,347 45
Gross assets		$ 7,413 74
Deduct assets not admitted—		
Fixtures and supplies	$ 1,166 26	
		1,166 26
Total admitted assets		$ 6,247 48

LIABILITIES.

Losses not yet due	$ 4,000 00	
Total liabilities		$ 4,000 00
Balance		$ 2,247 48

Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessments, comprised under the following funds—		
Mortuary	$ 1,708 34	
Reserve	1,281 93	
Emergency	30 70	
Expense	45 32	
Total special funds		$ 3,066 29

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	1,115	$ 1,504,500 00
Written during year	3,222	3,919,500 00
Total	4,337	$ 5,424,000 00
Terminated during year	1,030	1,335,000 00
In force at end of year	3,307	$ 4,089,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	2	$ 3,250 00
Losses and claims incurred	12	13,250 00
Total	14	$ 16,500 00
Losses and claims settled	11	12,500 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	3	$ 4,000 00
Assessments collected during year	12	$ 23,600 35

$2,000 of the above amount has since been paid.

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	196	$ 257,000 00
Written during year	89	80,500 00
Total	285	$ 337,500 00
Terminated during year	126	147,500 00
In force at end of year	159	$ 190,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	1	$ 2,250 00
Losses and claims incurred	1	1,000 00
Total	2	$ 3,250 00
Losses and claims settled	2	3,250 00
Assessments collected	12	$ 1,878 68

SUPREME LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

(ENDOWMENT RANK).

Home Office, Chicago, Ill. Re-incorporated 1894. Commenced Business 1877.

J. HINSEY, President. H. B. STOLTE, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 496,299 96
INCOME.		
WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.		
Gross amount membership fees	$ 14,809 00	
Dues for expenses, per capita tax, etc.	124,359 37	
Assessment—mortuary	1,204,684 98	
Certificate, card and other fees	1,354 25	
Interest	7,487 85	
Total cash income		1,352,695 45
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 1,848,995 41
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for death claims	$ 1,201,670 61	
Membership fees retained by subordinate bodies	14,809 00	
Payments returned to applicants or members	17,112 93	
Total paid to members or applicants		1,233,592 54
Commissions, fees and expenses to organizers	$ 45,220 13	
Salaries of officers	6,500 00	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	10,629 17	
Medical examiners' fees	28,172 00	
Rent	2,970 04	
Advertising and printing	6,211 60	
Postage, express and telegraph	3,866 49	
Legal expenses	11,424 13	
Governing bodies	902 85	
Official publication	300 00	
Insurance Departments	375 10	
All other	10,373 67	
Total miscellaneous expenses		126,945 18
Total disbursements		$ 1,360,537 72
Balance		$ 488,457 69
ASSETS.		
AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.		
Book value of real estate	$ 38,590 46	
Mortgage loans on real estate, first liens	48,251 00	
Mortgage loans on real estate other than first liens	4,000 00	

Loans on bonds, stocks or other collateral	$ 22,621 72	
Book value of bonds and stocks	31,890 00	
Cash in bank	35,062 98	
*Balance due on claim City National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	91,798 16	
Lexington Hotel investment	216,243 37	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 488,457 69

NON-LEDGER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	$ 5,528 29	
Market value of real estate over book value	11,409 54	
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value	900 00	
Face value of Lexington Hotel investment over cost	38,326 33	
Assessments actually collected by subordinate bodies	25,665 20	
Office furniture, fixtures, safes, etc.	4,500 00	
Total non-ledger assets		86,329 36
Gross assets		$ 574,787 05
Deduct furniture, fixtures, safes, etc.	$ 4,500 00	
		4,500 00
Total admitted assets		$ 570,287 05

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment or reported		$ 278,000 00
Losses resisted		53,634 38
Total liabilities		$ 331,634 38
Balance		$ 238,652 67
Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessment, comprised under the following funds—		
Mortuary	$ 211,200 62	
Expense	27,452 05	
Total special funds		238,652 67

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	Number.	Amount.
In force at beginning of year	54,771	$ 100,527,500 00
Written during year	11,034	15,943,500 00
Total	65,805	$ 116,471,000 00
Terminated during year	5,283	8,081,500 00
In force at end of year	60,522	$ 108,389,500 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	131	$ 287,634 38
Losses and claims incurred	620	1,289,500 00
Total	751	$ 1,577,134 38
Losses and claims settled	593	1,245,500 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	158	$ 331,634 38
Assessments collected during year	12	$ 1,329,044 35

*Bank in liquidation. Claim secured by indemnity bond.

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Number.	Amount.
In force at beginning of year	1,149	$ 2,300,000 00
Written during year	233	329,000 00
Total	1,382	$ 2,629,000 00
Terminated during year	128	187,000 00
In force at end of year	1,254	$ 2,442,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	-------	$-------
Losses and claims incurred	10	26,000 00
Total	10	$ 26,000 00
Losses and claims settled	6	15,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	4	$ 11,000 00
Assessments collected during year	12	$ 27,988 65

Number of agents working in State during year, 3.

FAMILY PROTECTIVE UNION.

Home Office, Boston, Mass. Incorporated 1894. Commenced Business 1895.

I. K. MACKENZIE, President. E. E. KNIGHT, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 1,284 60

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Dues for expenses, etc.	$ 7,128 18	
Assessments—		
Mortuary	1,686 84	
Reserve	314 65	
Disability	1,029 61	
Total cash income		10,159 28
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 11,443 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 1,555 62	
Paid for temporary disability	1,092 50	
Payments returned to applicants or members	7 95	
Total paid to members or applicants		2,656 07
Commissions to agents	$ 2,006 03	
Salaries and traveling expenses of officers	2,355 70	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	446 25	
Medical examiners' fees	240 00	
Rent	406 35	

Advertising, supplies and printing	$ 520 41	
All other expenses	1,270 48	
Total miscellaneous expenses		$ 7,245 22
Total disbursements		$ 9,901 29
Balance		$ 1,542 59

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Bills receivable	$ 96 45	
Cash in office	752 69	
Cash in bank	789 90	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,639 04
Deduct bills receivable unsecured		96 45
Total admitted assets		$ 1,542 59

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted not yet due		$ 333 34
Losses in process of adjustment or reported		1,166 69
Losses resisted		500 22
Total liabilities		$ 2,000 25
Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessment, comprised under the following funds—		
Mortuary	$ 1 46	
Reserve	623 75	
Disability	156 70	
Expense	427 34	
Total special funds		1,209 25

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	933	$ 957,000 00
Written during year	1,104	919,000 00
Total	2,037	$ 1,876,000 00
Terminated during year	638	636,500 00
In force at end of year	1,399	$ 1,239,500 00
Losses and claims incurred	115	$ 4,648 37
Losses and claims settled	108	2,648 12
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	7	$ 2,000 25
Assessments collected during year	5	$ 3,031 10

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	23	$ 21,000 00
Written during year	80	82,000 00
Total	103	$ 103,000 00
Terminated during year	12	12,000 00
In force at end of year	91	$ 91,000 00

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
Losses and claims incurred	16	$ 930 85
Losses and claims settled	15	764 18
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	1	$ 166 67
Assessments collected during year	5	$ 208 25

IMPROVED ORDER HEPTASOPHS.

Home Office, Baltimore, Md. Incorporated 1878. Commenced Business 1878.

M. G. COHEN, Supreme Archon. SAMUEL H. TATTERSALL, Supreme Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 46,437 75
INCOME.		
WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.		
Membership fees	$ 75,286 00	
Assessments—		
Mortuary	755,373 90	
Expense	70,352 34	
Medical examiners' fees paid by applicant	18,988 50	
Total paid by members		920,000 74
Interest	$ 1,243 20	
Organizers	971 54	
Subordinate Conclaves, for supplies	1,176 01	
		3,390 75
Total cash income		$ 923,391 49
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 969,829 24
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for death claims	$ 758,459 32	
Entrance fees returned by subordinate Conclaves	62,195 00	
Total paid to members or applicants		820,654 32
Commissions to agents	$ 15,330 55	
Salaries and traveling expenses of manager and agents not paid by commission	16,386 71	
Salaries and other compensation of officers	17,953 44	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	3,899 00	
Medical examiners' fees	18,988 50	

Rent, telephones, advertising and printing	$ 5,879 74	
All other expenses	26,657 06	
Total miscellaneous expenses		$ 105,095 00
Total disbursements		$ 925,749 32
Balance		$ 44,079 92

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cash in bank	$ 44,079 92	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 44,079 92

NON-LEDGER ASSETS.

Contingent fund in hands of Supreme Officers	$ 2,650 00	
Due from subordinate Conclaves for supplies	129 19	
Amounts actually collected by subordinate bodies	74,582 54	
Total non-ledger assets		77,361 73
Gross assets		$ 121,441 65
Deduct excess of assessments collected over losses		34,582 54
Total admitted assets		$ 86,859 11

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted not due	$ 5,000 00	
Losses in process of adjustment or reported	28,000 00	
Losses resisted	7,000 00	
Total liabilities		$ 40,000 00
Balance		$ 46,859 11
Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessment, comprised under the following funds—		
Mortuary	$ 3,057 96	
Expense	43,801 15	
Total special funds		46,859 11

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OF POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	43,707	$ 76,697,000 00
Written during year	12,439	17,992,000 00
Total	56,146	$ 94,689,000 00
Terminated during year	3,316	5,305,000 00
In force at end of year	52,830	$ 89,384,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	20	$ 40,000 00
Losses and claims incurred	409	763,000 00
Total	429	$ 803,000 00
Losses and claims settled	410	763,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	19	$ 40,000 00
Assessments collected during year	11	$ 755,373 90

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Number.	Amount.
In force at beginning of year	920	$ 1,751,000 00
Written during year	115	205,000 00
Total	1,035	$ 1,956,000 00
Terminated during year	84	148,000 00
In force at end of year	951	$ 1,808,000 00
Losses and claims incurred	7	$ 20,000 00
Losses and claims settled	7	$ 20,000 00
Assessments collected during year	11	$ 13,599 30

Number of agents working in State during year, 1.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Home Office, St. Louis, Mo. Incorporated 1884. Commenced Business 1873.

JOHN P. SHANNON, President. B. F. NELSON, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898	$ 86,916 46	
Less balance of all ledger assets	16,578 37	
		$ 70,338 09

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Dues for expenses	$ 89,082 90	
Mortuary assessments	3,505,895 69	
Total paid by members		3,594,978 59
Interest	$ 4,706 55	
From all other sources	19,875 21	
		24,581 76
Total cash income		$ 3,619,560 35
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 3,689,898 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 3,515,033 08	
Total paid to members or applicants		3,515,033 08
Commissions to agents	$ 11,567 51	
Salaries of officers	10,300 00	
Traveling expenses of officers	975 39	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	16,044 00	
Medical examiners' fees	2,500 00	
Rent, taxes, advertising and printing	5,063 10	
Supreme Lodge session	20,556 19	
Postage, express and telegraph	1,635 23	

Legal expenses	$ 8,744 69	
Governing bodies	12,704 17	
Official publication	2,500 00	
Insurance Departments	1,632 00	
All other	2,897 59	
Total miscellaneous expenses		$ 97,119 87
Total disbursements		$ 3,612,152 95
Balance		$ 77,745 49

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Due from Grand and subordinate Lodges	$ 513 16	
R. J. Breckenridge (judgment)	2,691 05	
Office furniture, safes, supplies, stationery, etc.	10,634 11	
Suspense account	1,532 51	
Cash and vouchers in office of Supreme Secretary	748 26	
Cash in bank	105,823 17	
On deposit as bond and tender of return of assessments in contested cases in various courts	21,236 29	
Total	$ 143,178 55	
Deduct ledger liabilities—		
Outstanding warrants—W. O. B. Fund	$ 63,750 50	
Outstanding warrants—General Fund	1,682 56	
	65,433 06	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 77,745 49

NON-LEDGER ASSETS.

Assessments actually collected by subordinate bodies		294,943 42
Gross assets		$ 372,688 91
Deduct assets not admitted—		
Furniture, fixtures and safes, supplies, printed matter, stationery, etc.	$ 10,634 11	
Suspense account	1,532 51	
R. J. Breckenridge (judgment)	2,691 05	
Total		14,857 67
Total admitted assets		$ 357,831 24

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, due and unpaid	$ 23,266 67	
Losses adjusted and not yet due	465,500 00	
Losses in process of adjustment or reported	167,000 00	
Losses resisted	71,000 00	
Total outstanding losses		$ 726,766 67
Supplies, printing, etc.		72 00
Total liabilities		$ 726,838 67
Balance due		$ 369,007 43

Comprised under the following funds—		
Mortuary	$ 22,758 14	
General fund	14,417 32	
Relief fund	239 53	
Supreme Secretary	1,337 50	
Appeal circular fund	355 50	
Balance ledger accounts, less those not admitted	513 16	
Total special funds		$ 39,621 15

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	82,256	$ 146,703,000 00
Written during year	4,389	5,364,000 00
Total	86,643	$ 152,067,000 00
Terminated during year	19,782	33,598,000 00
In force at end of year	66,863	$ 118,469,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	27	$ 53,933 35
Losses and claims incurred	2,120	3,949,866 40
Total	2,147	$ 4,003,799 75
Losses and claims settled	1,889	3,515,033 08
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	260	$ 488,766 67
Assessments collected during year	-------	$ 3,505,895 69

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	1,276	$ 2,349,000 00
Written during year	145	205,500 00
Total	1,421	$ 2,554,500 00
Terminated during year	356	592,000 00
In force at end of year	1,065	$ 1,962,500 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	3	$ 6,000 00
Losses and claims incurred	34	65,000 00
Total	37	$ 71,000 00
Losses and claims settled	30	57,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	7	$ 14,000 00
Assessments collected during year	-------	$ 57,624 36

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

Home Office, Indianapolis, Ind. Incorporated 1878. Commenced Business 1877.

L. B. LOCKARD, President. C. W. HARVY, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 46,414 06

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Relief fund certificate fees	$ 5,054 50	
Dues for expenses	67,142 00	
Mortuary assessments	1,265,472 45	
Total paid by members	$ 1,337,668 95	
Interest	1,085 77	
Supplies and jewels	1,688 46	
Fines	124 00	
Commission returned	12 50	
Increase in value of office furniture	29 52	
All other sources	9 90	
Total cash income		1,340,619 10
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 1,387,033 16

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 1,272,750 00	
Total paid by members or applicants		1,272,750 00
Commissions to agents	$ 18,311 40	
Salaries and other compensation of officers	10,410 52	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	9,954 86	
Medical supervisors	520 82	
Rent	1,810 00	
Taxes and insurance	181 78	
Advertising	1,241 16	
Postage	2,580 37	
Legal expenses	1,796 28	
Governing bodies	5,537 20	
Official publication	11,576 62	
Insurance Departments	1,391 56	
All other items	11,420 67	
Total miscellaneous expenses		76,733 24
Total disbursements		$ 1,349,483 24
Balance		$ 37,549 92

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 3,834 00	
Book value of office furniture	2,334 28	
Grand Lodge debit balances	468 06	
Bills receivable	2,250 00	
Cash in bank	28,663 58	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 37,549 92

NON-LEDGER ASSETS.

Interest due	$ 74 02	
Per capita tax due	26,206 00	
Market value of real estate over book value	166 00	
Assessments actually collected by subordinate bodies (since received)	109,839 75	
Assessment No. 501, made December 15, 1898 (since received)	112,000 00	
Total non-ledger assets		248,285 77
Gross assets		$ 285,835 69
Deduct furniture and safes (not admitted)		2,334 28
Total admitted assets		$ 283,501 41

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted not yet due	$ 101,000 00	
Losses in process of adjustment or reported	112,750 00	
Losses resisted	7,500 00	
Expenses, taxes, bills, accounts, fees, etc., due and accrued	365 59	
Total liabilities		$ 221,615 59
Balance		$ 61,885 82
Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessment, comprised under the following funds—		
Mortuary	$ 1,595 72	
Expense	60,290 10	
Total special funds		$ 61,885 82

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	64,301	$ 75,708,000 00
Written during year	3,686	3,345,500 00
Total	67,987	$ 79,053,500 00
Terminated during year	16,188	17,393,500 00
In force at end of year	51,799	$ 61,660,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	174	$ 223,250 00
Losses and claims incurred	1,028	1,277,000 00
Total	1,202	$ 1,500,250 00
Losses and claims settled	1,037	1,279,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	165	$ 221,250 00
Assessments collected during year	19	$ 1,265,472 45

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Number.	Amount.
In force at beginning of year	342	$ 543,500 00
Written during year	1	2,000 00
Total	343	$ 545,500 00
Terminated during year	4	8,000 00
In force at end of year	339	$ 537,500 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	2	$ 4,000 00
Losses and claims incurred	4	8,000 00
Total	6	$ 12,000 00
Losses and claims settled	5	11,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	1	$ 1,000 00
Assessments collected during year	19	$ 9,221 30

KNIGHTS OF HARMONY.

Home Office, New Bern, N. C. Incorporated 1893. Commenced Business 1893.

JOHN S. MANIX, Supreme President. JAMES H. SMITH, Supreme Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 60 00

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Mortuary assessments	$ 25 21	
Total cash income		25 21
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 85 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid death claims	$ 25 21	
Total paid to members		25 21
Printing	$ 5 50	
Postage	4 50	
Total miscellaneous expenses		10 00
Total disbursements		$ 35 21
Balance		$ 50 00

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cash in office	$ 50 00	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 50 00
Total admitted assets		$ 50 00
Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessment, comprised under the following funds—		
Expense	$ 50 00	
Total special funds		50 00

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	56	$ 3,137 00
Terminated during year	9	616 00
In force at end of year	47	$ 2,521 00
Assessments collected during year		$ 25 21

KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.

Home Office, Lynchburg, Va. Organized 1896. Commenced Business 1899.

H. A. ROBINSON, President. THOS. J. INGRAM, Secretary.

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Assessments	$ 619 10	
Certificate fees and general fund	2,072 15	
Total cash income		$ 2,691 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid death claims	$ 166 60	
Payments returned to applicants or members	13 50	
Total paid to members or applicants		180 10
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	$ 870 00	
Taxes	25 00	
Advertising and printing	771 03	
Postage, express and telegrams	32 89	
All other	456 16	
Total miscellaneous expenses		2,155 08
Total disbursements		$ 2,335 18
Balance		$ 356 07

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Personal or agents' debit balances	$ 670 75	
Cash in bank	619 10	
Total	$ 1,289 85	
Deduct borrowed money	933 78	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 356 07

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted not yet due	$ 666 40
Total liabilities	$ 666 40

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
Written during year	1,745	$ 1,752,000 00
Terminated during year	1,170	1,172,000 00
In force at end end of year	575	$ 580,000 00
Losses and claims incurred during year	--------	$ 833 00
Losses and claims settled during year	--------	166 60
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	--------	$ 666 40
Amount of assessments collected during year	--------	$ 785 70

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND MASONS LIFE INDEMNITY COMPANY.

Home Office, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated 1884. Commenced Business 1884.

GEORGE M. MOULTON, President. W. H. GRAY, General Manager.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 $ 332,528 52

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Membership fees	$ 6,225 00	
Dues for expenses, per capita tax, etc.	19,270 75	
Assessments—		
Mortuary	322,361 83	
Expense	107,452 22	
Total paid by members	$ 455,309 80	
Interest	13,343 50	
From all other sources	1,320 24	
Total cash income		469,973 54
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 802,502 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 306,817 69	
Paid for permanent disability	4,964 72	
Dividend bonds	19,635 14	
Payments returned to applicants or members	101 20	
Total paid to members or applicants		$ 331,518 75
Commissions to agents	$ 17,476 52	
Salaries of officers	6,500 00	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	10,504 21	
Medical examiners	1,475 10	
Rent	4,380 00	
Taxes	415 60	
Advertising and printing	2,544 45	
Postage, express and telegraph	2,840 66	
Legal expenses	4,001 29	
Insurance Departments	1,258 02	
Collections	5,168 81	
Traveling expenses of officers and agents	11,223 06	
Loss on sale of U. S. bonds	1,490 75	
All other items	1,288 92	
Total miscellaneous expenses		70,567 39
Total disbursements		$ 402,086 14
Balance		$ 400,415 92

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of bonds and stocks	$ 367,200 00	
Bills receivable	12,203 01	
Cash in office	1,036 67	
Cash in bank	52,077 35	
Total	$ 432,517 03	
Deduct ledger liabilities	32,101 11	
Total net or ledge assets		$ 400,415 92

NON-LEDGER ASSETS.

Market value of bonds and stocks over book value	14,672 50
Total admitted assets	$ 415,088 42

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment or reported	$ 12,000 00
Losses resisted	24,930 68
Total liabilities	$ 36,930 68
Balance	$ 378,157 74

Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessment, comprised under the following funds—

Emergency	$ 378,157 74	
Total special funds		378,157 74

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	7,253	$ 22,795,000 00
Written during year	707	2,029,000 00
Total	7,960	$ 24,824,000 00
Terminated during year	1,357	4,720,750 00
In force at end of year	6,603	$ 20,103,250 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	17	$ 60,865 76
Losses and claims incurred	85	302,000 00
Total	102	$ 362,865 76
Losses and claims settled	90	325,935 08
Losses and claims paid at end of year	12	$ 36,930 68
Assessments collected during year	-------	$ 429,814 05

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	918	$ 2,203,498 00
Written during year	40	79,000 00
Total	958	$ 2,282,498 00
Terminated during year	106	245,000 00
In force at end of year	852	$ 2,037,498 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	2	$ 4,000 00
Losses and claims incurred	5	16,000 00
Total	7	$ 20,000 00
Losses and claims settled	7	20,000 00

THE SUPREME RULING OF THE FRATERNAL MYSTIC CIRCLE.

Home Office, Philadelphia, Pa. Incorporated 1895. Commenced Business 1885.

F. H. DUCKWITZ, Supreme Mystic Ruler. W. H. SNYDER, Supreme Recorder.

Amount of net or ledger assets ..... $ 75,465 04

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Extension fund	$	7,823 14
Per capita tax		274 45
Assessments—		
Benefit fund		172,549 87
Surplus benefit fund		19,749 61
Expenses		30,672 97
Medical examiners' fees paid by applicants		1,377 00
Total paid by members	$	232,447 04

Interest	$ 3,332 39	
Certificate fees	101 00	
Supplies	221 55	
Regalia	140 12	
Official bonds	294 77	
Bank interest	681 10	
Surplus fund (beneficiary payments)	14,826 13	
Sundries	177 73	
Total cash income		$ 252,221 83
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 327,686 87

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 181,866 67	
Paid for permanent disability	5,000 00	
Total paid to members		186,866 67
Commissions to agents	$ 28,612 76	
Salaries and other compensation of officers	13,951 27	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	5,772 86	
Medical examiners' fees	1,950 00	
Rent	1,800 00	
Taxes and licenses	282 00	
Advertising and printing	3,427 74	
Postage, express and telegraph	1,710 96	
Legal expenses and adjustment	5,662 75	
Grand Rulings	563 37	
Official publication	2,552 76	
Furniture	274 62	
Supplies	549 50	
Regalia	795 94	
Official bonds	573 60	
All other items	3,811 43	
Total miscellaneous expenses		72,291 56
Total disbursements		$ 259,158 23
Balance		$ 68,528 64

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 43,300 00	
Cash in office	1,769 40	
Cash in bank	23,116 41	
Balance due from ex-Treasurer	342 83	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 68,528 64

NON-LEDGER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	$ 698 74	
Balance due from Rulings and Deputies	5,883 96	
Furniture, fixtures, supplies and regalia	4,183 28	
Assessments, actually and to be, collected by subordinate bodies	38,985 02	
Total non-ledger assets		49,751 00
Gross assets		$ 118,279 64

Deduct assets not admitted—		
Furniture, fixtures, safes and supplies	$ 4,183 28	
Agents' debit balances unsecured	5,883 96	
Excess of assessments collected over losses	4,985 02	
Total		$ 15,052 26
Total admitted assets		$ 103,227 38

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted due and unpaid	$ 3,000 00	
Losses in process of adjustment or reported	31,000 00	
Advance assessments	894 69	
Total liabilities		34,894 69
Balance		$ 68,332 69
Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessment, comprised under the following funds—		
Mortuary	$ 18,970 96	
Emergency	49,259 10	
Expense	102 63	
Total special funds		68,332 69

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	Number.	Amount.
In force at beginning of year	11,687	$ 20,700,000 00
Written during year	3,225	3,801,500 00
Total	14,912	$ 24,501,500 00
Terminated during year	2,603	3,662,000 00
In force at end of year	12,309	$ 20,839,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	22	$ 42,000 00
Losses and claims incurred	107	188,000 00
Total	129	$ 230,000 00
Losses and claims settled	111	196,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	18	$ 34,000 00
Assessments collected during year	12	$ 222,972 45

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Number.	Amount.
In force at beginning of year	300	$ 699,500 00
Written during year	52	75,000 00
Total	352	$ 774,500 00
Terminated during year	32	64,500 00
In force at end of year	320	$ 710,000 00
Losses and claims incurred	1	$ 3,000 00
Losses and claims settled	1	3,000 00
Assessments collected during year	12	$ 7,561 36

NATIONAL UNION.

Home Office, Toledo, Ohio. Incorporated 1881. Commenced Business 1881.

H. H. CABANISS, President. J. W. MYERS, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 255,414 93

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Membership fees	$ 8,786 75	
Dues for expenses	49,802 76	
Assessments—		
Mortuary	1,408,901 48	
Expenses	72 70	
Total paid by members	$ 1,467,563 69	
Interest	2,605 75	
Advertising	134 86	
Sale of supplies	1,116 21	
Sale of safes	70 00	
Total cash income		1,471,490 51
		$ 1,726,905 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 1,393,900 00	
Total paid to members		1,393,900 00
Commissions to agents	$ 56,562 53	
Salaries of officers	11,741 66	
Salaries of officers	9,275 16	
Rent	1,652 00	
Taxes	49 70	
Advertising and printing	6,968 49	
Postage, express and telegraph	2,317 09	
Legal expenses	2,234 45	
Governing bodies	6,951 61	
Official publication	4,897 33	
Insurance Departments	475 00	
All other items	7,266 28	
Total miscellaneous expenses		110,391 30
Total disbursements		$ 1,504,291 30
Balance		$ 222,614 14

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cash in bank	$ 222,614 14	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 222,614 14
Assessments actually collected by subordinate bodies		145,000 00
Total admitted assets		$ 367,614 14

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment or reported	$ 138,000 00	
Losses resisted	18,000 00	
Total liabilities		$ 156,000 00
Balance		$ 211,614 14
Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessments, comprised under the following funds—		
Mortuary	$ 191,525 75	
Expense	20,088 39	
Total special funds		211,614 14

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	47,002	$ 131,199,000 00
Written during year	9,633	16,648,000 00
Total	56,635	$ 147,847,000 00
Terminated during year	3,595	8,867,000 00
In force at end of year	53,040	$ 138,980,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	49	$ 151,000 00
Losses and claims incurred	474	1,413,000 00
Total	523	$ 1,564,000 00
Losses and claims settled	467	1,408,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	56	$ 156,000 00
Assessments collected during year	10	$ 1,408,901 48

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	62	$ 243,000 00
Written during year	192	274,000 00
Total	254	$ 517,000 00
Terminated during year	16	24,000 00
In force at end of year	238	$ 493,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	1	$ 2,000 00
Losses and claims incurred	1	3,000 00
Total	2	$ 5,000 00
Losses and claims settled	1	2,000 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	1	$ 3,000 00
Assessments collected	10	$ 3,126 46

SOVEREIGN CAMP WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Located at Omaha, Neb. Incorporated 1891. Commenced Business 1891.

JOSEPH C. ROOT, President. JOHN T. YATES, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 128,130 16

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Membership fees	$ 9,385 65	
Dues for expenses	182,238 00	
Assessments—		
Mortuary	1,288,329 96	
Reserves	45,711 85	
Bonds for local camp officers	4,567 80	
Total paid by members	$ 1,530,233 26	
Negotiated deposits	12,000 00	
Interest	3,422 50	
Supplies	5,520 84	
Canceled checks	176 88	
General fund transferred to emergency fund	14,086 59	
All other sources	317 14	
Total cash income		1,565,757 21
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 1,693,887 37

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 1,221,428 52	
Monuments	65,200 00	
Bonds for local camp officers	5,742 65	
Payments returned to applicants or members	11,308 90	
Total paid to members or applicants		$ 1,303,680 07
Commissions to agents	$ 37,840 10	
Finance committee	7,240 97	
Committee on legislation	986 20	
Salaries of officers	11,407 23	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	26,908 72	
Medical examiners' fees	5,018 09	
Rent	2,271 25	
Supplies	8,524 80	
Blanks and printing	14,711 77	
Postage, express, freight, exchange and telegraph	11,275 89	
Legal expenses	9,354 24	
Traveling expenses	2,025 10	
Official publication	21,705 88	

Insurance Departments	$ 1,835 32	
All other items	27,227 13	
Total miscellaneous expenses		$ 188,332 69
Transfers and negotiated deposits		26,086 59
Total disbursements		$ 1,518,099 35
Balance		$ 175,788 02

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Due from Head Camps	$ 1,157 55	
Due from Camps	8,169 80	
Book value of bonds and stocks	144,699 99	
Deputies' and others debit balances	3,802 35	
Cash in hands of Soverign Banker	2,032 62	
Cash in bank	562 12	
Furniture, supplies, etc.	16,941 99	
Total	$ 177,366 42	
Deduct personal or agents' credit balances	1,578 40	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 175,788 02

NON-LEDGER ASSETS.

Assessments in hands of local Camps to re-instate suspended members and advances, estimated	$ 50,600 00	
Sovereign Camp dues in hands of local Camps to re-instate suspended members and advances, estimated	10,000 00	
Assessments in hands of local Camps, including emergency, estimated	185,000 00	
Sovereign Camp dues in hands of local Camps, estimated	42,000 00	
Total non-ledger assets		287,600 00
Gross assets		$ 463,388 02
Deduct furniture, fixtures, safes, supplies, etc.		16,941 99
Total admitted assets		$ 446,446 03

LIABILITIES.

Losses reported, for which no proofs are filed, including monuments	$ 107,250 00	
Losses in process of adjustment, including monuments	61,400 00	
Claims approved and ready for payment, including monuments	255,100 00	
216 monuments in liquidated claims	21,600 00	
Total liabilities		$ 445,350 00
Balance		$ 1,096 03

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	88,481	$ 159,922,600 00
Written during year	42,905	67,103,500 00
Total	131,386	$ 227,026,100 00
Terminated during year	17,913	27,958,800 00
In force at end of year	113,473	$ 199,067,300 00

	Number.	Amount.
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	121	$ 227,400 00
Losses and claims incurred	833	1,494,800 00
Total	954	$ 1,722,200 00
Losses and claims settled	716	1,297,450 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	238	$ 424,750 00
Assessments collected during year	14	$ 1,290,478 76

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	Number.	Amount.
In force at beginning of year	768	$ 1,551,800 00
Written during year	195	372,500 00
Total	963	$ 1,924,300 00
Terminated during year	125	262,000 00
In force at end of year	838	$ 1,662,300 00
Losses and claims incurred	6	13,600 00
Losses and claims settled	4	7,200 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	2	$ 6,400 00
Assessments collected during year	14	$ 11,381 85

SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

Home Office, Boston, Mass. Incorporated 1877. Commenced Business 1877.

W. HOLT APGAR, Supreme Regent.
W. O. ROBSON, Supreme Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898 ..... $ 1,117,243 52

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Membership fees	$ 2,651 00	
Dues for expenses	153,185 70	
Cards and dues from members at large	25 00	
Assessments—mortuary	6,491,620 07	
Total paid by members	$ 6,647,481 77	
From fraudulent claim	2,600 00	
Interest	33,449 22	
All other sources	10,326 67	
Total cash income		6,693,857 66
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 7,811,101 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 6,083,451 87	
Payments returned to applicants or members	4 50	
Total paid to members or applicants		$ 6,083,456 37
Supplies, printing plant and office furniture	$ 4,983 01	
Commissions to agents	11,217 05	
Salaries of managers and agents not paid by commission	2,564 90	
Mileage and per diem to members of Supreme Council	12,904 20	
Salaries of officers	27,141 64	
Other compensation of officers	3,428 50	
Clerk hire	32,500 95	
Taxes, advertising and printing	13,012 30	
Postage, express and telegraph	5,962 35	
Legal expenses	5,808 22	
Governing bodies	19,335 86	
Official publication	2,220 46	
Insurance Departments	1,712 49	
All other items	11,816 03	
Total miscellaneous expenses		154,608 05
Total disbursements		$ 6,238,064 42
Balance		$ 1,573,036 76

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of real estate	$ 59,170 97	
Book value of bonds and stocks	768,834 57	
Agents' debit balances and bills receivable	19,383 75	
Cash in bank	660,026 22	
Cash in bank, emergency fund	82,505 00	
Cash in bank, contingent fund	2,500 00	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 1,592,420 51

NON-LEDGER ASSETS.

Interest due and accrued	$ 6,375 76	
Market value of bonds over book value	24,825 43	
Assessments actually collected by subordinate bodies	542,296 99	
Total non-ledger assets		573,498 18
Gross assets		$ 2,165,918 69
Deduct assets not admitted—		
Printing plant	$ 6,927 82	
Furniture, fixtures, safes, supplies, etc.	9,432 75	
Agents' debit balances unsecured	1,137 20	
Bills receivable unsecured	3,022 68	
Fire account	50	
Depreciation of market value of real estate	8,000 00	
Total		27,383 75
Total admitted assets		$ 2,138,534 94

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment or reported	$ 718,750 00	
Losses resisted	30,000 00	
All other items	2,513 12	
Total liabilities		$ 751,263 12
Balance		$ 1,387,271 82
Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessment, comprised under the following funds—		
Mortuary	$ 427,958 07	
Emergency	836,638 33	
Expense	122,675 47	
Total special funds		$ 1,387,271 82

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	189,184	$ 537,819,000 00
Written during year	12,913	27,187,000 00
Total	202,097	$ 565,006,000 00
Terminated during year	8,229	25,085,500 00
In force at end of year	193,868	$ 539,920,500 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	274	$ 806,600 00
Losses and claims incurred	2,094	6,020,500 00
Total	2,368	$ 6,827,100 00
Losses and claims settled	2,115	6,093,350 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	253	$ 733,750 00
Assessments collected during year	12	$ 6,491,620 07

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	1,768	$ 5,173,500 00
Written during year	105	218,000 00
Total	1,873	$ 5,391,500 00
Terminated during year	65	198,000 00
In force at end of year	1,808	$ 5,193,500 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	5	$ 15,750 00
Losses and claims incurred	31	93,000 00
Total	36	$ 108,750 00
Losses and claims settled	32	96,750 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	4	$ 12,000 00
Assessments collected during year	12	$ 66,980 20

Number of agents working in State during year, 1.

ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Home Office, Washington, D. C. Incorporated 1897. Commenced Business 1897.

DR. CHARLER W. KEYES, President. GEORGE HARDISTY, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 1,884 61

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Dues for expenses	$ 18,749 29	
Assessments—mortuary	8,209 27	
Medical examiners' fees	11 71	
Total paid by members	$ 26,970 27	
Sick benefits returned	88 00	
Total cash income		27,058 27
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 28,942 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for death claims	$ 3,959 20	
Paid for permanent disability claims	62 50	
Paid for temporary disability claims	5,018 35	
Payments returned to applicants or members	309 60	
Total paid to members or applicants		9,349 65
Commissions to agents	$ 9,675 02	
Salaries of managers and agents	512 00	
Salaries of officers	1,607 40	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	1,193 65	
Medical examiners'	1,171 45	
Rent, taxes, advertising and printing	1,944 65	
Postage, express and telegraph	556 60	
Legal expenses	218 25	
Insurance Departments	155 00	
All other items	318 05	
Total miscellaneous expenses		17,352 07
Total disbursements		$ 26,701 72
Balance		$ 2,241 16

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Cash in office	175 11	
Cash in bank	1,008 05	
In hands of Assembly Treasurer	1,058 00	
Total admitted assets		$ 2,241 16

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment or reported	$ 1,200 00	
Total liabilities		$ 1,200 00
Balance		$ 1,041 16
Balance on hand to protect contracts, in addition to the right of assessment, comprised under the following funds—		
Expense	$ 1,041 16	
Total special funds		1,041 16

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	2,517	$ 746,400 00
Written during year	3,359	603,400 00
Total	5,876	$ 1,349,800 00
Terminated during year	3,061	635,760 00
In force at end of year	2,815	$ 714,040 00
Losses and claims unpaid at beginning of year	2	$ 750 00
Losses and claims incurred	40	8,529 20
Total	42	$ 9,279 20
Losses and claims settled	34	8,079 20
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	8	$ 1,200 00
Assessments collected during year	12	$ 26,958 56

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	No record kept.	
Written during year	718	$ 138,650 00
Terminated during year	30	----------
In force at end of year	688	$ 161,425 00
Losses and claims incurred	7	$ 1,950 00
Losses and claims settled	5	1,700 00
Losses and claims unpaid at end of year	2	$ 250 00
Assessments collected during year	12	$ 6,235 00

Number of agents working in State during year, 6.

UNION INDEMNITY LEAGUE.

Home Office, Richmond, Va. Incorporated 1898. Commenced Business 1898.

HILL MONTAGUE, President. C. L. COOKE, Secretary.

Amount of net or ledger assets December 31, 1898		$ 778 98

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1899	$ 645 03	
Assessments	6,156 05	
Total paid by members	$ 6,801 08	
From all other sources	605 50	
Total cash income		7,406 58
Aggregate last balance and income		$ 8,185 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Temporary disability	$ 3,274 65	
Payments returned to applicants or members	31 60	
Total paid to members or applicants		3,306 25
Commissions to agents	$ 2,072 86	
Salaries of officers	1,114 00	
Medical examiners' fees	45 75	
Rent, taxes, advertising and printing	358 65	
Postage, express and telegraph	165 20	
Legal expenses	14 00	
Cash on hand December 31, 1899	329 87	
Total miscellaneous expenses		4,100 33
Total disbursements		$ 7,406 58
Balance		$ 778 98

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Agents' debit balances	$ 103 70	
Bills receivable	65 00	
Cash in bank	329 87	
Office fixtures and supplies	224 75	
Total net ledger assets		$ 723 32

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
In force at beginning of year	1,413	$
Written during year	2,474	
Total	3,887	$
Terminated during year	2,705	
In force at end of year	1,182	$
Losses and claims incurred	235	$ 3,274 65
Losses and claims settled	235	3,274 65
Assessments collected		$ 6,156 05

BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE YEAR.

	NUMBER.	AMOUNT.
Written during year	480	$
Terminated during year	122	
In force at end of year	358	$
Losses and claims incurred	21	$ 221 80
Losses and claims settled	21	221 80
Assessments collected during year		$ 506 25

Number of agents working in State during year, 3.

UNITED STATES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Home Office, St. Louis, Mo. Incorporated 1899.

J. W. COOPER, President. HENRY JACOBSON, Secretary.

INCOME.

WITHOUT DEDUCTIONS.

Membership fees	$ 1,149 13	
Assessments	171 78	
Medical examiners' fees	35 00	
Total paid by members	$ 1,355 91	
From all other sources	4,011 74	
Total cash income		$ 5,367 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for temporary disability	$ 19 00	
Total paid to members		19 00
Commissions to agents	$ 1,244 92	
Collecting assessments	3 05	

Salaries of officers	$ 341 00	
Other compensation of officers	26 80	
Salaries and other compensation of office employees	86 80	
Medical examiners'	42 25	
Rent	24 00	
Advertising and printing	356 56	
Bills payable	2,111 74	
All other items	256 72	
Total miscellaneous expenses		$ 4,493 84
Total disbursements		$ 4,512 84
Balance		$ 854 81

ASSETS.

AS PER LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Book value of bonds and stocks	$ 110 25	
Cash in office and bank	5,419 04	
All other ledger assets	325 52	
Total	$ 5,854 81	
Deduct borrowed money	5,000 00	
Total net or ledger assets		$ 854 81

NON-LEDGER ASSETS.

Membership orders	$ 1,304 00	
Supplies on hand	300,00	
Assessments actually collected by subordinate bodies	329 48	
Total non-ledger assets		1,933 48
Gross assets		$ 2,788 29
Deduct assets not admitted—		
Furniture, fixtures, safes, supplies, etc.	$ 300 00	
Bills receivable unsecured	1,304 00	
Excess of assessments collected over losses	329 48	
Total		1,933 48
Total admitted assets		$ 854 81

EXHIBIT OF CERTIFICATES OR POLICIES.

TOTAL BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

	Number.	Amount.
Written during year	544	$ 69,400 00
Terminated during year	32	4,050 00
In force at end of year	512	$ 65,350 00
Losses and claims incurred	1	$ 19 00
Losses and claims settled	1	19 00
Assessments collected during year	2	$ 171 78

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REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION

OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,

FROM

DECEMBER 1, 1898, TO DECEMBER 1, 1900.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES A. BRIGGS, C. NICH. ALLEN,

Terms expire March 1, 1901.

HUGH MORSON, WESLEY N. JONES,

Terms expire March 1, 1903.

GEORGE ALLEN, I. M. PROCTER,
C. B. EDWARDS, WILLIAM BOYLAN,
T. B. WOMACK, B. K. PARTIN,
G. H. BELL,

Terms expire March 1, 1905.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT:
T. B. WOMACK.

EX OFFICIO SECRETARY:
JOHN E. RAY.

EX OFFICIO TREASURER:
B. R. LACY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
JAMES A. BRIGGS, HUGH MORSON,
W. N. JONES.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE:
HUGH MORSON, C. N. ALLEN,
C. B. EDWARDS.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS:
I. M. PROCTER, C. B. EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BOYLAN.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PRINCIPAL:

JOHN E. RAY, A. M.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

TEACHERS OF THE BLIND:

WILLIAM ROYALL, A. B.,
MARY P. WRIGHT,
WALTER T. REAVES,
MARY E. BROWN,
W. H. FULLER,
JONAS M. COSTNER,
MARY SCHENCK,
NARCISSA J. SIMPSON,
LAURA L. COSBY,
E. C. BOMAR.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT:

ELIZABETH S. CROW,
LAURA B. NEWSOM.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF:

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST,
WILLIAM H. CHAMBERS,
W. A. CALDWELL,
SALLIE A. UPPERMAN,
M. A. CALDWELL.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR AND TEACHER OF HIGHER MATHEMATICS:

JOHN A. SIMPSON, A. M.

LEADER OF BAND, TEACHER OF HARMONY, ETC.:

W. A. WHITE.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC:

MARY C. BRINSON,
GERTRUDE FISHER,
MARY E. WOODELL,
ANNIE W. REAVES.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR COLORED DEPARTMENT:

GEORGE D. MEARES.

TEACHER OF PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR GIRLS:

ELIZABETH HARLLEE.

TEACHER OF PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR BOYS:

WILLIAM ROYALL.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN:
HUBERT HAYWOOD, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AT COLORED DEPARTMENT:
M. D. BOWEN, M. D.

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS:
R. H. LEWIS, M. D., AND K. P. BATTLE, JR., M. D.

STEWARD:
WILLIAM H. RAND.

HOUSEKEEPER:
CARRIE W. COSTNER.

MATRON LARGE GIRLS:
NINA C. PARKER.

MATRON SMALL GIRLS:
L. W. MEADOWS.

GIRLS' SUPERVISOR:
DICEY ANDERSON.

BOYS' MATRON:
MRS. HARRISON BILYEU.

TENDER OF GROUNDS AND ASSISTANT TO BOYS' MATRON:
HARRISON BILYEU.

SUPERVISOR COLORED DEPARTMENT:
CHARLES N. WILLIAMS.

MATRON AND HOUSEKEEPER COLORED DEPARTMENT:
LUCY DAVIS.

ASSISTANT MATRON AND HOUSEKEEPER COLORED DEPARTMENT:
SUSIE BURKE.

BOYS' MATRON COLORED DEPARTMENT:
ABBY GREEN.

STENOGRAPHER:
MARY CAROLYN GRUBBS.

LIBRARIAN:
EVAN McKNIGHT.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

BROOM AND MATTRESS-MAKER:
PETER A. WILL.

FANCY WORK TEACHER:
MAY HILL DAVIS.

SLOYD TEACHER:
ANNA S. LAGERGREN.

CARPENTER:
L. A. EMORY.

ENGINEER:
MATTHEW G. JONES.

NIGHT-WATCH:
GEORGE W. FOWLER.

SEAMSTRESS COLORED DEPARTMENT:
ADA M. THORNTON.

ENGINEER COLORED DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM WILDER.

NIGHT-WATCH COLORED DEPARTMENT:
JAMES SHEPHERD.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina:

SIR:—The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind have the honor to submit this, the forty-second report, showing the condition of the Institution in its various departments.

By virtue of chapters 311 and 540 of the Laws of 1899, there was a change in the *personnel* of the Board, and it was made self-perpetuating. Messrs. Pulaski Cowper and B. F. Montague having resigned, Messrs. Thomas B. Womack and George Allen were appointed to fill the respective vacancies. Upon the organization of the Board of Directors, which replaced the Board of Trustees, Mr. B. F. Montague was elected President, and upon his resignation Mr. Thomas B. Womack was elected in his place. There has been no change in the Principal of the Institution, and only such changes in the subordinate officers and teachers as it was thought would tend to increase the efficiency of the Institution and enable it to more fully meet the responsibilities which the State has placed upon it.

By some strange inadvertence the Commissioners who last codified the laws of this State arranged the statutes relating to this Institution under the general title of asylums. An examination of these laws, an inspection of the by-laws of the Institution, or the most casual investigation of the work it performs, should have induced those distinguished gentlemen to have arranged these laws under chapter 15, Volume II of The Code, which is entitled "Education," and under which are

gathered together the laws relating to the University of North Carolina, the Normal and Graded Schools and the Public Schools. This is not an asylum—it is a school. The official title of the Institution, under which it is incorporated is the "Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind." Its primary purpose and chief object is to give to the unfortunate blind children of the State and the colored deaf and dumb an education, free of cost, thereby to enable them to become self-sustaining citizens and capable of bearing their part of the burdens of our government. So far from being a home or asylum where they can be protected, cared for and cured, the State makes no provision for their maintenance and care, except during the period of their education. No specialists were, for a considerable time, employed to treat them for their peculiar diseases, although Drs. Lewis & Battle, ear and eye specialists, were known as the Ophthalmologists of the Institution. But they gave their services to these afflicted children and to the State, free of charge, for which they deserved and received the sincere thanks and grateful appreciation of all the friends of these unfortunates. By a resolution of the Board they now receive a small salary for their services.

There seems to be in all parts of the State greatly increased activity and concern in the cause of education. It is quite probable that no interest will be pressed before the coming Legislature with a greater zeal and a stronger public sentiment behind it than the movement in favor of better educational facilities for all classes of our children.

Of all classes of the children, those committed to the care of this Institution, who cannot avail themselves of the usual means for obtaining an education, and who must be cared for with tender sympathy for their unfor-

tunate afflictions, should receive the first and most earnest solicitude of the friends of education. The Legislature many years ago established this, the first school in North Carolina to impart an education free of charge for tuition and maintenance. It is difficult to estimate the benefits resulting from its establishment. To attempt to describe the change which is wrought in the children themselves, from the condition in which with every avenue for success in life closed to them, deprived of many of the pleasures of life and with the certainty of being a burden upon relatives and friends so long as they should live, to a condition of intelligent appreciation of and co-operation in the affairs of life, and in many instances to a certainty of self-support and reliance, would be out of place in a document of this character, but would be gladly read and appreciated by every philanthropist into whose hands such a description would fall. It is believed that what the State saves in making some of these unfortunates self-sustaining is a fair interest on its investments in their behalf, though this Board is far from being willing to throw aside all other considerations and deal with these unfortunate children from the stand-point of commercialism.

An examination of the preceding reports of this Institution discloses the fact that more than one-half of the children of the State who should receive the benefits of an education here are growing up in ignorance, a charge upon their friends and the State, and with no hope of a brighter future in this world. The report of the Principal discloses in detail the facts that are anything but a source of pride.

While the enrollment of the Institution, during the past two years, has been larger than ever before by forty-nine, the actual attendance on the last day of the fiscal year was two hundred and sixty-six, or forty-five

less than on the last day of the fiscal year two years ago. The Principal attributes this fact chiefly to the insufficient appropriations made by the last Legislature, which rendered it necessary to cease all efforts to induce other pupils to attend, many of whom should have been admitted, to shorten the school term and to otherwise seriously hamper the efficiency of the school.

The law provides for a permanent annual appropriation of $40,000 for the maintenance of this school. When this appropriation was originally made the enrollment was about, or less than, two hundred. From this it would seem to have been the intention of the Legislature to grant about $200 for each child. But since this law was passed the enrollment has increased to considerably more than three hundred, and with sufficient funds to run the school the number could be easily increased to between three hundred and fifty and four hundred.

The Legislature of 1899 recognized the necessity for an increased appropriation, and made a temporary increase for two years of $12,500 per annum. The inadequacy of this appropriation must be apparent to the most casual observer. The *per capita* allowance of $200 is the smallest made by any State in the Union having a school of this character, as is shown by the report of the Principal. Yet, if even $40,000 is needed to support and educate two hundred deaf and dumb and blind children, surely $12,500 is totally inadequate to support and educate the one hundred and eleven additional ones that were in attendance when the appropriation was made. The increased attendance when the appropriation was made amounted to 55 per cent., while the increased appropriation amounted to only 31¼ per cent. The *per capita* appropriation allowed by the last Legislature, upon the basis on the attendance when the

reports upon which it acted were made, was only $168.81, very far below that of any other State, and totally disproportionate to the necessities of the children whose education is demanded by an enlightened constituency. Under these conditions the Board feels that it has no share in the blame which must attach to those who have withheld the benefits which a great State should and can give to these unfortunate children. It has been unable to keep within the appropriations and give the privileges of the school to all the children entitled to receive them.

The fact that the enrollment is larger for the past two years than at any previous time in the history of the Institution shows that the education it gives to the deaf and dumb and the blind children of the State is being more highly appreciated than ever before by the people. With these unfortunates asking the State to give them the means to become independent and self-sustaining and capable of enjoying life, with high prices for farm products, and prosperity in commerce and manufactures, will the Legislature turn a deaf ear? In all the history of the Institution it has never been reported that any legislator has lost a vote among his constituents because he advocated reasonable appropriations for the education of the unfortunate children sought to be enlightened by this school.

Recent Legislatures have partially realized the necessity for extending the usefulness of this school, and large appropriations have been made for the erection of new and additional buildings for each race. So that now there is room sufficient to receive and educate every child in the State entitled to admission. The only question is, will the Legislature give the necessary funds with which to pay for their maintenance and education

and carry out the purposes which preceding Legislatures had in view in providing for the erection of the buildings?

Preceding Boards of Directors of this Institution have recommended that the Legislature should adopt a method for appropriations based upon the attendance on the school, thus making the available funds suit the varying needs. The Principal strongly urges this again. It is understood that the House of Representatives in the last Legislature passed a bill appropriating $200 *per capita* for each pupil in excess of two hundred; the Senate Committee reported this bill favorably, but it was defeated in the Senate, and only $12,500 per annum for five years was voted in addition to the permanent appropriation. A permanent *per capita* appropriation of $200 for all pupils in excess of two hundred would, in the judgment of the Board, be wise legislation. If this should not be adopted it recommends that no less than $20,000 per annum be added to the permanent appropriation. This will enable the Institution to properly care for and educate three hundred pupils per annum.

When the present Board of Directors assumed charge of the Institution it was discovered that the preceding administration had incurred obligations in excess of the appropriations amounting to $15,454.20. It appears that no bills were paid for more than two months preceding the end of the fiscal year. When the appropriation for the fiscal year 1899 was available these bills were paid out of it by the former Board. The present Board of Directors have conducted the affairs of the Institution, by the exercise of the most rigid economy, not only within the appropriations made by the last Legislature, but they have paid off and discharged $8,137.20 of the $15,454.20 indebtedness, which leaves a balance still due on this account of $7,317. From the accompanying report of the Principal it appears that

this deficit was caused, originally, by the increased attendance of pupils during the years 1897 and 1898 without a corresponding increase in the appropriations. This being true, the increased expenditures constitute an obligation which the Legislature ought to pay. It will be observed that the money reported on hand December 1, 1898, was almost entirely from the former appropriation to the building fund, and was then due and afterwards paid to the contractors.

Carrying this indebtedness for two years, and attempting to conduct the Institution within the limits of the insufficient appropriations, made it necessary for the Board on two occasions to borrow money, at six per cent. interest, to meet absolutely necessary and pressing expenses.

The last General Assembly made a special appropriation of $15,000 per annum for two years, to be expended for certain improvements to the buildings and grounds. A detailed statement of the expenditures incurred under these appropriations will be found in the Steward's Report. While the Legislature did not make specific appropriations for the various purposes contemplated, it is supposed it intended to comply in the main with the recommendations of the Board of Directors and of the Principal, which contained detailed estimates of the expenses necessary for the improvements. The unexpected and abnormally great rise in the prices of all building materials and supplies rendered it impossible to carry out all the designs of the Legislature within the appropriation. For example, it was estimated that the improvements upon the main building, including top story, roof, etc., would cost $11,500; whereas, the most favorable contract the Board could make called for an expenditure of $15,310, to which was added $532.43 for unanticipated extras. In addition to these it was found

necessary, upon removing the roof and erecting the new story, to remove all overhead plastering on the lower floors. In view of the danger to the blind children from falling plastering, the necessity for making the building more nearly fire-proof, and the economy of doing the work at that time, the Board thought it was wise to put in steel ceilings overhead, which was done at a cost of $1,750. After the completion of the upper story it was necessary to repaint the lower stories, which made an additional cost of about $200. Slight changes in the plans added $569.85 more to the cost.

See, also, the contemplated improvements to the old Chapel were estimated to cost $2,500, but when the contract was let (there being slight changes in the plans so as to include in the building pantries, dish-closets, toilet-rooms, etc.) it was discovered that the expense would be $6,817. This building is yet incomplete and it will require $2,778 more to finish it.

It was estimated that renewing the heating plant in the main building at the white department would cost $1,500, but the actual cost was $4,016.43. A large portion, though, of this increase was due to the fact that upon attempting to repair them it was discovered that it was necessary to put in a large amount of new pipe and new radiators in the place of the old ones that were so rusted out as to be practically useless. In the report of the Board of two years ago it was thought that an efficient lighting plant could be procured for $3,500. It was then intended that this plant should light the white department only, but by an expense of $7,500 both departments can be lighted with one plant, running wires from one department to the other, and in the meantime other State buildings can also be lighted by the same plant. The books of the Steward show that there was expended during the last two years $1,917.67

for gas to light the two departments of the Institution. The mere statement of this fact demonstrates the wisdom of the Institution doing its own lighting.

The Board incurred one item of expense in advance of an appropriation, relying on the Legislature seeing the wisdom of the expenditure, ratifying it and paying the bills. It was found that by an expenditure of about $2,500 in boring artesian wells a sufficient supply of pure water, free from all danger of contamination, could be procured for both departments. This was so advisable that the Board took advantage of a favorable occasion and made the contract for boring the wells. The report of the Principal shows the result. There has been expended under this contract the sum of $1,209.24, which has been advanced out of the maintenance funds. There was expended during the past two years for water the sum of $1,671.96. But little additional piping and plumbing will be required, and the engine and boilers now in use are sufficient to do the pumping; so that in three years' time there will have been saved the cost of boring these wells and future expense for water avoided.

Another item of expense was incurred amounting to $1,242.87 for plumbing at the colored department, which was found to be absolutely essential for proper sanitation, which leaves a balance of $256.13 of the appropriation for repairs. This balance has been expended, and the remainder of the necessary repairs have been paid from the maintenance fund.

Another expense has been incurred which might be properly chargeable to repairs. The small boiler has been removed from the colored department and installed at the white department. This will result in a very great saving of fuel, especially in the early spring and late fall, when the large boilers in use would require

a much greater consumption of coal than the heat demanded would require.

The Board desires to emphasize the recommendations of the Principal that the kitchen and laundry be newly covered, the basement and plumbing renovated, the gymnasium furnished and a library purchased. The usual appropriation for repairs, $1,500, will probably be sufficient.

From the foregoing, and by reference to the report of the Steward, it will be seen that there has been expended in permanent improvements the sum of $3,660.58 in excess of the appropriation for improvements. This sum has been paid and paid out of the maintenance fund, which, added to the $7,317 balance still due on account of the $15,454.20 indebtedness brought over from the old Board, makes a total sum of $10,877.58 now owing by the Institution, for which a special appropriation should be made.

By a provision in the charter of the City of Raleigh, when it has done certain work in grading, curbing, guttering and macadamizing its streets the abutting property-owner is required to put down sidewalks, usually of brick, and pay one-third of the expenses of the macadam. The City of Raleigh has made these improvements around a portion of the grounds at the white department. It will require $1,000 to pay for the work the Institution will be required to do.

In conclusion, the Board declares that its sole purpose has been the advancement of the aims and objects for which the school was founded. They have had the hearty co-operation of an efficient corps of officers, teachers and employees. It gives them great pleasure to testify to their efficiency and their interest in the cause of the education of the children committed to

their care. The future of the school is now in the hands of the Legislature, and the Board bespeaks the influence of the Executive department of the government in behalf of the needs of this great Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS B. WOMACK,

President of the Board of Directors of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the laws of our State it becomes my pleasant duty and privilege to present you herewith a brief statement of the conduct of the affairs of the several departments of our school for the past two years, ending December 1, 1900. It has been a period of continued growth, and improvements are to be noticed on every hand. The attendance has been quite large and would have been larger if the means in hand had justified it. A number of persons who might have been induced to enter the Institution have not done so, simply because the cramped financial condition of the school would not justify special effort in this direction: the Principal has felt compelled to withold all special efforts to secure the attendance of outside children. And the greater the pity, since we now have room enough to accommodate every child within the limits of our State who is entitled to the advantages of the Institution.

The number of pupils enrolled at the time of our last report was as follows:

Present December 1, 1898	311	
New pupils since admitted	100	
Number readmitted	24	
Total enrollment for the two years		435
Graduated during two years	5	
Died during two years	2	
Time expired	27	
Returned home as seeing too well	29	
Voluntarily remained at home	106	
Total decrease		169
Number present December 1, 1900		266

This is the largest enrollment for two years in the history of the school, but these figures show a decided falling off in attendance for the present session, and for the reasons stated above. And the most distressing feature of the situation is that there are many more children in our State who have never been inside our Institution, and in most cases they are those who need its advantages much more even than those who have been in attendance. Some of them are children of parents who persistently refuse to send their children to school, while others have never heard of the school. I have in my possession at this writing the names and addresses of one hundred and eighty-two children who should be here; and I am sure that there are nearly or quite as many more of whom I have no information. And most of the 106 who have voluntarily remained at home should be induced to return to the school. If this estimate is correct, we have less than half of the children of our Commonwealth here who are entitled to the advantages of our school. Will the State make proper provision for their reception and maintenance? If this shall be done, it will prove a great blessing to every section of our State. If it shall not be done, then we need not be surprised at the frequent sight of blind men and women begging upon the streets of our towns and cities, and in the almshouses of our counties.

But how shall we secure the presence of those of whom we know, even after provision is made for them? Many will come; many will refuse. What is the remedy in such cases? Would a compulsory education law for the deaf and the blind remedy the evil? This is a serious question which has been urged upon the members of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the past several years. We have sought in every other practical way to induce parents to avail themselves of the privileges and

advantages offered their children by the Institution *free of charge.* To some extent success has crowned our efforts, but there are many of the most deserving and needy still unreached. And as will be seen from the statistics given above, the effect of being unable to urge parents to send their children to school because we have not had the funds with which to teach and feed them has been felt in the reduced attendance. I cannot believe that the members of the coming Legislature will be willing to allow this state of things to continue even another month.

METHODS.

I know nothing new to write upon this subject. There has been no material change in the consensus of opinions regarding the methods of instruction pursued in our best institutions for a number of years. No need for such change has been developed. We have striven better to apply the methods already adopted and thus to achieve greater success. Experience, after all, is a good teacher, and an experience of twenty-five years has taught me that there is no better system of teaching the deaf than what is known in our profession as the "combined," which is a combination of all methods into a system by which to reach every pupil and do justice to all. And the old-line letter and New York Point print for the blind are just as good for their purpose. We could wish for a uniformity of print for the blind, but that seems well-nigh impossible of attainment, unless champions of the various systems could lay aside all *personal* feelings and prejudices and permit their judgments to be convinced and so a great forward step be made for the focusing of our efforts and the unselfish progress of the best interests of the blind. Alas, it is to be feared that the present generation will not live to see this glad day. And so

the success of the cause must be retarded by petty jealousies too frivolus for the consideration of sensible men and women.

NOT AN ASYLUM.

We are still battling against the disposition on the part of many people who have better sense and should have better taste than to call our school an *asylum*. If there are those who *really know no better* it is the part of charity to excuse them; but it is truly difficult to imagine how cultivated people have failed to recognize the fact that ours is *purely and only a school*—seeking to educate and prepare for usefulness and true citizenship boys and girls who, it is true, are deprived of one, or more, of the avenues through which normal children receive instruction; and yet struggling, though against the tide, to solve the bread-and-butter problem. May one be pardoned for suggesting that it is far from pleasing to them to be dubbed the "*inmates of the asylum*?" And it should not be forgotten that to teach these persons there is need of specialists who understand the peculiarities and the necessities of the classes with which we have to do.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The special appropriation so generously granted us by the last General Assembly has been used in making some much-needed improvements. The main building at the white department has been unroofed, built up a story higher, a modern slate roof put on it, the verandahs extended up another story and covered with slate, new and modern plumbing placed in the new story, and a new system of heating placed in position throughout the building. A new coat of paint was also given the exterior of the whole building, and steel ceilings put up all through the house in the new story as well as in the old

part. These last items were not contemplated at the time when the appropriation was asked, and so we had not enough money to do all that was then contemplated. Besides, it will be remembered that all building material so increased in price just after the appropriation was made that this alone caused a considerable deficit. But it was thought wiser to attend to these matters while the general repairs were in progress, rather than to try to give them attention later, when the cost would have been much greater and the inconvenience very considerable. And the wisdom of this proceeding is seen further in the fact that there is very much less danger from fire, and none from the falling off of the old plastering overhead, which is always a serious consideration after repairs are made, and this is all augmented and magnified by the height of our ceilings and the delicate condition of our pupils. A casual observer cannot fail to observe the change. It looks almost like a new building inside and out, except in the toilet-rooms of the two old stories, and the basement, which still need serious attention. The added story gives us all the room we shall need for dormitory purposes for years to come.

So far as the funds remaining would permit, the old chapel building has been remodeled, renovated and almost rebuilt. We were unfortunate, however, in that our funds were exhausted before the work was finished, and we are driven to the necessity of asking the approaching General Assembly for additional funds with which to finish this much-needed improvement, as well as for some other purposes.

It may not be amiss here to refer to the great convenience our garden has been to us. The first year of its cultivation we derived much pleasure from having nice, fresh vegetables, and were delighted when the expense

account was footed up to learn that there was a balance of $258 to the credit of the garden.

I cannot refrain from one other mention. Our industrial departments have all greatly improved. The sewing department has done all the work found necessary in the line of ordinary sewing, having made all the dresses and other garments furnished by the Institution during these two years, as well as all the mending, the making and hemming of all the table and bed linen. There have been turned out an aggregate of 1,226 articles altogether during the past year alone.

The fancy work department is a constant source of pleasure and profit to the girls, all of whom take some kind of lesson daily, from the youngest to the oldest. The broom department, too, has immensely improved. For the first time in its history the receipts are nearly as great as the expenses. The Sloyd department is also very satisfactory, and the little boys are doing well therein.

The work in the literary and music department has greatly improved. This is as it should be. After years of planning and working we have at last adopted a course of study which is *full*, thorough and complete, to which every teacher can work, having a definite end at which to aim, and a positive amount of work laid off for each session. Our teaching force, too, has been materially improved during these two years. The orchestra has given place to a regular brass band and the improvement is decidedly marked.

At the late State Fair our school made an exhibit which attracted much attention, and was quite a surprise to the public generally. Our blind boys' band rendered a regular programme each day for three days in succession which became one of the attractive features of the Fair. The authorities kindly gave us a very prominent place in the centre of the Exhibition Hall, between

the main entrances, one of the choicest in the building. Our exhibit consisted of articles made by our pupils in the sewing, needle-work, fancy-work, Sloyd, broom and mattress and kindergarten departments, besides some of our school appliances, books, etc. And two days we had some of our small boys exemplify the processes in Sloyd. First premiums were awarded every department, as well as several individual awards, and a gold medal has been promised for the excellence of the general exhibit.

TRADES.

The trades which we teach our pupils are sewing, dress-making, general needle-work, fancy-work, and music for the girls; broom-making, mattress-making, piano-tuning and repairing, music and cane-seating for the blind boys, and shoe-making and mending, farming and gardening for the deaf boys. It may be a surprise to some to have me refer to music as a *trade*. Well, that is just the way in which we regard it, for by a knowledge of it many of our graduates are to-day earning a livelihood. We teach music, then, *not as an accomplishment*, though it is a most pleasing one, but *as a trade* —a means to aid in solving the bread-and-butter problem.

A DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND CHILD.

We have received into the Institution the only deaf and dumb and blind child of whom I have knowledge in our State. Her condition is such as to require the attention of a teacher and attendant constantly. For this arduous task we have secured the services of Miss Kate G. Monroe, of Cumberland county, who seems much devoted to her work and is making some progress in her undertaking. We do not hope to make a Helen Keller of the child, but we are delighted to know that she has already learned the meaning of several words. The name of the child is Beulah Templeton, of Stanly county.

MORE NEEDS.

We were not so fortunate as to receive all that we asked the last Legislature for two years ago. This has left us lacking several vitally important items and has so cramped us financially that our work has been right much hampered. And this state of affairs is not due to any carelessness or mismanagement on the part of the officers of the Institution. For the past four years there has been a steady and unprecedented increase in attendence, aggregating nearly 75 per cent.; and until two years ago there was no appropriation whatever with which to meet the necessary increase in expenses consequent upon this increased attendance. And then, too, everything to eat is much more expensive now than then. The number of pupils has grown from less than two hundred to more than three hundred, and the increase in appropriation has been only $12,500 to pay for board, lodging, teaching, washing, warming and caring for the additional one hundred. One can readily see the disparity. As a necessary consequence of this state of affairs a debt of $15,000 accumulated, all of which was handed down to the present Board two years ago, and for the reason before stated, viz.: that there had been an increase of more than one hundred in attendance and absolutely no increase in our current expense appropriation. This debt has embarrassed us much, and upon two occasions we were compelled to borrow money with which to meet our running expenses. We have sought to reduce this debt by various devices, such as closing school earlier than the accustomed time, opening later, giving no holidays during the session, and so saving all the time we could, etc. You will easily see how this will soon impair the usefulness and hinder the progress of the school and largely prevent it from accomplishing the purposes for which it was established. We cannot

properly conduct the affairs of the Institution upon our present financial basis, unless we reduce the attendance and keep out many who should be here.

Two years ago I urged upon the General Assembly the importance of making a *per capita* allowance for our Institution, which is the fairest and most judicious arrangement possible in the conduct of the affairs of such institutions, as has been proved by the experience of many of the States of the Union. I would again most respectfully suggest the wisdom of this course. If this can be done, and upon a *reasonable* basis, there will be no need for these continual applications to the Legislature for special appropriations every two years. If this cannot be done, I suggest the application for an increase of our current expense fund of $20,000 instead of the $12,500 granted two years ago. This will enable us to receive and care for three hundred pupils each year, and thereby reduce the number of those who are outside our doors, but need so much to be here.

May I be permitted to give some facts in support of my plea for a *per capita* allowance? One can readily see that the Institution would draw only the amount to which it was entitled for the pupils actually in attendance. And we asked for the smallest reasonable amount possible. I believe that for $200 *per capita* we can manage to get along fairly well. That this is a very low estimate, permit me to present the following facts: Two years ago Virginia spent for her pupils *per capita* a little more than $206, and a majority of her pupils were deaf, and it requires less to educate the deaf than the blind; Alabama $230, Kansas $232.50, Texas $240, Kentucky $247, Mississippi $281.52, Colorado $290, Maryland $300, and has since obtained an increase of $50, making her present *per capita* $350; New York expends annually more than $300 *per capita* for her deaf children, and

much more for the blind, while Pennsylvania spends $350 for her blind. From this one may see how modest is the request we make.

For the sake of the health of our pupils, as well as a stroke of economy, it has been thought best to bore artesian wells for our water supply. This has entailed upon us an expense of $2,500, and we shall have two good wells, one at each department. The one at the white department is 166 feet deep, 57 feet of which is in granite, and affords 18 gallons of good, pure, cool water per minute. The one at the colored department is more than 200 feet deep, but is not yet finished. It is to be presumed that this amount expended will be returned to us.

The Institution owns a farm some three miles out of the city which we could utilize, if it was stocked for us. This has not been done because we have not had the money with which to stock it. It will require about $1,000 to do this. Then we will be in a position to make all of our milk, much of our butter, all our provender, as well as to raise many chickens, some pork, eggs, potatoes and vegetables generally.

For sanitary reasons it is very important that the old basement floors be torn out and that they be replaced by cement floors, which will nullify any possible danger from the damp, unsanitary condition of all the basement rooms of the main building. As matters now stand, I fear we are in danger of serious trouble from this source. Some of the old sewer and drain-pipes are now exposed in and under the basement. One of the most dangerous is directly under the present dining-room. And that which adds to the gravity of the situation is that some years ago this pipe burst and flooded the space under the floor and saturated the earth with the sewer output. This was, of course, all removed and disinfectants used;

and yet I confess to a serious fear of the danger which I think lurks there. Would we be held blameless, if an epidemic should break out among our pupils? I am disposed to urge the importance of immediately finishing our dining-hall, that we may speedily abandon the present inadequate and very uncomfortable, unsuitable and unsanitary quarters now used as a dining-room, lest we be subjected to some dreadful experience. Besides, the completion of this building will give us much-needed school-rooms and music-rooms.

The toilet-rooms upon the two old stories of the main building are in so unsafe a condition that they have been nailed up and cannot be used. For the sake of the health of our girls, it is of supreme importance that these be completely renovated, modern plumbing put in, and the toilet-rooms placed in such condition that they can be used. As they now are they are not only useless, but are a constant menace to the health of the whole school. These two items will cost not less than $2,500.

Our kitchen and laundry buildings are greatly in need of new roofs. This will cost us $1,000 more.

The city authorities have served notice on us that we must pay for our part of the macadamizing of the streets immediately in front of our buildings and pave the sidewalks all around our premises. This will require another $1,000.

I shall not take your time to argue the importance of a gymnasium. That is recognized now in even every institution for normal children in the land. You can see, then, the intensity of this necessity in a school like ours, *every one* of whose pupils suffers from some physical infirmity, and many of them are in such condition as to render it impossible to secure sufficient bodily exercise in ways open to those who possess all their faculties. A gymnasium is simply *an absolute necessity.*

Provision for a room for this purpose was made three years ago in the erection of our Auditorium building. All that is now necessary is that the General Assembly shall provide for us $750 with which to equip our room.

And now I come to one of the greatest needs of our school. We have no library. We require our teachers to read to our pupils every night, there being two classes in reading. We have borrowed books until we have exhausted the supply tangible. We seriously need a small, select library from which to draw for these purposes. If we had $500 a year for the next two years, and then an annual appropriation of not more than $100, we should soon have what we so sorely need. Will the friends of the Institution not help us in securing this blessing?

And we ought to have our own lighting plant. With this, we could save considerably. Besides lighting our own building, we might arrange to light the Capitol buildings and grounds, as well as the Supreme Court and Agricultural buildings.

RECAPITULATION.

That you may have before you in tangible form our needs and the amount necessary to meet them, I give the following summary:

Old debt reduced to	$10,877.58
Lighting plant	7,500.00
Finish dining-hall	2,778.00
Equip farm	1,000.00
Renovating basement and plumbing	2,500.00
Paving and macadamizing	1,000.00
Repairs for two departments	1,500.00
Wells and water supply	2,500.00
Recovering kitchen and laundry	1,000.00
Gymnasium equipment	750.00
Library	500.00
	31,905.58

SUGGESTIONS.

For the past four years I have been urging upon our State authorities the importance of providing for the care of two classes of unfortunate children in our Commonwealth, the feeble-minded and the youthful criminals. One does not have to go beyond the limits of one's own county to be convinced of this situation, if a little inquiry is made. There is not a county in North Carolina in which there is not some child whose mental condition is so far below the normal as to make it impracticable for it to derive any special benefit from the ordinary public schools; and if the various county houses do not contain wayward children under fifteen years of age, the State Prison does, and in such a number as to cry aloud for consideration. A well conducted industrial school is one of the greatest needs of our State, and a school for the feeble-minded youth is none the less necessary.

And may I be permitted to modestly suggest the wisdom of requesting our legislators to codify, or collect, the laws governing this Institution and place our school upon the same basis as that occupied by our other State institutions, paying *per diem* and mileage to the members of the Board of Directors? Ours is the only State institution which does not make such provision, and I submit that it is hardly fair to the faithful men who have given their time to its affairs without charge for these years.

CONCLUSION.

I wish, gentlemen, to most heartily acknowledge your handiwork in every step of progress which this school has made; to thank you most sincerely for the patience, forbearance and courtesy which you have ever shown me in the discharge of every duty devolving upon me, and to express the highest appreciation for the interest you

have manifested in it all. If it had been your own private business, you could not have been more devoted and attentive; and yet, you have not received one cent of remuneration for the many hours and days of labor you have given. The work has been yours; the honor shall be yours.

And I am not slow to recognize the part played by the honest, honorable, loyal men and women in the faculty and corps of officers who have known but one aim and cherished but one ambition—the upbuilding of this Institution. To them, too, I am deeply indebted. To them, next to you, I make my profoundest bow.

Nor can I forget the boundless courtesies and assistance rendered by the various railroads of our State, whose aid has enabled many a poor boy and girl, who otherwise never could have embraced the opportunities offered them here, to attend school. We are also under special obligations to local newspapers for various courtesies, and to several of the papers published in other parts of our State for their regular visits to our reading-rooms, as well as to institutions of a kindred character in other States for sending us their institution papers and other publications.

For the health record, together with detailed statements regarding the financial status, you are most respectfully referred to the reports of the physicians, ophthalmologists, musical directors, etc., hereto subjoined.

Most respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. RAY,
Principal.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT.

MR. JOHN E. RAY:

DEAR SIR:—At your request we shall endeavor to give you a brief report of the work done in the Kindergarten, together with our aims and objects. During the past two years we have advanced two classes into the main school, these having completed the three years' course in Kindergarten Work and a one year's course in Primary Work. Our expenses have averaged only about twenty-five dollars ($25) a year. Being thus handicapped, we have not a thoroughly equipped Kindergarten. Our aim is to have a complete Kindergarten and our object is to advance the welfare of the children by placing them amidst refining influences.

We need more material. With specimens of mounted birds and other animals, with the best literature and other attractions, we could show better results.

Very respectfully,

ELIZABETH S. CROW,
Kindergartner.

LAURA B. NEWSOM,
Assistant.

REPORT OF MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 26, 1900.

JOHN E. RAY, *Principal:*

SIR:—Since my last biennial report the work of this department has been carried on with little change, except that the course of study has been more carefully defined and graded. For details see "Handbook of Information."

With few exceptions all pupils of the Institution are taught to sing, daily instruction in this branch being given in the Kindergarten and in four graded singing classes; pupils showing special aptitude are given individual lessons in vocal culture; and about sixty per cent. of the whole body of pupils study one or more musical instruments, chiefly the piano, organ and various band instruments. Our plan of instruction includes, also, lessons in piano-tuning, acoustics, musical history, harmony, counterpoint and other branches of musical theory.

The broad and thorough training thus marked out for our pupils is rendered necessary by the fact that they study music mainly with a view to becoming teachers of seeing students. To be able to do this they must be given the best possible equipment, technical, theoretical and physical; that is to say, they must have skillful teaching, abundant practice and more than ordinary powers of endurance.

Years of special training and experience are needed to enable one to do the work required in this department. Frequent changes in the teaching force are there-

fore detrimental. Our teachers meet from two to four times a week in various classes to study technic, theory and method.

I have so often called attention to the inadequate provisions made for practice that I need only say here that, while our pupils ought to have an average of three hours a day, we can allow them at present hardly one hour. We need at least four new practice pianos, which should be of good grade as to both action and tone quality. The lack of a pipe organ is a serious defect in our equipment, knowledge of that instrument being of the utmost importance in the musical education of the blind.

Excellent provision is now made for the physical training of our pupils; and we may hope that, by this means, they may avoid the serious danger to health arising from the necessarily close application of music students to their task. Blind musicians, to obtain the same results, must practice much more than seeing musicians. This fact and the necessity of depending largely on memory for the materials of their teaching make the question of physical endurance an all-important one to them.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. SIMPSON,
Musical Director.

The progress made by the pupils in the Music Department during the past two years has been very gratifying to the teachers. In the selection of music, both Modern and Classic Music is taught. Our motto is to keep up with the spirit of the times, while at the same time not neglecting the classics. All the pupils are taught singing in class each day, and the Chorus Work is a special feature of the school, and has received very favorable comment by the public. Some of the pupils receive special lessons in Voice Culture.

In Instrumental Music pupils are taught various instruments—Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Cornet and Guitar.

As a rule our pupils are ambitious and are doing good work.

GEO. D. MEARES, *Director*,
Colored Department.

REPORT OF OPHTHALMOLOGISTS.

The Board of Directors, School for the Deaf and Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—During the past two years our services to the school have been of a routine character. We have examined the eyes of all new pupils and by the adjustment of the proper glasses have enabled several of them to return to their homes and to the usual schools, thereby saving the Institution the cost of their support and education.

We have, whenever called upon, treated all inflamed and painful eyes and ears and have generally administered to the pupils within the scope of our specialty.

Respectfully yours,

LEWIS & BATTLE,

Ophthalmologists.

PHYSICIANS' REPORTS.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 1, 1900.

To the President and Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to herewith transmit my report for the last two years—from December 1, 1898, to December 1, 1900.

At the department for the whites there has been, since my last biennial report, a great many cases of sickness of a general character, amongst them numerous severe ones and a number of surgical cases, accidents, etc., but I am glad to report that not a single death has occurred during this time.

There has prevailed at the Institution an epidemic of la grippe during the sessions of 1898–1899 and 1899–1900, large numbers of pupils contracting it; also an epidemic of measles during the session of 1899–1900, twenty odd cases occurring; and of mumps during the session of 1898–1899, a number of pupils being affected; tonsillitis during the sessions of 1898–1899 and 1899–1900, and bronchitis during the session of 1899–1900 and the month of November, 1900, have both been very prevalent. During the present session we have had one case of typhoid fever, which was contracted at home, and has now recovered.

In view of the small-pox situation during the spring of 1899, I vaccinated successfully all the pupils.

For sanitary reasons, if for no other, the new dining-hall should be completed and the old basement dining-room abandoned. Cement floors should also replace the old wooden ones in all the basement rooms.

It is very important that all the plumbing be thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class order, as all the water-closet stools and urinals, which cannot now be used on account of defects, are a constant menace to good health, especially as the traps are liable to be deprived of their water by syphonage and evaporation, when there would be a constant escape and consequent infection of the building with sewer gas.

The food furnished the pupils is not only ample in quantity, good in quality and sufficient in variety, but is also well cooked and served.

There is one thing I have urged for years, in fact ever since my connection with the Institution, and that is the great need of a hospital or infirmary, special provision being made for the isolation and treatment of contagious and infectuous diseases, especially diphtheria and scarlet fever. The necessity for such a provision is too apparent to need any argument here. A building separate and distinct from the main building is, of course, to be most desired, but failing in this, a very good substitute may be had as follows: There are five rooms on the fourth floor of the tower in the centre of the building, separated and isolated from the remainder of the building, which could be utilized for this purpose by the expenditure of a small amount of money for bath-rooms, water-closets, etc. The increased room for dormitories, etc., which we have by the completion of the new buildings, makes this plan feasable.

Owing to Dr. Bowen's sickness, and at his request, I performed his duties of Physician to the department for the colored for about twenty days in January, 1899, and for about eleven days during the present session. During the former period I treated in all forty odd cases of sickness, including numerous cases of la grippe and tonsillitis, a number of cases of enlarged and inflamed

glands in the neck, two cases of abscess of glands in the face and neck and two cases of facial erysipelas. During the latter period I treated, in addition to several cases of minor sickness, two cases of typhoid fever.

Respectfully submitted,

HUBERT HAYWOOD, M. D.,

Physician to the Department for the Whites.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 1, 1900.

To the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit to you my biennial report as Physician to the colored department of this Institution. This report embraces the time from December 1, 1898, to December 1, 1900, except from January 4, 1899, to January 22, 1899, during which time Dr. Hubert Haywood performed my duties for me, a report of which will be given by him.

During the session of 1898-'99, we had a great deal of sickness of a general nature. Several cases of broncho-pneumonia, two of pleurisy and one of erysipelas. Ruby Jones, the erysipelas patient, died of it December 30, 1898. This is the only death we have had during the two years.

On December 18, 1898, we had the beginning of an epidemic of mumps. The duration, in each case, was short, the attacks mild and, by isolation and prophylactic treatment, only eight were affected by it. During this same session there was an outbreak of small-pox in the city. The Board of Health recommended vaccination; and as that is the only preventive of this loathsome disease, I vaccinated every pupil in this department of the Institution. About ninety per cent. of the vacci-

nation was successful and we did not have a case of small-pox in school.

On November 25, 1899, one little boy, Willie Davis, was taken ill and lingered until December 5, 1899, when an examination of his expectoration by Dr. K. P. Battle, of this city, revealed a case of consumption. He was sent home December 6, 1899. During the session of 1900–'01, up to December 1, we have had several cases of malarial fever, especially in September and a part of October. Nearly all of them were cases contracted by the pupils before entering school. We have had, also, several cases of tonsillitis, one of peritonitis and one of typhoid fever. The typhoid patient is now under treatment at the Rex Hospital.

The food is ample in quantity, good in quality and is properly prepared.

Respectfully submitted,

M. D. BOWEN,
Physician.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 8, 1900.

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind for the two years ending November 30, 1900:

1898	RECEIPTS.	
Dec. 1.	To balance	$ 9,578.82
	To appropriations	135,000.00
	From Stewards	21,792.53
	Total receipts	$ 166,371.35

1900	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Nov. 30.	By vouchers paid	$ 166,014.01
	Balance on hand	357.34
	Total disbursements	$ 166,371.35

Vouchers to the amount of $294.97 were deposited in this office before November 30th, but not paid until December. This will leave to your credit December 1, 1900, $62.37.

Yours truly,

W. H. WORTH,
Treasurer ex officio.

Per W. H. MARTIN,
Clerk to W. H. Rand, Steward.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

Biennial Report of the Steward to the Honorable Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor of submitting my report of receipts and expenditures for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institution for the two years ending November 30, 1900.

1898 RECEIPTS.

Dec. 1.	To balance on hand	$	9,578.82
	To annual appropriation		105,000.00
	To special appropriation		30,000.00
	To receipts		21,792.53
	Total receipts	$	166,371.35

CREDITS.

To bills audited	$	166,318.98
To balance on hand December 1, 1900		62.37
	$	166,371.35

W. H. RAND, *Steward, in account with*

SHOE SHOP FROM DECEMBER 1, 1898, TO DECEMBER 1, 1900.

DR.		CR.	
Material bought	$ 220.17	Receipts	$ 326.86
Profit	106.69		
	$ 326.86		$ 326.86

BROOM AND MATTRESS SHOP.

Shop found $428.02 behind September 1, 1899.

Dr.		Cr.	
Material bought	$ 2,988.35	Receipts	$1,448.04
		Accounts outstanding	74.75
		Material on hand	914.87
			$2,437.66
		Loss	550.69
	$2,988.39		$2,988.35

FARM.

Expenses	$ 246.70	Receipts	$ 163.20
		Loss	83.50
	$ 246.70		$ 246.70

GARDEN.

Expense cultivating, etc.	$ 324.09	Receipts	$ 242.89
Rent, building and insurance	146.09	5,000 collards	100.00
		20 bushel pease	30.00
Account omitted above	1.40	877 quarts strawberries	43.85
			406.74
		Difference	64.84
	$ 471.58		$ 471.58

REMARKS.—Seven acres sown to oats, 1½ acres sown to clover, ½ acre in onions, 1 acre in turnips, all of which, with the daily supply of vegetables consumed, will place receipts in excess of expenditures.

Special appropriation annually $15,000.00	$ 30,000.00	
For boilers		$ 2,500.00
Completing dormitory at colored department		3,500.00
Plans and specifications		769.85
Main building contract to put roof and additional story on old building		15,310.00
Extras on old building and additional story, painting old part aud electric wiring		532.43
Extras steel ceiling		1,750.00
Remodeling old chapel		4,039.00
Changing steam heating apparatus		4,016.43
Plumbing at colored department		1,242.87
		$33,660.58
Special appropriation overdrawn by	$ 3,660.58	
	$ 33,360.58	

Oct.	2.	Paid Sydnor Pump and Well Co	$ 374.40
Nov.	14.	Paid Sydnor Pump and Well Co	239.40
Dec.	8.	Paid Sydnor Pump and Well Co	595.54
			$ 1,209.34

Dec. 1, 1898, indebtedness $15,454.20.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. RAND,
Steward.

LIST OF PUPILS

IN ATTENDANCE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1898, TO DECEMBER 1, 1900.

WHITE BLIND FEMALES.

Name.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
Absher, Izzie	North Wilkesboro	Wilkes.
Baker, Louvena	Mt. Olive	Wayne.
Baker, Pearl Josie	Black Mountain	Buncombe.
Batton, Mamie	Archer	Johnston.
Bennett, Effie	Dunn	Harnett.
Boyette, Corinna	Starlight	Sampson.
Boykin, Petronia	Taylor	Wilson.
Brevard, Bertha	Fruitland	Henderson.
Bumgartner, Sadie	Walkerton	Forsyth.
Burns, Birdie	Cronly	Columbus.
Burton, Dora	High Point	Guilford.
Butler, Anna	Salemburg	Sampson.
Byrd, Carrie	Uwharrie	Montgomery.
Chaney, Willie	Louisburg	Franklin.
Christo, Cynthia	Thomasville	Davidson.
Cobbler, Minnie	Price	Rockingham.
Cockman, Dora	Carthage	Moore.
Conrad, Ava	Pfafftown	Forsyth.
Conrad, Catherine	Pfafftown	Forsyth.
Conrad, Louisa	Pfafftown	Forsyth.
Conrad, Selah	Pfafftown	Forsyth.
Cox, Carrie	Bentonville	Wayne.
Dixon, Blanche	Gastonia	Gaston.
Downey, Mary A.	Forest City	Rutherford.
Duncan, Florence	Clinton	Sampson.
Duncan, Mary	Whiteville	Columbus.
Fisher, Gertrude	Owensville	Sampson.
Fleming, Fannie	Hester	Granville.
Franklin, Luna	Whittier	Swain.
Gibbs, Bessie	Engelhard	Hyde.
Glison, Emma	Starlight	Wayne.
Goldsmith, Nolia	Morgan Hill	Buncombe.
Gosnell, Leona	Grapevine	Madison.
Grantham, Eunice	Princeton	Johnston.
Hamby, Cornelia	Stony Fork	Wilkes.

Name.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
Harris, Catherine	Wilmington	New Hanover.
Harris, Sallie	Mapleville	Franklin.
Heavenor, Laura	Mocksville	Davie.
Hogans, Fannie	McAdensville	Gaston.
Hollingsworth, Minnie	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
Howard, Kate	Ocracoke	Hyde.
Hussey, Alice	River Hill	Iredell.
Hutchinson, Sarah	Poplar Hill	Anson.
Jackson, Clara	High Point	Guilford.
Jernigan, Vancey	Dunn	Harnett.
Johnson, Nannie	Greenville	Pitt.
Jordan, Nannie	Battleboro	Nash.
Keen, Bessie	Cogdell	Wayne.
Keith, Karlie	Weaverville	Buncombe.
King, Luella	Greensboro	Guilford.
Koontz, Gertha	Tyro Shops	Davidson.
McGhee, Julia	Louisburg	Franklin.
McLean, Mary	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
Mainor, Josephine	Durham	Durham.
Moore, Corinna Lacy	Statesville	Iredell.
Nolen, Intha B.	Bessemer City	Gaston.
Norris, Nora	Whiteville	Columbus.
Ogburn, Nora	Pfafftown	Forsyth.
Owensby, Irene	Asheville	Buncombe.
Phillips, Gertie	Asheville	Buncombe.
Phillips, Suwannee	Culler	Stokes.
Pierce, Annie M.	Asheville	Buncombe.
Pleasants, Bertha	Dundarrach	Moore.
Pleasants, Margaret	Dundarrach	Moore.
Plemmons, Georgia	Spring Creek	Madison.
Pool, Annie	Youngsville	Franklin.
Puckett, Mary	Rocky Mount	Edgecombe.
Rainey, Fannie	Concord	Cabarrus.
Raker, Ada	Arcadia	Davidson.
Rich, Emma	Wilmington	New Hanover.
Riggan, Lula	Hamlet	Richmond.
Robinson, Belle	Winston	Forsyth.
Royall, Ollie	Orange	Sampson.
Royall, Sarah	Orange	Sampson.
Saintsing, Elizabeth	Wake Forest	Wake.
Sauls, Susan	Eureka	Wayne.
Shitle, Flora	Asheville	Buncombe.
Small, Lena	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
Smith, Daisy	Greensboro	Guilford.

Name.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
Smith, Janie	Kinston	Lenoir.
Smith, Lillie	Guilford College	Guilford.
Stroup, Mattie	Fallston	Cleveland.
Summerlin, Josie	Dunn	Harnett.
Tate, Jessie	Graham	Alamance.
Taylor, Cordia	Marion	McDowell.
Templeton, Beulah	New London	Stanly.
Thompson, Lina	Norwood	Stanly.
Thornburg, Ethel	Bessemer City	Gaston.
Trull, Bessie	Concord	Cabarrus.
Tweed, Mollie	White Rock	Madison.
Ussery, Mattie	Dockery's Store	Richmond.
Vogler, Etta	Salem	Forsyth.
Waters, Mary	Cliffdale	Rutherford.
Waters, Zula	Cliffdale	Rutherford.
Weathers, Clevie	Shelby	Cleveland.
Weaver, Minnie	Franklinton	Franklin.
Wells, Carrie	Cunningham	Person.
Wells, Elizabeth	Cunningham	Person.
West, Bessie	Blackman's Mills	Sampson.
West, Valley May	West's Mills	Macon.
Willborn, Ora	Stony Fork	Watauga.
Willis, Elizabeth	Fitches	Caswell.
Winfrey, Mattie	Neuse	Wake.
Woodard, Margaret	Raleigh	Wake.
Zachery, Calphurnia	Yadkinville	Yadkin.

WHITE BLIND MALES.

Alexander, Clayton	Rankins	Mecklenburg.
Allen, Bradley	Waynesville	Haywood.
Allen, Horace	Glenburnie	Caldwell.
Anderson, Len	Price	Rockingham.
Baldwin, Luther	Teer	Orange.
Barber, Horace	Wadesboro	Anson.
Barber, Robert	Wadesboro	Anson.
Bell, William	Mount Mourne	Iredell.
Bennett, Luther B.	Marcus	Moore.
Boykin, Chester	Taylor	Wilson.
Boykin, Hardy	Taylor	Wilson.
Bradley, Theodore	Scotland Neck	Halifax.
Butler, William J.	Ora	Sampson.
Cheatham, Roy	Watkins	Vance.
Clark, James	Morganton	Burke.
Clark, Wesley S.	Durham	Durham.

Name.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
Conrad, Albert	Pfafftown	Forsyth.
Conrad, Jesse	Pfafftown	Forsyth.
Cox, Cader	Gum Branch	Onslow.
Creason, Claud	Wadesboro	Anson.
Creech, Lawrence	Four Oaks	Johnston.
Creech, Stephen	Emit	Johnston.
Crook, William	Cameron	Moore.
Crowell, Karl	New London	Stanley.
Danley, John	Lewiston	Forsyth.
Davis, Samuel	Elizabeth City	Pasquotank.
Denmark, Walter	Goldsboro	Wayne.
Dickens, Buck	Ringwood	Halifax.
Easley, Henry	Greensboro	Guilford.
Edwards, Paul	Nelson	Durham.
Ezzell, Wyatt	Clinton	Sampson.
Faircloth, Charles W.	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
Ferrell, Willis	Wilson's Mills	Johnson.
Fields, Edward	Carthage	Moore.
Fink William	Concord	Cabarrus.
Finke, Robert B.	Long Creek	Pender.
Fowler, Charles	Raleigh	Wake.
Frazier, Dennis	Thomasville	Davidson.
Garges, Milton	Raleigh	Wake.
Garrett, Walter	Hillsboro	Orange.
Gentry, George	White Rock	Madison.
Gibbs, Thosma H.	Engelhard	Hyde.
Glass, George	Cedar Falls	Randolph.
Godwin, Herbert	Starlight	Wayne.
Godwin, John	Giles Mills	Sampson.
Grace, George	Kinston	Lenoir.
Green, John	Springhope	Nash.
Grogan, Edgar	Grogansville	Rockingham.
Hall, Decatur	White Rock	Madison.
Hall, Townsend	Uwharrie	Montgomery.
Hamby, William	Stony Fork	Wilkes.
Hammons, Colman	Conrads	Forsyth.
Harris, Leon	Mapleville	Franklin.
Harris, Marvin	Stony Point	Alexander.
Henderson, Elijah	Mills Spring	Polk.
Hewitt, Charles	Wards Mills	Onslow.
Hill, Clyde	Asheville	Buncombe.
Holmes, Jefferson	Benson	Johnston.
Hudson, Benajah	Timothy	Sampson.
Hudson, Alonzo	Mix	Sampson.

Name.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
Hughes, Thomas	Mount Olive	Wayne.
Jernigan, Bud. L.	Dunn	Harnett.
Jernigan, James	Dudley	Wayne.
Johnson, Chester	Jamestown	Guilford.
Johnson, Robert	Jamestown	Guilford.
Joyner, Edward	Franklinton	Franklin.
Keen, Thomas	Four Oaks	Johnston.
Kimball, John	Marmaduke	Warren.
King, William	Raleigh	Wake.
Lanier, Virgil	Yadkin College	Davidson.
Lee, Noah	Newton Grove	Sampson.
McNight, Evan	Pfafftown	Forsyth.
Marshall, Henry	Vaughan	Warren.
Marshall, James	Vaughan	Warren.
Mathews, Thomas R.	Orange	Sampson.
Miller, Homer	Spring Creek	Madison.
Mills, Augustus	Olive Branch	Union.
Monds, Richard	Dunn	Harnett.
Monroe, Thomas	Manchester	Cumberland.
Moore, Bryant	Siler City	Chatham.
Morrow, John	Mooresville	Iredell.
Moseley, Nathan	Raleigh	Wake.
Nance, Bunyan	Reuben	Union.
Norris, Leander	Benson	Johnston.
Oliver, George	Goldsboro	Wayne.
Page, Sterling	Eldorado	Montgomery.
Paris, Goodson	Trail Branch	Madison.
Patterson, Gurney	Hoffman	Richmond.
Phelps, Walter	Dunn	Harnett.
Pigford, Fred.	Bland	Sampson.
Piner, Jesse	Wallace	Duplin.
Pool, George	Youngsville	Franklin.
Pope, George	Eggtown	Anson.
Pope, Isaac	Eggtown	Anson.
Ray, Edward	Barnard	Madison.
Ray, Stephen	Barnard	Madison.
Reaves, Robert	Little River Academy	Cumberland.
Roberts, Jonah	Trail Branch	Madison.
Royall, Fred.	Huntley	Sampson.
Ruffin, Cordon	Wilson	Wilson.
Rushing, Luther	Albans	Union.
Sams, James	Grapevine	Madison.
Sandy, Lee	Garner	Wake.
Scott, John	Asheville	Buncombe.

Name.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
Setzer, Albert	Gamewell	Caldwell.
Setzer, William	Gamewell	Caldwell.
Smith, George	Greensboro	Guilford.
Stephenson, Herbert	Smithfield	Johnston.
Utter, Lee	Dunn	Harnett.
Vestal, Montgomery	Mount Nebo	Yadkin.
Waters, Albert	Cliffdale	Rutherford.
Watson, Albert	Wilmington	New Hanover.
Watts, John	Henrietta	Rutherford.
Weaver, Henry	Franklinton	Franklin.
Weeks, George	Bolton	Columbus.
West, Mathew	Blackman's Mill	Sampson.
Williamson, Bernard	Wilmington	New Hanover.
Williamson, Herbert	Raleigh	Wake.
Williford, Benjamin	Giles Mill	Sampson.
Williford, John	Giles Mill	Sampson.
York, James	Jonesboro	Moore.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE COLORED.

DEAF FEMALES.

Name.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
Anderson, Lucinda	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
Brown, Maggie	Parmele	Martin.
Brown, Penny Cornelia	Council's Station	Bladen.
Burton, Isabella	Culbreth	Granville.
Canady, Geneva	Durham	Durham.
Cephas, Louvena	New Bern	Craven.
Colvin, Maggie	Wilmington	New Hanover.
Davis, Lettie	Dawsons	Halifax.
Dula, Ella	Asheville	Buncombe.
Dula, Maud	Lenoir	Caldwell.
Dunston, Lucy	Raleigh	Wake.
Faggott, Bertha	Eastfield	Mecklenburg.
Fisher, Ursula	Cohooque	Craven.
Frazier, Miriam	Wardlaw	Union.
Fuller, Mary	Blanch	Caswell.
Gales, Thorna	Youngsville	Franklin.
Griggs, Florence	Fallston	Cleveland.
Hairston, Lillie	Winston	Forsyth.
Hicks, Lucy	Brookston	Vance.
Hobson, Lena	Asheville	Buncombe.

Name.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
Kea, Barbara	Lawrence	Edgecombe.
Leach, Esther	Lemay	Wake.
Levister, Lillie	Kittrell	Vance.
McAdoo, Alma	Greensboro	Guilford.
McDowell, Jane	Asheville	Buncombe.
McDowell, Mattie	Lowesville	Lincoln.
McLendon, Cornie	Ansonville	Anson.
McLendon, Lessie	Ansonville	Anson.
Middleton, Minnie	Kenansville	Duplin.
Milliken, Leona	Kimbolton	Chatham.
Minor, Mary	Goldsboro	Wayne.
Moye, Jane	Kinston	Lenoir.
Nevitte, Berdelia	Greensboro	Guilford.
Nobles, Elizabeth	Ayden	Pitt.
Ribon, Penny	Miller	Davidson.
Roach, Cornelia	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
Smith, Bessie	Murfreesboro	Hertford.
Spencer, Carrie	Trinity	Randolph.
Thompson, Ida	Wilson	Wilson.
Tillery, Eugenia	Tillery	Edgecombe.
Watt, Annie	Reidsville	Rockingham.
White, Ida	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
White, Ivey	Durham	Durham.
Willis, Hattie	Wilmington	New Hanover.
Wilson, Alice	Raleigh	Wake.
Work, Rachel	Stanley	Gaston.
Young, Mary	Asheville	Buncombe.

DEAF MALES.

Arrington, Arthur	Garysburg	Northampton.
Bailey, James	Lillington	Harnett.
Branch, Richard	Durham	Durham.
Bryan, Eldridge	Hooker	Alleghany.
Bush, Walter	Roxobel	Bertie.
Cheek, Evan	Eagle Spring	Moore.
Cobb, Joseph	Goldsboro	Wayne.
Connor, Charles	Lowesville	Lincoln.
Cotton, Fred	Chapel Hill	Orange.
Davis, William	Walnut Cove	Stokes.
Faison, John	Warsaw	Duplin.
Forbes, John	Greenville	Pitt.
Freeman, John	Bolton	Columbus.
Gaston, William	Morganton	Burke.

Name.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
Graham, Ashford	Westbrook	Bladen.
Grady, George	Seven Springs	Lenoir.
Green, Lawrence	Lumberton	Robeson.
Hanes, Roy	Salisbury	Rowan.
Harrell, Henry	Conoho	Martin.
Harrison, Robert	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
Hatcher, Arthur	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
Hawes, Edward	Clear Run	Sampson.
Hawfield, John	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
Henry, Edward	Beaufort	Carteret.
Hill, Clarence	Statesville	Iredell.
Hill, William	Statesville	Iredell.
Hunter, Jack	Burlington	Alamance.
James, James Henry	Maplehill	Pender.
Kea, Charles D.	Princeville	Edgecombe.
King, Nat D.	East Arcadia	Columbus.
Lash, John	Salem Chapel	Forsyth.
Liles, Thomas	Peedee	Anson.
Lopp, Robert	Salisbury	Rowan.
Lounsford, John	Winston	Forsyth.
McAllister, John	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
McDowell, Bruce	Lowesville	Lincoln.
McKay, Willie	John's Station	Richmond.
Massey, Claud	Waxhaw	Union.
Maxwell, Pinkey	Zeb	Rowan.
Mayo, Richard	Whitakers	Halifax.
Minor, Luther	Chapel Hill	Orange.
Mitchell, Cornelius	Youngsville	Franklin.
Moore, Charles B.	Stem	Granville.
Moye, Otey	Kinston	Lenoir.
O'Kelly, Roger	Raleigh	Wake.
Palmer, Fred	Laurinburg	Richmond.
Pigford, Willis	Warsaw	Duplin.
Pope, Luther	Lumberton	Robeson.
Price, Walter	Thompsonville	Rockingham.
Rawls, John	Como	Hertford.
Sanders, John	Dover	Craven.
Simmons, Richard	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
Simmons, Wiley	New Bern	Craven.
Smith, Everett	Pine	Pender.
Snipes, Anderson	Roxboro	Person.
Sprouse, William	Statesville	Iredell.
Streeter, Chester	Rockingham	Richmond.
Taylor, Rowland	Madison	Rockingham.

Name.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
Thompson, Garfield	Swepsonville	Alamance.
Thompson, James	Lumberton	Robeson.
Turner, Dossey	Princeville	Edgecombe.
Wallace, Henry	Mechanic	Randolph.
Wallace, Irvin	Mechanic	Randolph.
Webb, Benjamin	Berkley	Virginia.
Webb, Milus R.	Shelby	Cleveland.
Whitehead, Charles	Apex	Wake.
Wiggs, George	Pikeville	Wayne.
Wright, Boast	Wilton	Granville.

COLORED BLIND FEMALES.

Alston, Elizabeth	Greensboro	Guilford.
Barringer, Willie	Winston	Forsyth.
Bitting, Carrie	Winston	Forsyth.
Broom, Mattie	Dallas	Gaston.
Bullock, Maggie	Fair Bluff	Robeson.
Burnette, Berdelia	Wilmington	New Hanover.
Chavis, Hattie	Flint	Wake.
Causey, Kinnie	Greensboro	Guilford.
Cohen, Eva	Greensboro	Guilford.
Covington, Elizabeth	Rockingham	Richmond.
Crenshaw, Belle	Raleigh	Wake.
Deloatch, Dora	Conway	Northampton.
Egerton, Martha	Airlie	Halifax.
Friday, Lelia	Dallas	Gaston.
Gillespie, Sarah	Red Springs	Robeson.
Hammons, Rosa Lee	Lumberton	Robeson.
Hardin, Leah	Shelby	Cleveland.
Hawkins, Annie	Heathville	Halifax.
Hendricks, Mary	Drew	Bertie.
Hines, Willow	Dockery's Store	Richmond.
Holmes, Elma	Clinton	Sampson.
Jones, Ruby May	Greensboro	Guilford.
Lamb, Lucy	Turkey	Sampson.
Lesane, Millie	Alma	Robeson.
Lockhart, Mana	Garysburg	Northampton.
Loftis, Sallie	Hendersonville	Henderson.
Mackey, Laura	Washington	Beaufort.
Marrow, Almeta	Gillburg	Vance.
Mendenhall, Pearl	Greensboro	Guilford.
Oliver, Henrietta	Burlington	Alamance.
Patterson, Lilly	Durham	Durham.

Name.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
Ray, Lucy	East Durham	Durham.
Reid, Pattie	Elizabeth City	Pasquotank.
Short, Carrie	Ansonville	Anson.
Slade, Rebecca	Greensboro	Guilford.
Smith, Laura	Smithfield	Johnston.
Smith, Mary Lou	Scotland Neck	Halifax.
Smith, Mary Susan	Garland	Sampson.
Southerland, Ora Lee	East Durham	Durham.
Steele, Odessa	Rockingham	Richmond.
Surcey, Bertha	Greensboro	Guilford.
Taylor, Estelle	Greensboro	Guilford.
Tendall, Alla Fair	Rockingham	Richmond.
Walden, Deborah	Rich Square	Northampton.
Walden, Pinkey	Rich Square	Northampton.
Washington, Trumiller	Raleigh	Wake.
Watkins, Fannie	Southern Pines	Moore.
West, Hattie	Whiteville	Columbus.
Williams, Louisa	Monroe	Union.
Wilson, Arline	Greensboro	Guilford.
Withers, Bessie	Claremont	Catawba.
Wooten, Martha	Maple Hill	Pender.

COLORED BLIND MALES.

Alston, Arnold	Greensboro	Guilford.
Alston, Percy	Greensboro	Guilford.
Barge, James H.	Fayetteville	Cumberland.
Battle, Henry	Hilliardson	Nash.
Brockett, Reuben	Tillery	Halifax.
Brodie, John	Jackson	Northampton.
Cagle, John	Dunn	Harnett.
Caldwell, Todd	Kiddsville	Lincoln.
Danner, James	Taylorsville	Alexander.
Davis, Major	Garysburg	Northampton.
Fennel, George T.	North Harlowe	Carteret.
Galloway, Lovelace	Monroeton	Rockingham.
Hall, Robert	Winfall	Perquimans.
Hanna, Wiley	Gastonia	Gaston.
Hill, Edward	Scotland Neck	Halifax.
Jones, Samuel	Winton	Hertford.
Lee, Guilford	Terrapin	Halifax.
Lesane, Lewis	Chadbourn	Columbus.
Lowery, Anderson	Pleasant Ridge	Gaston.
Lytle, Minor	Charlotte	Mecklenburg.
McDowell, Robert	Ferry	Rutherford.

Names.	*Post-office.*	*County.*
Marrow, Daniel	Gillburg	Vance.
Mason, Hubert	Method	Wake.
Mayfield, John	Embro	Warren.
Miller, Robert	Leaksville	Rockingham.
Murphy, Robert	Taylor's Bridge	Sampson.
Neeley, Clark	Salisbury	Rowan.
Olive, Onslow	Flint	Wake.
Parish, Doctor	Raleigh	Wake.
Parker, Augustus	Kinston	Lenoir.
Sears, James	Morrisville	Wake.
Smith, Jerry Lee	Scotland Neck	Halifax.
Swarengen, Miles	Norwood	Stanly.
Taylor, Lorenzo	Walnut Cove	Stokes.
Taylor, Thomas	Raleigh	Wake.
Thompson, Edward	Greensboro	Guilford.
Turner, William	Bradley's Store	Harnett.
Walker, Stephen	Royall	Franklin.
Weatherly, George	Greensboro	Guilford.
Whitt, William	Bason	Rockingham.
Williams, Rupert	Monroe	Union.
Yarborough, William	Franklinton	Franklin.

WHITE BLIND FEMALES.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN BLIND.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVES BLIND.	PARENTS RELATED.
Absher, I.	1880	N. C.	con.		no	yes	no
Baker, L.	1890	"	con.		no	yes	no
Baker, J. P.	1885	"	11 months		yes	no	no
Batton, M. A.	1890	"	1 week	inflammation	no	mother	1st cousins
Bennett, E.	1879	"	5 years		no	yes	no
Boyette, C.	1885	"			no	yes	no
Boykin, P.	1877	"	con.		yes	2 brothers	no
Bumgardner, S.	1882	"	6 months		no	no	no
Burns, S. E.	1879	"	6 months		yes	no	no
Burton, D.	1889	"	con.		no	no	1st cousins
Butler, A.	1892	"			no	1 brother	no
Byrd, C.	1894	"	con.		no	no	
Chaney, W.	1882	"			no	no	no
Christo, C.	1888	"			no		
Cobbler, M.	1878	"	con.		no	no	no
Cockman, D.	1880	"	con.		no	no	no
Conrad, A. E.	1880	"	con.		no	father and gr. mother	2d cousins
Conrad, C.	1886	"			no	yes	no
Conrad, L.	1889	"			no	yes	no
Conrad, S.	1880	"	16 years of age		no	mother and gr. mother	no
Cox, C.	1880	"	con.		no	no	no
Dixon, B.	1890	"	con.	albino	no	no	2d cousins
Downey, M. A.	1870	"	9 years of age	accident	yes	no	no
Duncan, F.	1882	"	4 months	fever		no	no
Duncan, M.	1871	"	24 years	neuralgia	no	no	no

Fisher, G.	1877	"	con.		no	2 cousins, 2 brothers	no
Fleming, F.	1883	"	con.		no	no	yes
Franklin, L.	1878	"	con.		no	no	no
Gibbs, B.	1883	"	con.	con.	no	yes	yes
Glison, E.	1882	"	con.		no	father	distant
Goldsmith, N.	1888	"	con.		no	no	no
Gosnell, L.	1886	"	9 years	accident	no	cousin	no
Grantham, E.	1886	"	con.	con.	no	yes	no
Hamby, C.	1883	"	2 years		yes	yes	yes
Harris, C.	1880	"	9 years		no	no	no
Harris, S.	1880	"	con.		yes	1 brother	no
Heavenor, L. M.	1887	"	2 months	chol. in.	no	no	no
Hogans, F.							
Hollingsworth, M.	1878	"	2 years	sore eyes	no	no	no
Howard, K.	1871	"	con.		no	no	no
Hussey, E. A.	1879	"	con.		no	no	no
Hutchinson, S.	1877	"	13 years	scrofula	no	no	no
Jackson, C.	1883	"	con.		yes	no	no
Jernigan, V.	1878	"	10 years		no	yes	
Johnson, N.	1886	"	7 years	miningitis	no	father near-sighted	no
Jordan, N.	1882	"	5 years	chills, fever	no	no	no
Keen, B.	1886	"	12 years	sore eyes	no	cousins	no
Keith, K.	1891	"	1 year	sore eyes	no	yes	no
King, L.	1885	"	13 years of age	catarrh	no	uncle	no
Koontz, G.	1885	"	3 months	fever	no	no	no
McGhee, J.	1876	"			no	no	no
McLean, M.	1873	Fla.	con.		no	no	no
Mainor, J.	1879	N. C.	2 years	cold	no	no	no
Moore, C. R.	1883	"	2 years of age	erysipelas	no	no	no
Nolen, I. B.							
Norris, N.	1887	"	3 weeks	oph. nerve	yes	no	
Ogburn, N.	1883	"		measles	no	sister	no
Owensby, I.	1886	"	5 years	wh'g-cough	no		

WHITE BLIND FEMALES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN BLIND.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVES BLIND.	PARENTS RELATED.
Phillips, G.	1888	N. C.	4 years	scrofula	no	no	no
Phillips, S.							
Pierce, A. M.	1881	"	2 years	measles	no	no	
Pleasants, B.		"	con.	con.	no	sister	
Pleasants, M.	1881	"	con.		yes	no	no
Pool, A.	1880	"	8 years	accident	no	yes, 4	no
Puckett, M.	1881	"	4 years	s. fever	no	no	
Rainey, F. L.	1876	"	2 months	sore eyes	yes	no	no
Raker, A.	1883	"	4 months	scrofula	no	no	no
Rich, M. R.	1877	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Riggan, L.							
Robinson, B.	1882	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Royall, O. J.	1886	"	con.	con.	yes	yes	no
Royall, S. E.	1877	"	con.	con.	yes	yes	no
Saintsing, E.	1882	"	5 months	accident	no	no	no
Sauls, S.	1872	"	2 months		yes	no	no
Shitle, F.	1886	"	17 months	sore eyes	no	grandmother	no
Small, L.	1883	"	8 years old		no	sister	no
Smith, D.	1876	"			yes	no	no
Smith, J.	1892	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Smith, L. W.	1882	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Stroup, M.	1879	"	17 years	pois., meas.	no	yes	no
Summerlin, J.	1889	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Tate, J.	1885	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Taylor, C.	1890	"	6 months	accident	no	no	no

Templeton, B.	1888	N. C.	con.	con.	no	no	no
Thompson, L.		"					
Thornburg, E.	1884	S. C.			yes	no	no
Trull, B.	1895	N. C.	con.		no	grandfather, etc.	no
Tweed, M.	1885	"	7 years	accident	no	no	1st cousins
Ussery, M.	1882	"	con.		no	no	no
Vogler, E.	1884	"	con.		no	grandmother	no
Waters, M.	1873	"	con.		no	yes	2d cousins
Waters, Z.	1889	"	con.		no	yes	2d cousins
Weathers, C.	1882	"	12 years	pneumonia	no	no	no
Weaver, M.	1880	"	10 years		no	yes	distant
Wells, C.	1883	"	con.	con.	no	brother and sister	yes
Wells, E.	1879	"	con.	con.	no	brother and sister	yes
West, B.	1881	"	17 years	neuralgia	no	yes	no
West, V. M.	1888	"	1 month	cold	no	no	no
Willborn, O.	1888	"	8 years	accident	no	no	no
Willis, E.	1882	"	con.	con.	no	no	1st cousins
Winfrey, M.	1891	"	1 year		yes	no	no
Woodard, M.	1886	"	con.		no	no	no
Zachary, C.	1878	"	3 months	inflam.	no	no	no

WHITE BLIND MALES.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN BLIND.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVES BLIND.	PARENTS RELATED.
Alexander, C.	1888	N. C.	2½ years old		yes	1 partially	no
Allen, B.	1887	"	con.	con.	yes	1 brother	no
Allen, H.	1880	"	con.	con.	yes	yes	2d cousins
Anderson, T. L.	1881	"	8 years	la grippe	no	yes	no
Baldwin, L. E.	1880	"	con.	con.	no	yes	yes
Barber, H.	1884	"	con.	con.	no	yes	distantly
Barber, R.	1887	"	con.	con.	no	yes	distantly
Bell, Wm.	1882	"	6 years old	meningitis	yes	no	no
Bennett, L.	1883	"	14 years old	cataract	no	yes	1st cousins
Boykin, C.	1884	"	con.	con.	no	yes	no
Boykin, W. H.	1879	"	con.	con.	yes	yes	no.
Bradley, Theo.							
Butler, W. J.	1890	"	con.	con.	no	sister	no
Cheatham, R.	1890	"		spasms	no	no	no
Clark, J. L.	1879	"	4 years	fever	no	no	1st cousins
Clark, W.	1889	"	1 day	sore eyes	no	no	no
Conrad, J. T.	1885	"	con.	con.	no	yes	2d cousins
Conrad, A.	1889	"	con.	con.	no	yes	
Cox, C. G.	1877	"	8 years	accident	no	no	no
Creason, C.	1890	"	3 years old	str. medicine	no	no	no
Creech, L.							
Creech, S.	1882	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Crook, Wm.	1885	"	con.	con.	no	1st cousin	no
Crowell, K.	1899	"	con.	con.	no	1	no
Danley, J.	1874	"	21 years	accident	yes	no	no

Davis, S. L.	1886	"	15 months	sore eyes	yes	no	no
Denmark, W.	1885	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Dickens, B.	1887	"		albino	no	no	
Easley, H. G.	1884	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Edwards, P.	1893	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Ezzell, W.	1885	"			no	no	no
Faircloth, C.	1872	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Ferrell, W. E.	1884	"	9 years		no	no	no
Fields, H. E.	1873	"	2 weeks old	jaundice	yes	no	no
Fink, Wm.	1884	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Finke, Robert	1892	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$ years	cataract	no	no	no
Fowler, Charles	1883	"	con.	con.	no	uncle	no
Frazier, D.	1892	"	con.	con.	no	father weak eyes	
Garges, M.	1890	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Garrett, W.	1881	"	con.	albino	no	1 brother	no
Gentry, G. K.	1889	"	6 months		no	no	yes
Gibbs, Thomas H.							
Glass, George	1890	"	2 years	wh'g-cough	no	no	no
Godwin, H.	1890	"			no	no	2d cousins
Godwin, J.	1880	"	con.	con.	no	brother	no
Grace, George							
Green, John	1889	"	2 years	teething	no	no	no
Grogan, E.	1882	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Hall, D.	1882	"	con.	con.	no	no	yes
Hamby, Wm.	1890	Tenn.	con.	con.	yes	yes	yes
Hammons, C.	1889	N. C.	1 year		yes	no	no
Harris, L.	1888	"	con.	con.	yes	sister	no
Harris, M. R.	1879	"	10 days.	fever	no	no	no
Henderson, E.	1887	"	6 years	la grippe	no	no	no
Hewett, C.	1878	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Hill, C.	1888	"	con.	con.	no	yes	no
Holmes, J.	1888	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Hudson, B.	1877	"	9 years	accident	no	no	yes

WHITE BLIND MALES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN BLIND.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVES BLIND.	PARENTS RELATED.
Hudson, L.	1884	N. C.	5 years	accident	no	no	no
Hughes, T.	1876	"	11 years old		yes	sister	no
Jernigan, B. J.	1878	"	con.	con.	no	yes	yes
Jernigan, J.	1883	"	12 years old	brain fev.	no	weak eyes	no
Johnson, C.	1886	"	con.	con.	yes	1 brother	no
Johnson, R.	1888	"	con.	con.	yes	1 brother	no
Joyner, E.	1878	"			no	no	no
Keen, Thomas		"					
Kimball, John	1870	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
King, Wm.	1875	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Lanier, V.	1877	"	con.	con.	no	2 brothers	no
Lee, N. B.	1877	"	3 years	sore eyes	no	no	no
McKnight, E.	1865	"					
Marshall, H. E.	1873	"			no	yes	no
Marshall, J.	1880	"			no	yes	no
Mathews, T. R.	1881	"	16 years	accident	no	several	no
Miller, H.	1888	"	2 months	wh'g cough	no	yes	no
Mills, A.	1886	"	2 years		no	no	no
Monds, R.	1883	"	10 years	accident	no	no	no
Monroe, T.	1885	"	10 years	wh'g cough	no	2 uncles	2d cousin
Moore, B.	1885	"	8 years	accident	yes	no	no
Morrow, J. L.	1884	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Moseley, N.	1884	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Nance, B.	1883	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Norris, L.	1885	"	con.	con.	no	no	1st cousin

Oliver, G.	1889	"	11 years	accident	no	no	no
Page, S. B.	1888	"	con.	con.	no	yes	no
Paris, A. G.	1881	"	6 months	fever	no	no	no
Patterson, G.	1890	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Phelps, W.	1884	"	con.	con.	no	yes	
Pigford, F.	1886	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Pinar, J.	1872	"	23 years of age	cataract	yes	no	3d cousin
Pool, G.	1891	"		inflammation	no	no	no
Pope, G. W.	1881	"	con.	con.	no	yes	yes
Pope, I. H.	1884	"	1 year	cataract	no	yes	yes
Ray, E.	1876	"	10 years	wh'g-cough	yes	no	no
Ray, S.	1889	"	3 years	accident	no	yes	no
Reaves, R.	1878	"	con.	con.	no	brother	2d cousin
Roberts, J.	1886	"			no	no	no
Royall, F.	1891	"	con.	con.	yes	yes	no
Ruffin, C.	1887	"		hair-lip, etc.	no	no	no
Rushing, L.	1877	"	5 months	c. pox	no	no	2d cousin
Sams, J.	1878	"	16 years		yes	no	no
Sandy, L.	1887	"	7 years	powder burn	yes	no	no
Scott, J.	1881	S. C.		sore eyes	yes		no
Setzer, A.	1881	N. C.	con.	con.	yes	no	1st cousin
Setzer, W.							
Smith, G.	1884	"	13 years		no	sister	no
Stephenson, H.	1889	"	10 years	cranial nerve	yes	no	very dist.
Utter, L.	1887	"	8 years	fever	no	no	no
Vestal, M.	1887	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Waters, A. B.	1887	"	con.	con.	no	yes	2d cousins
Watson, A.	1888	"	5 years		no	yes	yes
Watts, J.	1885	"	6 years		yes	no	no
Weaver, H.	1873	"	9 years	a fall	no	1 uncle	yes
Weeks, George	1882	"	3 years	liver compl't	no	no	no
West, M.	1884	"	con.	con.	no	yes	no
Williamson, B.	1882	"	con.	con.	no	no	no

WHITE BLIND MALES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN BLIND.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVES BLIND.	PARENTS RELATED.
Williamson, H.							
Williford, J. B.	1885	N. C.	con.	con.	no	yes	no
Williford, B.							
York, J.	1880	"	con.	con.	no	father	no

COLORED BLIND FEMALES.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN BLIND.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVES BLIND.	PARENTS RELATED.
Alston, E.							
Barringer, W.							
Bitting, J. C.	1885	N. C.	16 years of age	fever	yes	no	no
Broom, M. H.	1880	"	16 years of age	fever, m.	no	grandmother	no
Bullock, M.	1881	"		ophthalmia	no	no	no
Burnette, B.							
Chavis, H.							
Causey, K.							
Cohen, E.							
Covington, M. E.	1882	"	con.	con.	no	mother	no
Crenshaw, B.							
Deloatch D.	1882	"	con.	con.	no	father and brother	no
Egerton, M.	1879	"	10 years	catarrh	yes	aunt	no
Friday, L.	1890	"	2 years	tetter	no	no	
Gillespie, S.	1882	"	con.	con.	yes	mother	
Hammons, R.	1889	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Hardin, L.							
Hawkins, A.							
Hendricks, M.							
Hines, W.	1881	"	con.	con.	yes	yes	
Holmes, M. E.	1889	"			yes	yes	
Jones, R. M.	1891	"	3 years	sore eyes	no	no	
Lamb, L.	1883	"	10 years	t. fever	no	no	no
Lesane, M.							
Lockhart, M.	1882	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Loftis, S. D.	1882	"	1 month	fever	yes	no	

COLORED BLIND FEMALES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN BLIND.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVES BLIND.	PARENTS RELATED.
Mackey, L.	1878	N. C.	16 years	cataract	no	no	3d cousins
Marrow, A.	1886	"		cataract	no	brother	no
Mendenhall, P.	1888	"	3 years	wh'g cough	no	no	no
Oliver, H.	1882	"	6 years		no	no	
Patterson, L.	1882	"	9 years		yes		
Ray, L.	1882	"	8 years		no	yes	no
Reid, P.		"	3 weeks		yes	no	no
Short, C.	1884	"	9 years	scrofula	no	no	no
Slade, R.	1887	"	7 years	scrofula	no	no	no
Smith, M. L.		"	12 years		no	no	no
Smith, L.							
Smith, M. S.	1887	"	4 years	scrofula	no	yes	no
Southerland, O. L.	1882	"	6 years	measles	no	no	no
Steele, O.	1890	"	1 year		no	yes	no
Sursey, B.	1886	"	9 years		no	no	no
Taylor, E.							
Tendall, A. F.	1892	"	con.	con.	no	yes	no
Walden, D.	1888	"	con.	con.	yes	yes	
Walden, P.							
Washington, T.	1887	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Watkins, F.							
West, H.	1882	"	5 years		yes	no	no
Williams, L.	1886	"	4 years		yes	yes	no
Wilson, A.		"	3 years	rickets	no	no	no
Withers, B.	1881	"	6 years	meningitis	no	no	no
Wooten, M.							

COLORED BLIND MALES.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN BLIND.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVE BLIND.	PARENTS RELATED.
Alston, A.							
Alston, C.							
Barge, J. H.	1867	N. C.	16 years old		no	sister	no
Battle, H.		"			no	no	
Brockett, R.	1875	"	19 years	accident	yes	no	
Brodie, J.	1877	"	3 years	sore eyes	yes	no	no
Cagle, J.	1882	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Caldwell, T.	1880	"	2 months	cataract	no	no	no
Danner, James	1885	"	4 years	neglect	no	no	
Davis, M.	1878	"	12 years		yes	no	no
Fennell, G. T.	1884	"	con.	con.	no	no	1st cousins
Galloway, L.	1882	"	3 years		no	mother	no
Hall, R.	1886	"	con.	con.	yes		
Hanna, W.	1883	"	3 months	accident	yes	no	
Hill, E.							
Jones, S.	1884	"	6 years		yes	no	no
Lee, G.	1890	"	con.	con.	no	no	
Lesane, L.							
Lowery, A.							
Lytle, M.							
McDowell, R.							
Marrow, D.	1884	"		cataract	yes	sister	no
Mason, H.	1894	"	7 years		yes	no	no
Mayfield, J.							
Miller, R.							

COLORED BLIND MALES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN BLIND.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVES BLIND.	PARENTS RELATED.
Murphy, R.							
Neeley, C.	1885		3 years	meningitis	yes	no	no
Oliver, O.	1882	N. C.	6 years		no	no	
Parish, D.	1880	"	15 years	interstitial	no	grandfather	no
Parker, A.							
Sears, J.	1874	"	20 years		no	no	no
Smith, J. L.	1885	"	9 years	poison vine	no	grandfather	no
Swarengen, Miles							
Taylor, L.	1889	"	2 weeks		no	no	no
Taylor, T.	1885	"	10 years	scrofula	no	no	no
Thompson, E.							
Turner, W.							
Walker, S.							
Weatherly, G.	1884	"	1 month	sore eyes	no	no	no
Whitt, Wm.							
Williams, R							
Yarborough, W.							

COLORED DEAF FEMALES.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN DEAF.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVES DEAF.	PARENTS RELATED.
Anderson, L.	1883	S. C.	4 or 5 years	throat troub.	yes	no	no
Brown, M.							
Brown, P. C.	1887	N. C.	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Burton, I.	1882	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Canady, G.							
Cephas, L.	1886	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Colvin, M.							
Davis, L.	1880	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Dula, E.							
Dula, M.	1890	"	1 year	rising	no	no	no
Dunston, L.	1892	"	con.	con.	yes	mother and father	no
Faggott, B.	1885	"			yes	no	no
Fisher, U.	1878	"	con.	con.	yes		
Frazier, M.	1883	S. C.	4 years	rheumatism	yes	no	no
Fuller, M.							
Gails, Thorna							
Griggs, F.	1887	N. C.	con.	con.	no	no	no
Hairston, L.	1884	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Hicks, L.	1881	"	6 months	rising	yes	yes	no
Hobson, L.	1890	"	2 years	wh'g-cough	yes	no	no
Kea, B.							
Leach, E.	1894	"	1 year old	disease	no	no	no
Levister, L.	1880	"	con.	con.	no	no	
McAdoo, A.	1880	"	2 years		no	no	
McDowell, J.							

COLORED DEAF FEMALES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN DEAF.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVES DEAF.	PARENTS RELATED.
McDowell, M.	1881	N. C.			no	no	no
McLendon, C.	1880	"	con.	con.	yes	yes	no
McLendon, L.	1886	"	con.	con.	yes	3 others	no
Middleton, M.							
Milliken, L.	1880	"	2 years		yes	no	no
Minor, M.	1882	"	con.	con.	no	no	
Moye, J.	1882	"	5 years		no	yes	no
Nevitte, B.							
Nobles, E.	1883	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Ribon, P.	1887	"	9 months	meningitis	no	yes	
Roach, C.	1884	S. C.	6 years	meningitis	yes	no	no
Smith, B.							
Spencer, C	1890	N. C.	5 years	scrofula	no	no	no
Thompson, I.	1881	"	2 years			no	
Tillery, E.	1879	"	con.	con.	yes	no	
Watt, A.	1882	"	con.	con.	yes	yes	
White, I.							
White, I.							
Willis, M.							
Wilson, A.							
Work, R.							
Young, M. E.	1884	"	con.	con.	no	no	no

COLORED DEAF MALES.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN DEAF.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVES DEAF.	PARENTS RELATED.
Arrington, A.		N. C.					
Bailey, J. E.	1886	"	18 months	brain fever	no	no	no
Branch, R.	1880	"	2 years	pneumonia	no	no	
Bryan, E.	1889	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Bush, W.		"					
Cheek, E.	1892	"	con.	con.	yes		no
Cobb, J. L.	1891	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Connor, C.							
Cotton, F.	1885	"			no	no	yes
Davis, W.		"	2 years	fever	yes	no	no
Faison, J.	1884	"	con.	con.	yes	no	
Forbes, J. C.	1885	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Freeman, J. W.	1890	"	6 years		yes	yes	no
Gaston, Wm.	1881	"	3 years	scrofula	no	no	
Graham, A.							
Grady, G.	1886	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
Green, L.	1882	"	5 months	fever	yes	no	no
Hanes, R.							
Harrell, H.	1886	"	con.	con.	yes	no	
Harrison, R.							
Hatcher, A.	1878	"	10 years	fever	yes	no	
Hawes, E.	1887	"	con.	con.	yes	yes	
Hawfield, J.	1891	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Henry, E.	1890	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Hill, C.	1885	"	3 years	bronchitis	yes	grandmother	no

COLORED DEAF MALES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	BORN.	WHERE.	WHEN DEAF.	CAUSE.	TOTAL.	ANY RELATIVES DEAF.	PARENTS RELATED.
Hill, W. A.	1890	N. C.	6 months	chills	no	no	3d cousin
Hunter, J.	1884	"	6 years	measles	yes	no	
James, J. H.	1887	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Kea, C. D.	1890	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
King, N. D.	1892	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Lash, J. W.							
Liles, T.	1890	"	4 years	measles	no	no	
Lopp, R.							
Lounsford, J.							
McAllister, J.	1883	"	con.	con.	no	no	
McDowell, B.	1884	"			no	no	no
McKay, W.							
Massey, C.	1886	"	con.	con.	yes	no	
Maxwell, P.							
Mayo, R.	1880	"	con.	con.	yes	no	
Minor, L.	1886	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Mitchell, C.							
Moore, C. B.							
Moye, O.	1887	"	con.	con.	no	no	no
O'Kelly, R.							
Palmer, F.							
Pigford, W.	1886	"	con.	con.	yes	no	no
Pope, L.	1878	"	con.	con.	yes	yes	
Price, W.							
Rawls, J.	1882	"	con.	con.	no	yes	

Sanders, J.						
Simmons, R.	1885	"	2 years	fever	yes	no
Simmons, W.	1879	"	2 years		yes	no
Smith, E.	1881	"	10 years		yes	no
Snipes, A.	1887	"			yes	no
Sprouse, W.	1885	"	3 years	s. fever	no	no
Streeter, C.						
Taylor, R.		"	con.	con.	yes	no
Thompson, G.	1887	"	con.	con.	yes	no
Thompson, J.						
Turner, D.	1888	"	2 years 6 mos.		yes	no
Wallace, H. C.						
Wallace, I.	1880	"	con.	con.	yes	yes
Webb, B.						no
Webb, M. S.	1880	"			no	no
Whitehead, C.						
Wiggs, G. R.	1886	"	con.	con.	no	no
Wright, B.						

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

The North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind is located at Raleigh, the Capital of the State. It is strictly an educational institution, having for its object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind and colored deaf of both sexes, residing in the State, and is, therefore, neither a house of refuge for the aged and helpless nor a hospital for the treatment of disease.

The Institution consists of two departments—the white and colored. The two classes are in separate buildings, situated at a distance of a mile apart; still each enjoys equal privileges and advantages with the other, being, as they are, under the same Principal and Board of Directors.

The arrangement of the Institution is such as to secure the separation of the male and female pupils, except in the work of the school-room, where they are under the supervision of their teachers.

The officers and teachers of the Institution recognize the fact that a high and holy responsibility is resting upon them, and at all times endeavor to exercise the same tender watch care and kindness towards the pupils committed to them as they would wish their own children to have, if they were in the same condition. Special attention is paid to the cleanliness of their rooms and the wholesomeness of their food; and every pupil of the Institution is required to bathe at least once a week in rooms prepared and arranged expressly for that purpose.

Each pupil in the Institution is required to work three

hours per day. The trades taught the males are mattress-making, broom-making, chair-seating, and shoemaking and mending and gardening for the deaf. The girls are required to sew, knit and to do the mending necessary for themselves and the male pupils, and are also instructed in bead work and fancy work.

The school year commences in September in each year, and continues for ten school months, leaving the vacation during the warm season.

Applicants who are under six or over twenty-one years of age are not admitted.

No person of *imbecile, or unsound mind*, of confirmed *immoral character*, or incapacitated by physical infirmity for useful instruction will be knowingly received into the Institution; and in case any pupil shall, after a fair trial, prove imcompetent for useful instruction, or wilfully and persistently disobedient to the regulations of the Institution, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

All are required to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, embracing suitable articles for both summer and winter wear, in such quantities as to admit of the necessary change for washing and repairing, the whole to be neatly packed in a good trunk with a good lock and key.

Each article of clothing should be distinctly marked with the owner's name, in order to prevent confusion or loss, and must be sent in good order and condition, not only upon the entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home after the vacation.

The course of study pursued at the Institution embraces all the English branches, consisting of spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, higher mathematics, geography, grammar, the sciences, kindergarten training, and vocal and instrumental music.

Pupils from this State are admitted to all the privileges of the Institution, upon compliance with the rules, *free of charge*, being provided with board, washing, fuel, tuition, books, medical attendance and everything necessary, except *clothing, shoes and traveling expenses.*

Where the parents are unable to furnish clothing and shoes, or where the child is without living parents, the county in which such child lives must do so, in which case twenty dollars will be the amount so required, payable invariably in advance. From this rule there will be no variation.

All letters to pupils should be addressed to the care of the Principal of the Institution, in order to insure their prompt delivery.

Persons desiring to procure the admission of pupils should apply, by letter or otherwise, to the Principal of the Institution for instructions as to the manner of procedure, and no pupil should be sent to the Institution until such instructions have been fully complied with. It is to the interest both of the pupils and the Institution that they should enter at the beginning of the session, and therefore such rule must be observed.

A special appeal is made to any one seeing this circular, and knowing the whereabouts of any blind or deaf colored person of the proper age to become a pupil of the Institution, to inform the Principal of the name and post-office address of the said person and his or her parent or guardian. This is requested, even though the parents may be unwilling to allow their children to attend school. *Pupils are not expected to go home Christmas.*

The use of tobacco in any form, and of spirituous liquors as a beverage, by the pupils, is strictly prohibited. Parents are urged to use their utmost endeavors

to prevent the formation of these habits by their children before they come to school and their practice during the vacation.

Parents and friends of the pupils cannot be entertained at the Institution over night.

We have an arrangement by which we can obtain railroad tickets for pupils at reduced rates.

For further information, address the Principal of the Institution.

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L. S. ALLEN,
General Passenger Agent.

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO RATES, ROUTES AND SCHEDULES, WRITE TO OR CALL ON

H. S. LEARD,
Traveling Passenger Agent,

OR

W. C. KIMBALL,
Depot Ticket Agent,

RALEIGH, N. C.

REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE HOSPITAL

GOLDSBORO, N. C.,

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900

INCLUDING THE

REPORT OF THE TREASURER EX OFFICIO



RALEIGH, N. C.
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON AND E. M. UZZELL, STATE PRINTERS
Presses of Edwards & Broughton
1901

OFFICERS:

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W. W. Faison, M.D.	Assistant Physician
Clara E. Jones, M.D.	Second Assistant Physician
W. H. Worth	Treasurer ex officio
Capt. Daniel Reid	Steward
Mrs. B. V. Smith	Matron
W. J. Mathews, B.E.	Engineer
Mrs. Victoria Bryan	Seamstress
George Davis	Farmer

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W. F. Rountree, Chairman.

H. J. Faison. D. E. McKinne.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE HOSPITAL,
GOLDSBORO, N. C., Dec. 14, 1900.

To His Excellency DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
Governor of North Carolina.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the report of Dr. J. F. Miller, Superintendent of this Hospital, embracing the biennial term ending November 13, 1900. In doing so, I take this occasion to say that I voice the sentiment of the entire Board in commendation of Dr. Miller's excellent and economical management of the affairs of this institution. The results of the past two years' labor, in behalf of the unfortunate colored insane of the State, will compare favorably, both in a business and a professional point, with the best institutions in the country; and I call your special attention, and through you, the attention of the Legislature of North Carolina, to the several recommendations contained in Dr. Miller's report, which our entire Board heartily approves. Every dollar asked for is urgently needed, and we sincerely trust the Legislature will vote the amounts asked for. The economical management of this State charity during Dr. Miller's entire administration of the past thirteen years, is a guarantee that all moneys which the Legislature will appropriate for the several purposes asked for will be judiciously and economically expended.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

ELISHA PORTER,
Chairman of Board Directors.

DOCUMENT NO. 14.] [SESSION 1901.

Ordered to be Printed.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, and E. M. UZZELL, State Printers.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the State Hospital,
Goldsboro, N. C.

GENTLEMEN: By legal requirement it is made my duty to furnish you, as the guardians of this State charity, a report of its operations and condition during the two fiscal years which closed the 13th ultimo.

I am pleased to state again that no calamity has fallen upon our property by fire, flood or storm, nor has there happened any serious violence to any of our patients or employes, and the health of our entire population, as to acute diseases, has been remarkably good. Until the past four years there has been, with rare exceptions, an annual visitation of malarial fever, which afflicted a large number of our population of patients and employes. Whether our comparative immunity of recent years has been owing to a change in the constitution of the atmosphere, dependent upon our improved hygienic condition, time will determine. The comparative new theory of transmission of malarial poison by inoculation by mosquitoes, finds some support in the fact that during the past few years we have had very few of these troublesome insects in our midst.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Showing Movement of Population for Years 1899–1900.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number on roll November 30, 1898	174	287	461
Number admitted	87	103	190
Whole number treated	261	390	651
Number discharged as restored	41	53	94
Number discharged as much improved	1	4	5
Number discharged as improved	9	20	29
Number discharged as unimproved	3	9	12
Number discharged as died	30	40	70
Number discharged as eloped	2		2
Total number discharged	86	126	212
Number on roll November 30, 1900	175	264	439

General average	454.02
Percentage of cures	49.47
Percentage of deaths	6.37

TABLE NO. 2.—*Showing Cause of Death*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Paresis	4		4
Tuberculosis	10	16	26
Exhaustion	5	6	11
Exhaustion from enterocolitis		1	1
Exhaustion from paralysis		1	1
Exhaustion from senile dementia	2		2
Ulceration of bowels		1	1
Pneumonia		1	1
Pleuro-pneumonia		1	1
Organic brain disease	1		1
Acute Bright's disease		1	1
Aneurism of aorta	1		1
Epilepsy	5	2	7
Organic heart disease	1	1	2
Found dead in bed—no known sickness	1	3	4
Died suddenly on hall—no known sickness		1	1
Inanition		1	1
No diagnosis		1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage		1	1
Chronic diarrhœa		2	2
	30	40	70

TABLE NO. 3.—*Showing Cause of Insanity as Given in Application.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Heredity	6	1	7
Uterine		5	5
Unknown	45	48	93
Loss of sleep	1		1
Loss of husband		1	1
Religious excitement	4	11	15
Domestic trouble	2	6	8
Over-study	1	1	2
Alcoholism	2	1	3
Ill-health	3	5	8
Fever	2	2	4
Grief		3	3
Epilepsy	2	2	4
Jealousy		3	3
Pneumonia	1		1
Injury to head	3	1	4
Physical disease	1		1
Fever		1	1
Love affair	1	3	4
Bad treatment		2	2
Over-heat	2		2
Political excitement	1	1	2
Menstrual		2	2
Masturbation	3		3
Insanity of wife	1		1
Malarial fever	1	1	2
LaGrippe	1		1
Puerperal		2	2
Financial trouble	1		1
Typhoid fever	1		1
Syphilis	2	1	3
	88	103	190

TABLE NO. 4.—*Showing Form of Insanity on Admission.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute Mania	36	27	63
Mania	37	66	103
Melancholia	7	5	12
Epilepsy	2		2
Paresis	2		2
Dementia	3	1	4
Imbecility		1	1
Puerperal Insanity		1	1
Confusional Insanity		1	1
Alcoholic Mania	1		1
	87	103	190

TABLE NO. 5.—*Showing Duration of Insanity on Admission.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than one month	30	21	51
From one to three months	19	21	40
From three to six months	12	12	24
From twelve to six months	5	16	21
From one to two years	5	10	15
From two to three years	4	4	8
From three to four years	4	3	7
From four to five years			
From five to ten years	2	4	6
From ten to fifteen years		2	2
From fifteen to twenty years		1	1
From twenty-five to thirty years	2	1	3
Unknown	4	8	12
	87	103	190

TABLE NO. 6.—*Showing Social Relation.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	44	37	81
Married	41	57	98
Widowed	2	9	11
	87	103	190

TABLE NO. 7.—*Showing Duration of Residence in Hospital of Those Cured.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than three months	4	2	6
From three to six months	10	10	20
From six to twelve months	11	13	24
From one to two years	11	12	23
From two to three years	4	8	12
From three to four years	1	2	3
From four to five years		2	2
From five to ten years		3	3
From ten to fifteen years		1	1
	41	53	94

TABLE NO. 8.—*Showing Duration of Residence in Hospital of Those Who Died.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From five to thirty days	1		
From one to three months	1	3	4
From three to six months	2	1	3
From six to nine months	3	5	8
From nine to twelve months	1	4	5
From one to two years	6	4	10
From two to three years	8	7	15
From three to four years	2	4	6
From four to five years	1	1	2
From five to ten years	2	7	9
From ten to fifteen years	3	3	6
From fifteen to twenty years		1	1
	30	40	70

In a population like ours, taken from the substratum of social life, many of them advanced in years, and afflicted with incurable diseases of brain, lung, heart and kidney, a large mortality and a low percentage of restorations to normal mentality are reasonable expectations. And yet in these respects the result of our work here compares favorably with what obtains in other hospitals of like population. To say a patient is restored to soundness of mind is a question of judgment and of ideals based upon experience. The most skilled and experienced alienists of our country usually report 28 to 30 per cent of cures, and a large number of improvements, which, doubtless, are reports that find their correctness verified in the subsequent history of those discharged. I fear our percentage of recoveries reported is larger than the subsequent history of some of the cases would justify; but they all seemed to have been restored at the time of discharge, and for several months previous, but the number of second admissions for the following year from those discharged the past year will either prove or disprove the correctness of my report.

Our admissions for the past two years have been greatly restricted for want of room. The policy pursued by the management here is, and has ever been, compassionate to those who needed asylum treatment, and we have never closed our doors upon worthy unfortunates simply because we thought we could not cure them. There are now in this office about one hundred and forty applications waiting admission, but who can not be received until the State makes provision for increased accommodation. These are not the accumulation of several years, but of the period embraced by this report, and there would have been many more applying had not the friends been informed of the overcrowded condition of our wards. So great has been the pressure

during the past two years for admission into our wards, that I have returned to their counties of residence quite a number of the more quiet patients to be cared for by the counties, or friends of the patients. This arrangement is usually objected to by the counties, as they have no proper place for caring for crazy people, and yet the representatives of these counties, I must say, very unwisely refused to give an appropriation two years ago that we might relieve the counties of the burden and worry in their vain attempt to care for their colored insane. The large accumulation of applications in this office the past two years or less, tells its own sad story of dire necessity for the enlargement of this Hospital. So crowded are our wards that the State Board of Health sounded a note of warning during its recent visit of inspection here, and our Executive Committee united in a published statement informing the public of existing conditions. The saddest and most uncomfortable part is, that during the past two years we could anticipate no relief until after an appropriation by the next Legislature. The State of North Carolina can not afford to go back to mediæval times, and adopt the methods of the last century in caring for her unfortunate insane. In behalf of the neglected insane colored people who are in cells, and tied down at their homes in different portions of the State, I beg your friendly cooperation in securing from the next Legislature a sufficient sum of money that will enable you to care for this class in a manner becoming a Christian civilization.

You will observe from Table No. II, for the years 1899–1900, that tuberculosis, especially of the lungs, is by far the largest causative agent in the destruction of human life in this Hospital. I feel sure if we had the means for dissociating our phthisical patients, we would have fewer cases of consumption, and I indulge the

hope that in the near future we will be able to do this. I am almost a convert to the theory emphasized by Dr. Thomas J. Mays, that consumption and insanity proceed from the same cause, and that both are neuroses. That pulmonary consumption is not a primary disease of the lungs, but a secondary manifestation of the impairment of the nervous system in general, and of the Pneumogastric nerve in particular. Dr. Mays offers as proof to the genetic unity of the two affections six statements, viz:

"*First.* Both insanity and consumption are most likely to occur at the same age period, between twenty and thirty years.

Second. That the family which is burdened with one, is also liable to produce the other.

Third. That both are closely related in personal and family history to hysteria, epilepsy, asthma and other diseases of the brain and spinal cord.

Fourth. That both are produced by syphilis, alcohol, overwork, business and domestic troubles, mental anxiety, grief, and excesses of all sorts.

Fifth. That the insane, idiotic, epileptic, hysterical, asthmatic, and members of their families, are from three to five times more prone to become phthisical than persons who are not burdened in the same way.

Sixth. That those who are confronted by a newer and higher civilization, and who are compelled to adjust themselves to these new relations, are exceedingly liable to fall victims to pulmonary consumption."

You will further observe from Table No. II that our death rate from acute diseases is exceedingly small. The absence the past two years of all zymotic diseases, such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, and the exanthemata, warrants the statement that our hygienic conditions are good.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In spite of our limited financial resources, we have during the past two years made the following permanent improvements, viz:

The establishment of a new water supply; the erection of a new building, made necessary by an increase of our herd of milch cows, and for storing forage for the same; the establishing of a brickyard during the year 1900, and the purchase of 138 acres of land from Mr. T. B. Parker, and also the building of two silos, and the purchase of a small dynamo, and necessary machinery for making ensilage. I respectfully refer you to the financial report of our Steward as to the cost of these several improvements, and the purchase of the land in question. It may be proper that I should say something more as to these several improvements. The new water supply involved a great deal of work by our hospital force, as a small canal, 800 yards in extent, was dug, and in it 800 yards of 15-inch terra-cotta piping, cemented together, through which flows a stream of water that is in this manner diverted, and made to empty itself under the hill not far from our Hospital building, and by a fall thus secured a very large hydraulic ram lifts the water to the top of the building. This water, being soft, serves an admirable purpose for laundry and boiler use, and also for flushing our closets on the wards, to the annual saving of several hundred dollars to the Hospital. The purchase of the land from Mr. Parker, I must think, was a wise investment, for on this land was situated in part our new water supply. There is some valuable farming land in this tract, and some sixty-odd acres of woodland, which supplies us with an abundance of pine-straw, and a good range for our cattle and hogs On this land also, and immediately

on the Southern Railroad, we have established a brick-yard, and though it has been a source of much annoyance and worry, we are enabled to report the enterprise a financial success. It is our present purpose to continue this business through another season. The construction of the stables and barn for cattle and storage for long forage was a necessity, growing out of a much-needed increase in the number of our milch cows. Our silos are of approved modern construction, and we have every arrangement necessary for the conversion of various materials used in the manufacture of ensilage. That we have been able to make these expenditures with an annual appropriation for maintenance of one hundred dollars per capita, and to make the deficiency only a few hundred dollars, has required economy in the administration barely compatible with the best interests of the patients.

But these things have been done with your approval, or the approval and advice of the Executive Committee, and I feel sure we have all done what we believed to be for the best interests of the Institution and for the State.

NEEDS.

It goes without saying, that we need more room for the accommodation of patients, and a separate building for our cases of tuberculosis. We also need a large brick building as a store-room for properly housing supplies for patients. This building should be large enough to have placed in it a cold storage, which this Hospital has needed for years, and I am sure we need it now as much as any of the State charities which have already been supplied. The condition of the first floors of this Hospital, male and female, is such as to require four or five hundred dollars in repairs and reconstruction. Many of the door frames, and some of the window frames on

these floors, are loose and require a good deal of masonry and carpentry, as most of them will have to be taken out and replaced in a manner different from what they have been; and we need new floors also on these wards. The amount allowed for maintenance has been insufficient to maintain the population, and do these necessary repairs. Two years ago we importuned the Legislature to appropriate $40,000 for much-needed enlargement, but our prayer fell upon unwilling ears. This amount was then urgently needed, and the withholding it by the State has been unwise and unmerciful; unwise—because many cases now a permanent charge might have been relieved; unmerciful—because much suffering has been entailed upon the uncared for unfortunates. We now need $50,000 for permanent improvements, and $45,000 for maintenance for the year 1901, and $50,000 for the year 1902. These figures are placed, not with the expectation that the Legislature will cut down the amounts, but the amounts are the minimum which is necessary to supply the urgent and pressing needs of this Institution. The unfortunate insane must necessarily be cared for by some one, and I respectfully submit there is no pecuniary advantage to the taxpayers of the State to leave this duty to the counties, which are not prepared with the proper means; but from every point of view, State care is most desirable.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1899.

Vouchers issued for Medical Department	$650.59
Provisions	10,526.40
Lights	261.86
Fuel	5,638.12
Clothing	2,420.72
Repairs and Improvements	6,098.34
Farm	742.30
Laundry	582.00
Wards	1,231.69
Dairy	787.21
Incidentals	2,500.26
Salaries and Wages	13,516.46
	$44,998.91

Average number patients on roll	$454\frac{7}{65}$
Average number patients present	417
Per capita cost for fiscal year	$92.92
Daily per capita cost	$.25\frac{3}{5}$
Daily average number patients at work	214

STATEMENT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

1998		
Dec. 1.	Balance from 1898	$5.87
	Legislative appropriation for 1899	45,000.00
	Total amount available for 1899	45,005.87
Nov. 30.	Less vouchers issued No. 1 to 371 for 1899	44,998.91
	Balance on hand	$6.96

STATEMENT OF CASH ACCOUNT.

1898		
Dec. 1.	Deficit beginning of the year	$42.74
1899		
Nov. 30.	Cash received from all sources	1,124.86
	Total available cash for 1899	$1,082.12
	Less cash disbursements 1899	1,058.98
	Balance on hand	$23.14

STATEMENT OF DAIRY EXPENSES AND PRODUCTS.

For cotton-seed meal and hulls		$242.00
For cow-peas		262.50
Shovel and forks		1.35
Rock salt		2.59
Measure 10cts, meal and bran		115.70
One cow $22.50; 80 sacks meal $86.40		108.90
J. Isler's bill for shipstuffs and meal		96.70
Bill for bran		34.61
Two cows		40.00
		$904.35
By peas returned to wards	$7.25	
210 lbs beef	9.07	
sale of 3 calves	11.40	
sale of 2 calves	4.00	
sale of 2 calves	6.60	
sale of 1 calf	3.00	
sale of hides	3.50	
sale of 1 calf	3.00	
sale of 3 calves	10.00	
sale of 2 calves	6.37	$64.19
		$840.16
Add wages of Dairyman and board		250.00
Amount of payments in excess of receipts		$1,090,16
Less purchase of cows		62.50
Net expenses		$1,027.60

PRODUCT.

113,394 lbs milk equal 13,328 gallons.
Milk cost 7 cents per gallon.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL REID,
Steward.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Amount of cost of Medical Department	$562.35
provisions	12,046.22
lights	58.13
fuel	5,452.59
clothing	2,986.40
repairs and improvements	4,097.03
farm	902.16
laundry	205.19
wards	1,454.64
dairy	1,070.15
incidentals	4,900.33
salaries and wages	13,858.08
Total ordinary expenses for 1900	$43,065.47
Improvements	4,527.80
Total expenses for 1900	$47,593.27

Average number of patients on roll	$455\frac{3}{10}$
Average number of patients present	$429\frac{84}{100}$
Per capita cost for 1900	$94.75
Daily per capita cost for 1900	26 cts
Daily average patients at work	$237\frac{3}{4}$

STATEMENT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

1899		
Dec. 1.	Balance cash on hand	$6.96
	Legislative appropriation for 1900	45,000.00
	Total available funds for 1900	$45,006.96
	Less vouchers paid No. 1 to 310	47,593.27
	Balance deficit	$2,586.31
	Less cash received from brick sale	1,461.81
	Deficit	$1,124.50

STATEMENT OF LOCAL CASH ACCOUNTS.

1899		
Dec. 1.	Balance cash on hand	$23.14
	Cash received from all sources	754.63
	Total available cash for 1900	$777.77
	Less cash disbursements 1900	743.67
	Balance cash on hand Dec. 1, 1900	$34.10

STATEMENT OF DAIRY ACCOUNT.

Amount paid for feed	$919.50
Amount paid for labor and board	241.00
Interest on outfit	138.45
Total cost of running expenses	$1,298.95

PRODUCTS OF DAIRY.

For sale of hides and calves	$33.52
104,448 lbs milk, equal 12,331 gallons @ 18cts	2,219.58
	$2,253.10
Less cost of running expenses	1,298.95
Net value of products	$954.15
Net cost of milk per gallon	$10\frac{26}{100}$

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

New Cow Stalls—amount paid for building stable 70 feet long by 32 feet wide, two stories high, with ventilation the entire length, complete	$553.41
For Improvements in Water Plant—building one brick reservoir and two brick conductors for the purpose of bringing water to the large duplex pump for fire protection	$262.75
For Improvement of heating and ventilating six rooms in annex to female department	$68.50
For two silos 14 feet in diameter, 26 feet high, of 164 ton capacity, with electric motor and the Ohio Standard cutter and elevator	$784.84

COST OF WATER PLANT.

Cost of 3,300 feet terra-cotta pipe	$839.73
50 feet iron pipe	36.00
150 feet 4-inch pipe	67.50
ells and valves	6.50
strainers and grates	13.00
25 bbls cement and 4 bbls lime	89.25
mason labor	27.75
ram engine and fixtures	473.75
30,000 brick	150.00
lumber	10.00
	$1,713.48
Improvements to new water plant	262.75
Total cost of water plant	$1,976.23

Cost of brick-yard plant	$846.50
Cost of land and fence	3,011.80
Cost of new cow stalls	553.41
Improvement on heater	68.50
Cost of silos	784.84
Total permanent improvements for 1899 and 1900	$7,241.28

AMOUNT PAID FOR MATERIAL BRICK-YARD PLANT.

Wood and labor to July 1st, 1900	$1,029.83
Labor for building kilns and for making brick	292.38
6 shovels $6.00, and 59 cords wood, $85.75	91.75
Labor bill for July	184.63
6 casks of lime and 2 hoes and trowel	7.95
74½ cords of wood in August	130.00
Labor bill for August	234.59
22½ cords wood for September	39.38
Labor bill for September	274.63
70⅛ cords wood for October	123.38
Labor bill for October	241.64
400 feet plank	5.40
50¾ cords wood for November	99.32
Labor bill for November	150.23
Net profits	1,255.79

Contra Cr.

25,000 bricks for kiln	$125.00	
12,000 bricks for silos	60.00	
1,200 bricks for repairs	6.00	
Sales of bricks	1,469.30	
500,000 on hand	2,500.00	
	$4,160.30	$4,160.30

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEARS 1899-1900.

	1899	1900	Total.
Total ordinary expenses	$42,285.43	$43,065.47	$85,359.90
Total improvements	2,715.48	4,527.80	7,241.28
Total expenses for 2 years	44,998.91	47,503.27	92,592.18

	1899	1900	Average.
Per capita cost	$92.92	$94.75	$93.82

TREASURY.

	1899	1900	Total.
Amount of balance on hand	$5.87	------	$5.87
Appropriation	45,000.00	$45,000.00	90,000.00
Sales of bricks	------	1,461.81	1,461.81
Total available funds	$45,005.87	$46,461.81	$91,467.68

Total expenses	$92,592.18
Total available funds	91,467.68
Deficit	$1,124.50

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL REID,
Steward.

You will observe from the financial report of our Steward that for the past two years we have made a deficiency of $1,124.50; but, in point of fact, there is no deficiency, as we have on hand bricks more than sufficient to pay the indebtedness. As I have had occasion to remark before, the difference in the cost of maintaining an insane negro and an insane white man should be very little. A sane negro can be supported in a manner becoming his position for a great deal less than the average sane white man; but when it is remembered that the insane negro must have water, light, heat and personal attention, and professional services, and that he will consume as much bread and meat, and is as destructive to furniture and clothing as the insane white man, you will understand the relative cost of their maintenance in an Hospital. Such being the fact, you will doubtless appreciate the economy of an administration which supplies all their wants at an average per capita cost of $93.82 per annum. I must think our venture in brick making meets your approval, and also the approval of taxpayers of the State, for small as the net

proceeds are for the year ($1,255.79), the amount is in the interest of business economy.

I think the prices attached to our farm and garden products are very conservative, and it will be seen from the report of our farmer that our farm, besides furnishing employment to a large number of our patients, is a source of revenue to our Hospital. A great deal of labor has been expended during the past year in preparing a portion of our new purchase for cultivation. And ten or twelve acres of new ground has been cleared off, and thoroughly grubbed; and between five and six thousand yards of ditches have been cleaned out, or new ones dug; all of this work has been done by our Hospital force.

EMPLOYES.

During the past two years we have had more than the usual number of changes in our Hospital force, especially among the females. Some have been discharged for cause, and some have resigned, but usually we have had but little difficulty in supplying their places, and it gives me pleasure to say, as a rule, the employes in the several departments of Hospital work have given faithful and satisfactory service.

CONCLUSION.

As this report embraces the closing year of my second term of the Superintendency of this Hospital, I thought that a resume of its operations, its enlargement and improvement, will not be uninteresting to you. Twelve years ago this Hospital consisted of a center building with north and south wings for male and female patients, and its population was 179. Since then a building has been added to each wing, each three stories high, and one of which is 97 by 37 feet; the other 37 by 102;

and still another building, known as Vance Hall, 37 by 112 feet, and four stories high, has been added to the female wards. Our Hospital roll is now 440 patients. Twelve years ago our engineer department consisted of one 40-horsepower boiler in a little room about fourteen feet square. Now we have three 80-horsepower boilers in a capacious building. Then our heating was by radiators, the pipes of which were always more or less leaking, and we had practically no ventilation except that which came through doors and windows. Now we have what is generally regarded as the best system of ventilation and heating, which is the hot-blast system. Then our building was lighted in a very indifferent manner by gas manufactured from gasoline; now we have the more brilliant, healthier and safer lights by electricity, and in this we are the pioneer public institution of the State. Then we had no bakery, and our culinary department was in a little "pent up Utica," and of the most primitive style; now we have a much more commodious apartment with modern arrangements, and three hired cooks and a baker to do the cooking for more than five hundred people, including patients and employes. A story has been added to the house of your Superintendent. Large barns have been erected for our horses and cattle, with storage capacity for our large crops of forage. Our farming lands have increased in their productive capacity an hundred or more per cent, and our acreage has increased from 170 to 478 acres. A number of tenement houses have been erected for the accommodation of our increased number of employes and their families. Every closet in the old Hospital buildings has been removed, and the Durham House Drainage System of New York introduced, and the wooden floors therein removed for floors made of cement. All wooden bedsteads have been removed from

the building, and iron bedsteads put in their place; and I will add that many of these improvements were made out of the savings from our annual appropriation for maintenance. I will also state that our laundry department was in a small room under the kitchen (a very improper place), and our washing and ironing was done largely by hired help, and the drying of bedding and clothing was dependent upon wind and sunshine, and when the sun did not shine, many of the patients were oftimes uncleanly. Now we have a commodious laundry room, a patent drying room, and all necessary machinery for doing this important part of Hospital work. In addition to these, there have been a thousand and one minor improvements, the enumeration of which would but add to the tedium of this report. While emphasizing economy in my administration, I have not forgotten the wants of the humble and unfortunate people committed to our care and keeping. Pardon me if I assert that in all things belonging to their care and treatment, whether of food or clothing, hygienic environments, and results of medical service, their condition is better to-day than when I came; a statement recognized and verified by the unanimous testimony of every competent witness. I wish thus publicly to acknowledge my indebtedness to my two assistant physicians for most faithful and intelligent aid in the proficient work of the Hospital, and to all subordinate officers and employes who have given me aid in caring for our patients.

Again, returning thanks to the Almighty Father for His blessings, and to you for your helpfulness, I respectfully submit this my thirteenth annual report.

J. F. MILLER,
Superintendent.

FARMER'S REPORT FOR YEAR 1899.

24,000 lbs. oats in straw at 40 cts.	$ 96.00
1,100 bushels corn at 50 cts.	550.00
300 bushels peas at 50 cts.	150.00
1,200 lbs. blade fodder at 65 cts.	78.00
66,000 lbs. hay at 50 cts.	330.00
4 acres in millet and sorghum at $20	80.00
700 bushels sweet potatoes at 35 cts.	245.00
Crop pea-hulls	20.00
3 lots garden pea-vines	25.00
4,500 lbs. pork at 5 cts.	225.00
743 gals. syrup at 25 cts.	185.75
Cane seed	8.00
Total field products	1,992.75
Farm products sold	170.31
Total receipts of farm for 1899	2,163.06
Garden products for 1899	2,401.65
Total farm and garden	4,564.71

GARDEN PRODUCTS FOR 1899.

1 1-4 acres cabbages (early) $100	$125.00
1 1-2 acres cabbages (late)	135.00
24,350 collards at 1 ct.	243.50
350 bushels Irish potatoes at 60 cts.	210.00
400 bushels onions at 75 cts.	300.00
275 bushels garden peas at 50 cts.	137.00
500 bushels snap beans at 40 cts.	200.00
225 bushels tomatoes at 50 cts.	112.50
40 bushels beets at 40 cts.	16.00
10 bushels peppers at 50 cts.	5.00
95 bushels strawberries at $1.50	142.50
3 acres watermelons, valued at	70.00
1 1-2 acres cantaloupes (very fine)	100.00
130 bushels cucumbers at 50 cts.	65.00
8 bushels okra at 50 cts.	4.00
12 bushels butter beans at 60 cts.	7.20
3 2-3 acres turnips (very fine)	180.00
Asparagus, valued at	5.00
659 gals. cider at 15 cts.	98.85

367 bushels apples at 40 cts.	$146.80
Roasting-ears, valued at	30.00
1 acre mustard and kale	35.00
12 bushels radishes at 40 cts.	4.80
50 bushels green peas, for table, at 50 cts.	25.00
4 bushels seed beans, saved, at $1.00	4.00
	2,401.15

EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR FARM AND GARDEN FOR 1899.

To 9 tons guano	$98.00	
To 12 bushels garden peas	48.00	
To 4 bushels beans	20.00	
To small garden seed	13.50	
To wages to overseer	250.00	
To repair of farm utensils	35.00	
To wages of employees	600.00	1,064.00
		885
Total receipts for farm and garden for 1899		4,382.11
Net receipts of farm and garden for year 1899		2,218.11

FARM PRODUCTS FOR YEAR 1900

4,800 lbs. oats in straw at 50 cts	$240.00
1,179 bushels corn at 50 cts.	589.50
245 bushels peas at 60 cts.	147.00
15,650 lbs. blade fodder at 65 cts.	136.82
58,500 lbs. hay at 50 cts.	292.50
4 acres millet and cane	68.00
1,090 bushels sweet potatoes at 35 cts.	381.60
Crop pea-hulls	18.00
3 lots garden pea-vines	35.00
4,500 lbs. pork at 6 cts.	270.00
500 gals syrup at 25 cts.	125.00
Cane seed, valued at	10.00
6 bales cotton and seed	327.00
95 tons ensilage corn, valued at	285.00
35 acres of rye pasturage at $5.00	175.00
Feeding 4 pleasure horses at $60	240.00
	4,236.00

GARDEN PRODUCTS FOR YEAR 1900.

1 1-4 acres cabbages (early), valued at $85.00	$106.25
3-4 acres cabbages (late)	39.00
129 bushels strawberries at $2.00	278.50
591 bushels garden peas at 50 cts.	295.50
468 bushels beans (snap) at 40 cts	187.20
150 bushels beets at 40 cts.	60.00
156 bushels cucumbers at 50 cts.	78.00
389 bushels onions at 75 cts.	291.75
3-4 acres cantaloupes, valued at	400.00
1-2 acre watermelons, valued at	100.00
4 acres turnips, valued at	136.00
1 acre mustard and kale, valued at	36.00
30 bushels radishes at 40 cts.	12.00
Roasting-ears, valued at	26.00
Asparagus, valued at	4.00
7 bushels okra, valued at	3.50
265 bushels Irish potatoes at 60 cts.	159.00
38 bushels butter beans at 60 cts	2.80
3 8bushels butter beans at 60 cts.	22.80
16 bushels pepper at 50 cts.	8.00
206 bushels tomatoes at 50 cts.	103.00
100 bushels apples at 40 cts.	40.00
5 bushels seed beans at $3.50	17.50
1-4 acre collards	35.00
Total	2,078.00

EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR 1900.

Wages of overseer	$250.00
Hire of 4 hands and feed	600.00
Pea seed	42.00
Bean seed	24.00
Rye and oat seed	33.50
1 bushel onion sets	4.50
Small garden seed	7.50
Fertilizers purchased	150.00
Repair of farming utensils	45.00
Feed of 6 mules at $60	360.00
Total	1,516.50

INVENTORY OF FARMING UTENSILS AND STOCK, 1900.

Mules	6
Horses	3
Cows	25
Yearlings	12
Calves	8
Bull	1
Pigs	27
Stock hogs	9

FARMING UTENSILS.

Wagons and harness	2
One-horse wagon and harness	1
Surry and harness	1
Carriage and harness	1
Carts and harness	5
Plows	10
Feed-cutter	1
Sulky-plow	1
Cutaway harrow	1
Drag harrow	1
Cultivators	2
Little iron-tooth harrow	1
Grain planter	1
Reaper and binder	1
Mowing machines	2
Rake (horse)	1
Corn crusher	1
Corn sheller	1
Cane mill and fixtures	1
Shovels	6
Weeding-hoes	9
Grubbing-hoes	7
Hoe-forks	7
Picks	3
Pitch-forks	8
Curry-combs	6

Respectfully submitted, GEORGE S. DAVIS,

Farmer.

MATRON'S REPORT FOR YEARS 1899–1900.

To Dr. J. F. MILLER, *Superintendent, State Hospital,*
Goldsboro, N. C.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I herewith respectfully present you with the report of the affairs pertaining to the Matron's Department for the year 1899—1900.

Respectfully,
E. J. A. SMITH,
Matron.

In addition to the duties of house-keeping, superintending the female wards, and directing work in the sewing-room, laundry and kitchen, we have raised:

Chickens	200
Butter made, pounds	620
Eggs, dozen	83
Lard made, pounds	880
Preserves made, pounds	168
Sweet pickles made, pounds	130
Sour pickles made, pounds	100
Soap made, pounds	6,483
Citron made pounds	20
Jelly made, pounds	12
Fruit canned, pounds	72

Respectfully,
E. J. A. SMITH,
Matron.

MATRON'S REPORT FOR YEAR 1900.

Chickens raised	250
Eggs, dozen,	265
Butter made, pounds	236
Lard made, pounds	400
Preserves made, pounds	250
Sweet pickles made, pounds	145
Sour pickles made, barrel	1
Soap made, pounds	2,448
Citron made, pounds	12
Jelly made, pounds	12
Fruit canned, pounds	162

Respectfully,
E. J. A. SMITH,
Matron.

SEAMSTRESS' REPORT FOR 1899.

To Dr. J. F. MILLER, *Superintendent State Hospital,*
Goldsboro, N. C.

DEAR DOCTOR:—You will please find the following report of the work done in the sewing-room on the wards, for years 1899-1900:

Respectfully submitted, Mrs. V. D. BRYAN,
Seamstress.

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM.

Aprons made	76
Bonnets made	30
Bed-ticks made	100
Bodies made	2
Bed-slips made	6
Coats made	46
Chemise made	352
Cup-towels	40
Combination suits	66
Dresses	822
Drawers	120
Flannel shirts	177
Flannel skirts	194
Gowns	3
Jackets	7
Mattress ticks	63
Night-dresses	63
Napkins	111
Overalls	7
Pants	366
Pillows	38
Pillow-cases	22
Quilts	23
Shirt-waists	8
Shrouds	20
Skirts	266
Sheets	331
Sleeves (pairs)	12
Shirts	42
Suspenders (pairs)	77
Sleeved flannel skirts	3

Towels hemmed	119
Turbans	40
Table-cloths hemmed	4
Window curtains	13
Total number of garments made in sewing rooms, 1899,	4,065

GARMENTS MENDED IN SEWING-ROOM.

Aprons	23
Bed-ticks	43
Blankets	17
Combination suits	194
Coats	102
Dresses	30
Drawers	503
Flannel shirts	59
Pillow-cases	47
Pillow-ticks	4
Pants	1,013
Shirts	833
Sheets	52
Sleeves (pairs)	26
Towels	42
Vests	32
Total number of garments mended in sewing-room for year 1899	3,020

GARMENTS MADE ON WARDS.

Aprons	44
Bonnets	13
Chemises	
Comforts	2
Dresses	24
Pillow-cases	65
Quilts	88
Socks knitted (pairs)	9
Sheets	289
Skirts	140
Towels, hemmed	192
Total number of garments made on wards, 1899	988

GARMENTS MENDED ON WARDS.

Aprons	35
Bed-ticks	28
Blankets	45
Bodies	639
Chemises	1,215
Dresses	1,641
Flannel skirts	236
Flannel shirts	14
Quilts	3
Pillow-cases	99
Skirts	866
Sheets	212
Towels	38
Total number of garments mended on wards	5,011

Respectfuly submitted,

V. D. BRYAN,
Seamstress.

SEAMSTRESS' REPORT OF YEAR 1900.

GARMENTS MADE IN SEWING-ROOM.

Aprons	70
Awnings	10
Bodies	294
Bolster-cases	4
Bed-ticks	264
Bonnets	41
Combination suits	74
Comfort linings	70
Casing for papering rooms	3
Coats	
Chemises	33
Caps	42
Comforts made and quilted	4
Cloth-bags	3
Dresses	455
Drawers	198
Flannel shirts	153
Flannel skirts	82
Jackets	2
Gowns	7
Mattress-ticks	27
Overalls (pairs)	10
Pillow-cases	471

Pants	386
Pillows for coffins	28
Quilts made and quilted	14
Shirts	325
Skirts	110
Shrouds	21
Suspenders (pairs)	151
Sleeves (apron)	5
Sleeves (skirts)	3
Sheets hemmed	428
Sleeves (pairs)	6
Sheets for engineer's room	3
Shirt-waists	4
Towels hemmed	222
Vests made	2
Window curtains	19
Total number of garments made	4,340

GARMENTS MENDED IN SEWING-ROOM

Aprons	11
Bed-ticks	72
Blankets	18
Combination suits	185
Coats	89
Drawers	449
Dresses	20
Flannel shirts	58
Pants	961
Pillow-cases	33
Shirts	807
Sleeves (pairs)	25
Sheets	48
Socks darned (pairs)	14
Table cloths	2
Towels	15
Vests	12
Overalls	10
Total number of garments mended in sewing-room	2,829

GARMENTS MADE ON WARDS.

Bodies	64
Chemises	252
Dresses	68

Flannel skirts	42
Hose knitted (pairs)	12
Pillow-cases	83
Quilts made and quilted	46
Sheets hemmed	855
Skirts	38
Total number of garments on wards for 1900	1,460

GARMENTS MENDED ON WARDS.

Bodies	356
Bed-ticks	39
Chemises	1,196
Dresses	1,915
Flannel shirts	11
Flannel skirts	180
Gowns	10
Pillow cases	189
Skirts	1,270
Sleeves (pairs)	10
Towels	22
Sheets	227
Total	5,425

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. V. D. BRYAN,
Seamstress.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

STATE HOSPITAL,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

FOR THE

TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. D. Biggs	Term expires	March,	1905.	
R. H. Stancell	"	"	"	"
J. B. Broadfoot	"	"	"	"
George B. Curtis	"	"	"	1901.
J. C. Bellamy	"	"	"	"
Dr. James McKee	"	"	"	"
J. G. Kenan	"	"	"	1903.
Frank Barnes	"	"	"	"
Wiley B. Fort	"	"	"	"

W. H. Worth, Treasurer *ex officio.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. James McKee, *Chairman.*

R. H. Stancell. W. B. Fort.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Dr. George L. Kirby	Superintendent.
Dr. C. L. Jenkins	First Assistant Physician.
Dr. Ed. Ferebee	Second Assistant Physician.
W. R. Crawford, Jr.	Steward.
Miss Minnie Whitaker	Matron.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

B. F. Fennel	Engineer.
J. C. Bevers	Chief Male Attendant.
Miss Annie J. Eagle	Chief Female Attendant.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

STATE HOSPITAL,
RALEIGH, N. C., December 24, 1900.

To His Excellency, GOVERNOR DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

We herewith submit the report of Dr. George L. Kirby, Superintendent, and officers under his charge, together with report of Dr. James McKee, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the institution which you have placed in our charge, and beg to call your attention to what we regard as urgent needs of the institution:

1. The proper care of the criminal insane.	
2. Liquidation of the present indebtedness of about	$ 10,000
3. An annual appropriation for support and maintenance of 475 patients at $150	71,250
4. Annual appropriation for repair of old building and iron stairways	5,000
5. Annual appropriation for the building three wards, female department	15,000
6. Annual appropriation for building new Hospital for four hundred patients	50,000

Respectfully submitted for the Board of Directors,

JOHN D. BIGGS,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 3, 1900.

To the Honorable, the Chairman and Board of Directors of the State Hospital at Raleigh, N. C.

GENTLEMEN :—Your Executive Committee respectfully submit herewith their biennial report for the term ending November 30, 1900, and as our duties are commonly regarded as a perfunctory nature, we desire to premise that our monthly meetings have been regulary held and punctiliously attended for the two years last past by the members.

We regret to have to invite your attention to the unavoidable deficit in the appropriation for the past year, due mainly to the increased cost of everything required for the maintenance of the institution, as shown by the report of the Superintendent.

The monthfy inspections of buildings and grounds, and of patients, nurses and attendants have been satisfactory, disclosing capacity and faithfulness on the part of the Superintendent and his staff.

The patients are well nourished, comfortably and cleanly clad, and cheerful, and the nurses' care and attention evinces a professional pride in their work, the dicipline, care and comfort of their unfortunate patients.

The general employees about the institution are greatly improved, developing more attention, care and interest in their duties from year to year, as shown in the improved condition and maintenance of buildings and grounds. The horses, cattle, hogs, garden, lawn, shrubbery, trees and flowers and the careful storage of tools and implements, resulting largely, we think, from confidence in their continued employment so long as they are found

faithful. In the Steward we still find a faithful and efficient, prudent and careful purveyor. His books are neatly and simply kept and his accounts have always been found correct; your Committee have never experienced any difficulty in ascertaining therefrom the true financial status of the institution, and when the pending deficit became manifest we were enabled thereby to make such a showing at the bank as to induce that institution to permit us to overdraw our account and maintain the economic advantage of prompt cash payment of current expenses, whereby we were relieved of a very awkward, if not perilous, situation. We have had no little trouble and anxiety from the unsatisfactory provision for, and management of, the dangerous insane through the failure of the Legislature to make suitable provision and appropriation for their maintenance; but upon appeal by your Committee to the Governor and his Council for relief they were most courteously received and speedily relieved by an agreement that the State Treasurer would cash vouchers for the maintenance of this class of unfortunates to an amount not exceeding three thousand dollars, in the confident faith that the approaching Legislature would approve and confirm the disbursement.

In this connection we respectfully suggest to the Board of Directors that they incorporate in their report a recommendation that this anamalous class of unfortunates (the dangerous insane) be recommitted to the Hospital of the district from which they were convicted, sentenced and came; or, if, in the wisdom of the General Assembly it be deemed best to keep them here, that provision be made for a suitable building to be erected upon the Hospital grounds at a convenient distance from the general building. These patients are not receiving the care and attention which the law directs; complaints are made of irregular and insufficient heat, light and water supply,

of plumbing out of order and uncleanliness from Dr. E. B. Ferrebee, Second Assistant Physician of State Hospital, in charge of these patients, and we have had some correspondence with the authorities of the State Prison upon the subject as follows:

STATE HOSPITAL,
OFFICE OF GEO. L. KIRBY, M. D., *Superintendent.*
RALEIGH, N. C., November 14, 1900.

CAPT. W. H. DAY, *Superintendent State Prison, and* MESSRS. E. TRAVIS, R. A. NEWLAND, R. L. PERRY, *constituting the Executive Board of the State Prison, Raleigh, N. C.*

GENTLEMEN:—We desire to call your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter from E. B. Ferebee, M. D., Second Assistant Physician of the State Hospital at Raleigh, and by the direction of the Board of Directors of this Hospital has control of the patients in the Dangerous Insane Department.

We regret exceedingly to get this report in view of the rapidly approaching season, and feel that calling your attention to that portion of section 62 of the Insane Law of North Carolina, adopted February 17, 1899, to-wit: "The Board of Directors of the State Prison is hereby directed and required to furnish this Hospital, heat, lights and water free of charge." This communication will be handed you in person by the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, Mr. J. C. Bellamy, and we will thank you for an immediate reply through the same source.

Very respectfully,
JAS. MCKEE, *Chairman,*
R. H. STANCELL,
W. B. FORT,
Executive Committee.

RALEIGH, N. C, November 15, 1900.

DR. JAMES MCKEE, *Chairman, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Your communication to Capt. W. H. Day, Superintendent, has been handed me by Mr. Bellamy, as Captain Day is out of town.

The valves in pipe that conveys steam to that part of the building occupied by the Dangerous Insane from some cause got broken, and as we could not find one in city of same size had to order one, which took several days to get same, but as it has been received, think there will be no further trouble on account of heat.

Our water tank is filled at sunset, and a man is sent out at four o'clock in the morning to fill it up again, consequently think there is an error as to the want of water. Our water supply has fallen ten or twelve feet during the past year, and is now so low that we have had to build another pump-house, as the one now in use will not do its work well, as it is too low for the suction to lift the water to the pump. I will further state no complaint of the want of water has been made to us, that I am aware of, before this coming from your Board. However, I will lay your letter before our Executive Board at their first meeting. Yours respectfully,

W. W. GREEN,
Warden State Prison.

At this date, December 5th, the Second Assistant Physician in charge reports that the promised improvements have not yet materialized; there remains at this date some little difference of accounts between the State Prison and the State Hospital, arising from obligations incurred prior to the act of February 17, 1899, which will be stated in the report of the proper officer.

The reservoir at the rear of the Hospital, from which the water used to supply the building was drawn, sprung a leak during the summer and was repaired by re-cementing with Portland cement at a cost of six hundred and sixty-four dollars.

Careful computation discloses the fact that under existing current prices for supplies the cost of maintenance *per capita* will be one hundred and fifty dollars and the number of patients is still and will be at the minimum four hundred and seventy-five.

The addition of three female wards will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of all the insane patients of this district. A great many of these female patients are occupying wards on the male side, and should, for obvious reasons, have apartments on their side of the building.

The Hospital building was completed in 1855, and forty-five years of constant use induce a call for new

floors. They are largely worn-out, and should be replaced with long-leaved, heart-pine, sawed, tongued, grooved and blind nailed, one and one-fourth inches thick, and not wider than four inches. Such a floor would outlast two ordinary floors, and such lumber is rapidly disappearing from our forest and markets.

In addition to the much-needed floors, there should be iron stairways and elevators, modern improvements now regarded as indispensable to comfort, convenience and safety, as were diffused warmth, good ventilation and frequent bathing regarded as conducive to health and longlevity by our forefathers.

The matter of charging patients, able to pay, for board, nursing and medical attention, carrying much legal doubt with it, your Committee instructed the Superintendent to render an account against the guardian of a patient whose income amounts to very nearly one thousand dollars and no one to enjoy it. The guardian resisted it, a case was made up on the facts, presented at one of the Inferior Courts, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. We are informed that a decision will be made in February.

In conclusion, we beg to acknowledge our obligation to Dr. Kirby, Superintendent, and his corps of assistants for the constant vigilance, care and efficiency with which they have performed all their official duties, and the uniform courtesy and assistance they have afforded us in the performance of ours.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MCKEE,
Chairman Executive Committee.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the President and Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the requirements of the law, I have the honor to submit for your consideration and information our biennial report of the conditions, population, operations and management of this Hospital, together with a financial statement and various statistical tables, and itemized expenditures for the two years ending November 30, 1900, to which I respectfully call your attention.

November 30, 1899, there were 390 patients in the Hospital, 174 males, 216 females. Admissions during the year ending November 30, 1900, 94 males, 98 females—total, 192; whole number treated during the year 1900, 582; daily average during the year, 435; discharged during the year ending November 30, 1900, as recovered, 61 males, 58 females—total, 119; as improved, 1 male, 2 females—total, 3; not improved, 1 male; re-admissions during the year, 12 males, 19 females—total, 31; transferred, 4; whole number discharged during the year, 127; died during the year, 14 males, 17 females—total, 31; remaining November 30, 1900, 191 males, 233 females—total, 424. Per cent. of discharges on admissions, $66\frac{2}{3}$. Per cent. of deaths on whole number treated, 5.

A large percentage of the admissions during the year have been insane for a number of years and many others old and infirm, and their mental troubles complicated with physical infirmities, which rendered the prognosis more unfavorable and added to the per centage of mortality.

Our patients have, we think, been well clothed and

watched over with zealous care by the officers and attendants of the institution, whose ministrations in no small degree have contributed to the contentment and happiness of so many and the return home of so large a number restored to health and friends.

Many patients have been brought to us as a place of last resort, suffering from old age and long continued organic trouble and incurable diseases, to whom we could offer no hope and only extend that custodial care that their necessities required.

The health of our patients for the past year has been remarkably good, notwithstanding the prolonged and oppressive heat of the summer. We have had no epidemic of any kind, and the deaths which have occurred have been almost entirely among the aged and infirm and others suffering from very severe physical diseases when brought to us. Some of these could have been cared for by a little more forbearance on the part of their relatives and encouragement and assistance from their family physicians. In some cases, where the end is apparently near, it seems hard to remove them from their kindred and all home associations and commit them to the care of strangers, but no doubt most of them are made more comfortable than they could be at home. A few years ago not so many of this class were committed to the Hospitals, and this is a good index of the change that has taken place in public sentiment as to the better care they can receive at the Hospitals than is possible in their homes. Looking at it in this light, we should not complain if our mortality rate is increased, and perhaps the mission of the Hospital is as truly fulfilled in caring for a limited number of such cases as it would be in treating mere curable cases. We attribute this improvement in the health of the institution to the replacing of the old and unsanitary water-closets, replacing the old and urine-

soaked floors of the closets, and to the change in our water supply, especially for drinking purposes, using the deep drilled wells from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet deep, forty or fifty feet in the rock, cutting off all surface-water and giving us a pure supply. It was noticeable that while using water from the old surface wells for drinking purposes typhoid fever and other diseases were common occurrences among our patients. Typhoid fever has prevailed in the surrounding country to a large extent this year, while we have only had one case, and that was one of our attendants who visited his relatives some twenty miles away from the Hospital and contracted the disease, which developed after his return here. As he was isolated from the other patients and his clothing and discharges carefully disinfected, we had no other spread of the disease. We still continue to have some malaria develop here, which we attribute to the old water-works mill-pond which heads very near us and which produces so much malaria in this vicinity. If it were possible to do so at a reasonable price, I think it would pay the institution handsomely to purchase this pond, drain, and use it for a farm.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

In an old institution like this we naturally expect the expenses for repairs to be comparatively large. Many of our old pipes, put in nearly fifty years ago, are rusting out and have to be replaced, many repairs have to be made in the wood-work and masonry, and many changes are necessary to keep the building in a good sanitary condition; we cannot afford to allow our buildings to become unsafe and unsanitary by the lack of needed repairs.

We have in the last two years enlarged and repaired our barn and stables in order to accommodate the large number of cattle rendered necessary by the largely

increased number of patients. We have put a new metal roof on the laundry and boiler-house, painting the same and also repainting the roof of the female annex and the main building.

We have largely increased our herd of cattle by the purchase of seventeen young Holstein heifers, which have developed into fine milk cows, which we purchased at the remarkably low price of three cents a pound. We also purchased a young Holstein calf last year of the finest strain, from which we think we have now the finest Holstein bull in the State.

The hot-water tank at the boiler-house being worn and too old for present use, had to be replaced by a new and larger one, which is an automatic heater, at a cost of $320.

Our Engineer, as a matter of economy, advised the purchase of a feed water-heater, by which the water goes into the boilers heated by exhaust steam, which he estimates at a saving of fifteen per cent. in the way of fuel.

We have put in an ice and refrigerator plant, which we regard as being a great step in the way of economy, as well as comfort to the patients. Our plant can make one thousand pounds of ice a day, which is considerably in excess of what we need at present. We run this plant with very little expense and get the benefit of the refrigerator practically without cost. This enables us to slaughter our own beef and give the patients beef of the best quality at quite a reduced cost.

As a matter of economy we have fitted up rooms over the boiler-house for our female servants, sixteen in number. These rooms are heated by exhaust steam and lighted by electricity from the electric plant, with practically no cost at all, making a large saving in fuel, which during a winter such as the last is a very considerable item of expense.

The old dynamo being worn out and very dangerous to run, we had it exchanged for a larger one at an expense of $400. This new machine has a capacity of one hundred and fifty more lights than the old one, and we think will do considerably better work.

We have fitted up and are now running a shoe-shop for the repairing of the patients' shoes. It is done by a patient in the attic of the new building for males.

We have replaced sixty of the old uncomfortable wooden bedsteads with iron bedsteads and woven wire mattresses. We need one hundred more of this kind in order to be properly equipped. It is only necessary to see the old wooden bedsteads in order to appreciate the necessity of this change in the interest of cleanliness, comfort and welfare of our patients.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

The stair-ways in the male and female wards are so thoroughly worn out they will have to be replaced during the next two years. We suggest they be replaced with iron stair-ways, which would be indestructible in case of fire and which would never have to be replaced. Many of our floors are worn thin and have, from constant wear and splitting off of pieces of the floor, become unsanitary and places of lodgement for microbes and other unpleasant germs, and we think should be replaced by new flooring. An elevator from basement to third floor could be put in at a small expense and would be a great convenience to our feeble and afflicted patients, as well as labor-saving in conveying heavy articles to the wards.

The arrangement by which we are now using two male wards for female patients is not a very satisfactory one, and is a source of considerable trouble and uneasiness to us. We respectfully urge upon your honorable body

that the Legislature be asked to appropriate a sufficient amount to add three wards to our female department. This could be done by extending from the point where the old female wards join sufficiently far to give us two or three more wards.

Our water supply we had hoped would be sufficient from our wells, but it is not so. We have been disappointed in this matter, and I respectfully ask that an appropriation of $1,000 be solicited from the Legislature for the purpose of drilling another well near our present reservoir. Water is so necessary to the comfort and cleanliness of the patients, as well as to the health and cleanliness of the whole building, that we regret very much under any circumstances that our water supply should be stinted. Some of our water for washing purposes is still obtained from Rocky Branch, and this supply is obtained at a great expense by keeping up the long line of pipe and pumping the water from the reservoir to the main building. One more good well we think will give us sufficient supply for all purposes.

I will again call the attention of your honorable body to the great saving that might be made in the expenses of the institution, in addition to the welfare of the patients, by giving them more employment, if we had additional land for farming purposes, and we respectfully ask that arrangements be made by which we can purchase part of the Grimes land, which is contiguous to us. This land has a fine spring of unfailing water, and we think could be purchased at a price now which does not seem unreasonable.

It is our earnest desire to have this Hospital as thoroughly equipped from a sanitary point of view as any in the country, and we have labored assidously to that end, and while we are quite sure our expenses have been carefully and economically made, we have been continually

hampered by the cutting down of our appropriation and prevented from making the improvements which are obviously necessary for economy and the welfare of the patients.

It is never a pleasant duty for a public officer to have to appeal for funds to carry on a work entrusted to his care by others in authority, but the mute appeals constantly being made to us by those who have no other voice in the State, would leave us derelict should we fail to press upon the public mind the fact that the chief source of a nation's wealth is the labor of its citizens, and that every life restored to the capacity to earn even its own maintenance is not merely a subtraction from the burden of public taxation, but an addition to the basis upon which that taxation must be levied as well. The economy of early commitment and thorough but speedy cure cannot be too constantly borne in mind either by the citizens or by the State. Her State Hospitals are North Carolina's great repair-shops for her disabled engines of progress, and economy as well as humanity suggests that every tool and appliance that science has suggested and that experience has tested should be adopted and tried to accomplish that end.

The efficacy of diversified and congenial employment among our convalescing cases is becoming more and more manifest year by year. In this direction we have made some considerable progress. Our Chief Laundress has been allowed to take a thorough course of instruction in that art in a model Western laundry, and as a result her work is not only more skillful, but she is enabled to teach the female patients employed under her supervision the economical methods of performing the work allotted them while here, but also a means of livelihood when they shall have left our care and gone back to the outer world. Two of our female nurses have also visited institutions

in the North and received instructions in the making of various useful and ornamental household utensils and adornments, which knowledge they are now imparting to the female patients, giving them a pleasing and congenial employment, and at the same time teaching them a useful and productive trade. This has been done without adding to the expense of the institution.

The lack of land prevents as extensive and as scientific farming as we would like to pursue, but such operations as we are enabled to engage in are so conducted as to make them a source of revenue to the other departments of the institution, and at the same time give the patients employed instructions in practical and scientific husbandry. To lead their thoughts away from morbid self-contemplation, to widen their mental horizon and to enlarge the prospective of their darkened lives, is one of the most difficult but at the same time one of the most useful works to be performed in the treatment of the mentally unsound. The use of harmless amusements, the distribution of such books as they can comprehend, the placing of pictures here and there, the frequent extension of the opportunity to hear good music—all these add to the resources of the institution a valuable and economical restorative agency. They not only aid the patients' rapid recovery, but they enamel and refine their lives after they have returned to their homes. For this work our limited appropriations make us largely dependent, as yet, upon our friends.

The new annex in the rear of the Center Building is now occupied. The work has been done with strictest regard for economy; much of it has been done by the patients themselves; it has, however, been carefully and well done. This annex will enable us to receive cases whose affliction is of a nature to render isolation desirable as well as curative care. Such cases will, of course, be chiefly reimbursing ones, and we hope will pave the way

for other cases where the patient will of his or her own volition make some return to the State, if not direct to the institution, then by greatly increased usefulness in the sphere to which they return from here. With an increase in insanity that seems to exceed its proportionate ratio to the increase of population, and Hospital accommodations largely limited in their growth and extension, it would seem to be a matter of most profound thankfulness to all classes of our citizens that in this district, where population and wealth are plainly on the marked increase, that no worthy case has knocked at our doors for admission in vain, and this, notwithstanding that we had of necessity a considerable accumulation of material in the district before the extension of our facilities to their present basis and the inauguration of the present "open door" policy to all who need and are entitled to our care, without regard to any other condition than that of their necessity. For this condition of affairs many thanks are due to you as well as to the officers and attendants of the institution who have labored with us to this end.

While this condition of affairs is peculiarly gratifying, it must be borne in mind that it cannot long continue unless the capacity of the institution is increased. The State is growing rapidly in population and the demands upon the institution are constantly increasing, and we are often solicited to take patients from the Western District. It is therefore respectfully asked that an addition to this Hospital be made capable of accommodating four hundred patients. It is believed that a suitable structure can be built more cheaply here than at any other point in the State, due largely to the proximity to the State's Prison, which might furnish the necessary brick at cost, and it is thought that the desired addition could be made for about $100,000.

By way of justification for asking this increase of

capacity it may not be out of place to call attention to the history of this institution for the last ten years. During this period we have received 1,403 patients and discharged as cured 809. For this period our appropriations for support and maintenance have aggregated $560,491, which shows that the cost to State per cure has been only $692.82. This showing will bear a most favorable comparison with the results of other institutions having a similar class of patients to treat, and shows the great advantage of the location and climate for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases. This addition will make the capacity of this institution about equal to that of the Hospital at Morganton. Then, as was originally done, the State can be divided into two Districts of equal white population, this Hospital having jurisdiction of the Eastern and the Morganton Hospital having jurisdiction of the Western District. With the present division of the State certain territory within twenty-five miles of this Hospital is placed in the Western District, and patients from such territory have to be transported two hundred miles to Morganton. With the addition to the Hospital asked for and the proper territorial allotment, this unnecessary travel and expense and annoyance incident thereto can be avoided, and every insane person in the State can be properly cared for.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. L. KIRBY,

Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (INCLUDING CURES, IMPROVED, UNIMPROVED AND DEATHS), AND THOSE REMAINING FOR EACH YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

DATE.	ADMISSIONS.	DISCHARGES.						REMAINING.
		Cured.	Improved.	Not Insane.	Unimproved.	Deaths.	Total.	
1856	90	5	3	----	0	2	10	80
1857	96	15	10	----	6	7	38	138
1858	57	26	7	----	9	9	51	141
1859	83	22	11	----	7	10	50	176
1860	76	23	22	----	25	23	73	179
1861	61	21	4	----	14	8	47	193
1862	44	17	2	----	8	15	42	195
1863	41	9	4	----	7	21	41	195
1864	40	14	7	----	7	27	55	189
1865	41	9	1	----	19	45	74	147
1866	65	15	4	----	14	14	47	165
1867	85	13	5	----	13	21	52	198
1868	72	18	7	----	11	17	53	217
1869	27	7	3	----	2	7	19	225
1870	29	7	4	----	2	9	22	232
1871	44	9	5	----	9	8	31	245
1872	43	14	9	----	14	8	55	233
1873	50	17	6	----	5	13	41	242
1874	44	13	8	----	2	16	39	247
1875	42	16	5	----	5	14	40	249
1876	44	11	6	----	3	9	29	264
1877	52	13	8	----	3	15	39	278
1878	42	14	11	----	10	19	54	266
1879	45	14	4	----	2	13	33	277
1880	56	17	7	----	7	29	60	273
1881	49	10	3	----	2	23	38	284
1882	50	16	5	----	18	17	56	278
1883	53	17	43	----	63	9	132	199
1884	106	26	16	----	9	11	62	243
1885	97	41	12	----	9	24	86	254
1886	95	17	36	----	28	20	101	248
1887	74	17	2	----	3	8	30	292
1888	80	37	14	----	11	18	80	292
1889	93	52	9	----	1	25	87	298
1890	75	30	17	----	16	26	79	294
1891	88	45	10	----	2	24	81	301
1892	93	57	12	----	4	21	94	300
1893	97	46	17	----	0	28	91	288
1894	92	50	3	----	3	19	75	305
1895	137	62	7	----	4	41	114	328
1896	160	96	12	2	5	44	159	329
1897	182	99	10	----	8	28	145	364
1898	190	115	6	----	3	27	161	393
1899	169	105	4	2	4	53	168	390
1900	192	119	3	----	1	31	154	424
Total	3,522	1,426	384	4	388	886	3,088	

TABLE No. 2.

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS, ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Remaining November 30, 1899	174	216	390
Admissions during the year 1900	94	98	192
Total number under treatment during the year 1900	268	314	582
Daily average during year 1900	194	241	435
Discharged during year 1900	61	58	119
Discharged during year 1900, improved	1	2	3
Discharged during year 1900, improved	1		1
Transferred State Hospital at Morganton, 1900	1	3	4
Total number discharged during year 1900	64	63	127
Total number died during 1900	14	17	31
Total number remaining November 30, 1900	191	233	424
Per cent. of discharged on admission			$66\frac{2}{3}$
Per cent. of number treated			5

TABLE No. 3.

SHOWING DIFFERENT FORMS OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, acute	30	28	58
Mania, chronic	8	27	35
Mania, subacute	14	17	31
Mania, recurrent	28	31	59
Mania, religious	6	5	11
Mania, toxic	7	7	14
Mania, dipso	26	1	27
Mania, puerperal		2	2
Mania, hysterical		2	2
Mania, epileptic	8	6	14
Mania, syphilitic	4		4
Mania, klepto		1	1
Paresis	6	1	7
Senility		1	1
Dementia	1		1
Melancholia	35	45	80
Not insane	1	1	2
Imbecility	10	2	12
			361

TABLE No. 4.

SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Not to exceed one month	43	27	70
From one to three months	22	42	64
From three to six months	22	25	47
From six to twelve months	18	18	36
From one to two years	26	20	46
From two to three years	14	9	23
From three to five years	14	13	27
From five to ten years	14	4	18
From ten to twenty years	5	15	20
From twenty to thirty years	4	3	7
From thirty to forty years	2	1	3
			361

TABLE No. 5.

SHOWING SUPPOSED CAUSE OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED IN PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Anxiety	1	1	2
Alcoholism	27	2	29
Brain fever	3	1	4
Cigarettes	1	----	1
Domestic trouble	4	10	14
Drug habit	5	5	10
Epilepsy	9	3	12
Excitement	1	1	2
Exposure to sun	5	----	5
Financial trouble	10	2	12
Grief	5	7	12
La Grippe	4	1	5
Heredity	12	24	36
Hysteria	----	1	1
Ill health	9	22	31
Imbecility	3	2	5
Injury	6	----	6
Jealousy	2	----	2
Love affair	3	7	10
Masturbation	10	1	11
Measles	----	1	1
Menopause	----	5	5
Idleness	2	----	2
Neurasthenia	1	1	2
Overwork	6	5	11
Pregnancy	----	7	7
Paralysis	3	----	3
Syphilis	3	----	3
Tobacco and snuff	2	2	4
Uterine disease	----	18	18
Religion	14	12	26
Unknown	35	34	69
	----	----	361

TABLE No. 6.

SHOWING THE AGE OF EACH WHEN ADMITTED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
From ten to twenty years	21	14	35
From twenty to thirty years	31	40	81
From thirty to forty years	42	37	79
From forty to fifty years	44	38	82
From fifty to sixty years	19	33	52
From sixty to seventy years	15	12	27
From seventy to eighty years	1	2	3
From eighty to ninety years	1	1	2
			361

TABLE No. 7.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
First attack	113	93	206
Second attack	37	37	74
Third attack	21	28	49
Fourth attack	6	11	17
Fifth attack	3	4	7
Unknown attack	4		8
			361

TABLE No. 8.

SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Farmers	87		87
Laborers	16	15	31
Housewives		61	61
Clerks	12		12
Restaurant-keepers		1	1
Factory hands		2	2
House-keepers		67	67
Teachers	2	6	8
Paper-folder		1	1
Telegraph operator	1		1
Seamstresses		2	2
Nurse		1	1
Cabinet-makers	2		2
Merchants	9		9
Blacksmiths	2		2
Watchman	1		1
Machinist	1		1
Cotton-buyer	1		1
Book-keepers	2		2
Optician	1		1
Harness-maker	1		1
Printers	2		2
Agents	1	1	2
Drummers	2		2
Electricians	2		2
Upholsterer	1		1
Pension agent	1		1
Physicians	2		2
None	18	20	38
Banker	1		1
Cooper	1		1
Hotel-keepers	2		2
Mail-carrier	1		1
Miller	1		1
Musician	1		1
Painter	1		1
Mechanics	7		7
Student	1		1
Dentist	1		1
			361

TABLE No. 9.

SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Married	83	87	170
Single	89	57	146
Widowed	12	33	45
	184	177	361

TABLE No. 10.

SHOWING RESIDENCES OF THOSE ADMITTED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ashe		1	1
Beaufort	6	5	11
Bertie	2		2
Bladen	5	3	8
Brunswick	1	1	2
Burke		1	1
Cabarrus		1	1
Caldwell	1		1
Camden		1	1
Carteret	2	4	6
Chatham	7	6	13
Columbus	5	4	9
Craven	2	1	3
Cumberland	4	9	13
Dare		1	1
Duplin	1	8	9
Durham	3	8	11
Edgecombe	3		3
Franklin	3	8	11
Forsyth	1	1	2
Granville	6	4	10
Gates		2	2
Gaston		1	1
Greene		2	2
Guilford		1	1
Harnett	2	1	3
Halifax	6	5	11
Hertford	3	2	5
Hyde	1		1
Jones	1		1
Johnston	6	8	14
Lenoir	3	3	6
Martin	3	3	5

TABLE No. 10—CONTINUED.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Moore	1	2	3
Iredell	----------	1	1
Nash	5	6	11
New Hanover	10	6	16
Northampton	2	----------	2
Onslow	1	2	3
Pamlico	1	1	2
Pasquotank	2	2	4
Perquimans	1	----------	1
Pitt	2	4	6
Pender	1	1	2
Person	1	----------	1
Randolph	----------	1	1
Robeson	5	2	7
Rockingham	----------	1	1
Rowan	1	----------	1
Sampson	1	1	2
Stanly	2	1	3
Tyrrell	1	1	2
Vance	2	3	5
Warren	7	2	9
Wake	43	23	66
Wayne	11	11	22
Wilkes	----------	1	1
Wilson	9	7	16
Yadkin	1	1	2
	----------	----------	361

TABLE No. 11.

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Alabama	1	----------	1
Georgia	1	----------	1
Louisiana	1	----------	1
Virginia	3	----------	3
South Carolina	1	----------	1
North Carolina	179	169	348
Canada	1	1	2
Germany	1	1	2
Russia	1	1	2
	----------	----------	361

TABLE No. 12.

FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, acute	28	24	52
Mania, subacute	13	18	31
Mania, chronic	3	7	10
Mania, toxic	6	9	15
Mania, dipso	18	1	19
Mania, recurrent	12	19	31
Mania, religious	4	3	7
Mania, epileptic	2	5	7
Mania, syphilitic	1		1
Mania, puerperal		2	2
Mania, hystero		7	7
Mania from paralysis	5		5
Mania, post-febrile	1		1
Mania, traumatic	1		1
Mania, pyro	1		1
Melancholia	10	32	42
			232

TABLE No. 13.

SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Less than one month	2	1	3
From one to three months	7	8	15
From three to six months	15	24	39
From six to twelve months	30	30	60
From one to three years	33	47	80
From three to five years	11	7	18
From five to seven years	3	2	5
From seven to ten years	2	2	4
From ten to fifteen years	2	2	4
From fifteen to twenty years		4	4
			232

TABLE No. 14.

SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy	2	1	3
Bright's disease		1	1
Congestion of brain		1	1
Enteritis	1	3	4
Epilepsy	3	2	5
Exhaustion, melancholia	2	5	7
Exhaustion, mania	4	3	7
Syphilo, mania	1		1
General paresis	1		1
Diarrhea		2	2
Chronic diarrhea		6	6
Gastritis	1	2	3
Heart disease	1	3	4
Meningitis	1		1
Paralysis	5	4	9
Paralysis, intestinal	1		1
Pneumonia	8	12	20
Phthisis	1	4	5
Septicæmia		1	1
Uræmia	1		1
Typhoid fever	1		1
			84

TABLE No. 15.

SHOWING FORM OF INSANITY OF THOSE WHO DIED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Mania, acute	4	6	10
Mania, subacute	1	4	5
Mania, chronic	8	8	16
Mania, epileptic	6	4	10
Mania, hysterical		1	1
Mania, with paralysis	6	1	7
Mania, recurrent		2	2
Melancholia	5	13	18
Dementia	4	7	11
Toxic mania	1	1	2
Syphilitic mania	1		1
Pyro mania		1	1
			84

TABLE No. 16.

SHOWING AGE OF THOSE WHO DIED IN THE PAST TWO YEARS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ten to twenty years	1		1
Twenty to thirty years	4	7	11
Thirty to forty years	6	10	16
Forty to fifty years	9	10	19
Fifty to sixty years	9	11	20
Sixty to seventy years	3	8	11
Seventy to eighty years	3	1	4
Eighty to ninety years	1	1	2
			84

TABLE No. 17.

COUNTY CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Alamance		1	1
Ashe		1	1
Beaufort	5	5	10
Bladen	6	4	10
Bertie	4	7	11
Brunswick	1	1	2
Columbus	4	3	7
Cumberland	4	12	16
Chowan	1	3	4
Craven	2	6	8
Carteret	4	9	13
Camden	2	2	4
Chatham	8	3	11
Cabarrus		1	1
Currituck	1		1
Dare		2	2
Durham	3	5	8
Duplin	3	6	9
Edgecombe	4	7	11
Franklin	2	5	7
Forsyth	1		1
Gates		1	1
Granville	4	6	10
Greene	2	2	4
Guilford	1		1
Harnett	1	4	5
Halifax	8	8	16
Hertford	2	1	3
Hyde	4	2	6

TABLE No. 17—CONTINUED.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Iredell	----------	1	1
Jones	1	1	2
Johnston	8	7	15
Martin	5	8	13
Moore	1	2	3
Nash	5	6	11
New Hanover	12	10	22
Northampton	3	3	6
Lenoir	1	4	5
Orange	----------	1	1
Onslow	3	4	7
Pitt	4	5	9
Pender	1	2	3
Pasquotank	2	2	5
Pamlico	3	2	5
Perquimans	1	----------	1
Robeson	4	8	12
Randolph	----------	1	1
Rockingham	1	----------	1
Rowan	1	----------	1
Sampson	3	7	10
Stanly	2	----------	2
Tyrrell	1	1	2
Vance	3	4	7
Wayne	9	14	23
Wake	27	19	46
Washington	5	----------	5
Wilson	5	7	12
Warren	4	4	8
Yadkin	1	----------	1
Wilkes	----------	1	1
	----------	----------	424

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Honorable Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to report the following Receipts and Disbursements on account of the State Hospital at Raleigh for the two years ending November 30, 1900:

RECEIPTS.

1898.		
Dec. 1.	To balance on hand	$ 354.93
1899—1900.		
	To appropriation	122,049.95
	To amount from Steward	4,761.98
	Total receipts	$ 127,166.86

DISBURSEMENTS.

1898—1900.		
	By vouchers paid	$ 126,050.90
	By balance	1,115.86
	Total	$ 127,166.86
	Balance forward	$ 1,115.96

Very truly,

W. H. WORTH,
Treasurer ex officio.

Per W. H. MARTIN, *Clerk.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Honorable Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN:—The following is a report of receipts and disbursements on account of Dangerous Insane Department, State Hospital at Raleigh, for period ending November 30, 1900:

RECEIPTS.

1899.		
May 18.	To amount advanced by State Treasurer	$ 3,000.00
1900.		
Mar. 16.	To amount advanced by State Treasurer	3,000.00
	Total	$ 6,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

1899—1900.		
	By vouchers paid	$ 5,785.93
	By balance	214.07
	Total	$ 6,000.00
	Balance forward	$ 214.07

Very truly,

W. H. WORTH,
Treasurer ex officio.

Per W. H. MARTIN, *Clerk.*

STEWARD'S REPORT.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 30, 1900.

DR. G. L. KIRBY, *Superintendent.*

SIR:—I beg to submit the receipts and disbursements of this institution, with products of farm, garden and dairy and donation fund; also the receipts and disbursements of the Hospital for the Dangerous Insane for the fiscal years ending November 30, 1899 and 1900.

Abstract A shows the monthly expenditures.

Abstract B shows the classification of expenditures.

Abstract C shows the money received by me from miscellaneous sources and the disposition of same.

Abstract D shows the estimated value of products of farm, garden and dairy.

Abstract E shows donation funds.

Abstract F the total receipts, disbursements and outstanding accounts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. CRAWFORD, JR.,
Steward.

ABSTRACT A.

ORDERS ON TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

1898.	December	$ 11,212 64
1899.	January	4,653 49
	February	5,656 01
	March	4,848 28
	April	5,924 05
	May	9,208 28
	June	6,324 21
	July	7,565 35
	August	4,371 19
	September	5,725 75
	October	1,517 04
		$ 67,006 29

ABSTRACT B.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.
Bacon	$ 108 22	$ 85 90	$	$	$ 271 01	$	$ 87 79	$ 321 34	$	$ 90 81	$	$ 965 05
Baking powders	29 15		48 75	13 30	1 00	64 60	14 15	6 79		18 38		196 12
Butter	383 99	14 61	227 48	128 95	136 05	131 25	153 67	187 67	18 55	49 06	5 75	1,437 03
Coffee	51 48		141 33		113 93		6 25	156 96	139 56	20 00		629 51
Cheese	7 56		112 53									119 09
Crackers	13 65	32 10	16 60	45	15 95	25 20	10 25	21 59	11 13	18 20		165 12
Eggs	275 21	33 80	80 97	30 20	100 11	114 24	95 75	80 89	75 52	52 98	77 16	1,016 83
Flour	276 62		316 20	239 20	181 60	106 35	119 15	132 95	126 20	139 30		1,637 57
Fish	296 73		81 40	28 55	60 83	64 41	16 00	140 32	44 00	136 55	2 50	871 29
Fruit	71 08	46 22	41 45	49 14	77 15	59 70	49 30	21 14	28 66	37 23	9 00	490 07
Freight on provisions	8 26		8 01	10 08	2 20	21 06	14 73	8 60		64 55	12 80	150 29
Fresh meats—beef	635 68	196 27	193 99	237 30		443 49	237 05	168 40	205 08	552 58	331 07	3,200 91
Fresh meats—sausage	69 92	88 98	73 27	90 67	80 60	11 07						414 51
Fresh meats—mutton and lamb	5 13					5 35	6 60	15 88		28 35		61 31
Fresh meats—pork	95											95
Fresh meats—game	8 80		10 41									18 21
Hominy		54 80		5 70	43 30			13 50	11 10	14 70		143 10
Ice	5 00	9 90	4 05	6 90	8 10	14 48	27 23	13 50				89 16
Lard	20 28	160 20			130 51			110 52	43 24	86 05		550 80
Meal	106 83	147 00		10 67	85 24		22 75	92 30	13 65	61 00		539 44
Molasses			37 27		93 04			13 02		6 60		149 93
Oatflakes	4 50	5 10		5 50	22 20	4 50		8 70				50 50
Poultry—chickens	226 58	67 00	101 01	29 12	41 67	59 75	93 46	69 05	57 14	70 28	87 94	903 00
Poultry—turkeys	41 63		35 00		22 37	6 68	2 68				5 22	113 58
Rice	2 25	34 01	51 88		102 44			53 61	12 88			257 07
Sugar	58 93	96 25	260 90	33 62	18 32	283 18	62 57	397 22				1,210 99

ABSTRACT B—Continued.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.
Salt	$ 3 45	$ 10 95	$ 7 70	$	$ 2 20	$	$ 9 63	$	$	$ 10 00	$	$ 43 93
Sundries—spices, pepper, etc.	14 95	16 45	22 75	10 50	27 55	9 58	14 25	4 63	7 00	2 50	1 55	131 71
Tea		2 50	24 99									27 49
Vinegar					45 28		9 18					54 46
Dry goods, bedding, etc.	769 30	163 16	179 03	224 53	255 40	228 17	321 19	105 28	165 18	6 73	32 34	2,450 31
Shoes and boots	125 15	82 50	95 10	76	146 30	24 90	118 29		5 38	60 53		658 91
Medicines	212 15	52 59	59 33	196 76	95 98	38 21	33 86	13 07	196 41	36 73		935 09
Surgical instruments	14 33				78 38	4 37		52 50	1 25			150 83
Liquor, wines, etc.	29 53	14 63	14 83			73 91	14 25					147 15
Blacksmithing	5 40	10 05	4 00		4 30	4 75		6 05	5 40	2 40		42 35
Books			12 50		5 00		9 00					26 50
Brooms	8 25		8 25	8 25	8 25	11 00			26 12			70 12
Carriage hire	3 25		50		8 00	75						12 50
Crockery	9 42			23 32	14 50	1 30		21 80	4 10	6 00		80 44
Corn	36 65	69 30			93 59			40 43	12 96	22 59		275 52
Directors' expenses	55 90				6 70		11 60				15 00	89 22
Executive Committee's expenses,	30 00	15 00		10 00			65 10		65 00	25 00	21 00	231 10
Express and freight	22 63		7 62	3 18	3 00	7 95	6 50	2 95	1 40			55 23
Farming implements	3 26	3 60		23 28	13 15	3 60		3 05	6 40			56 34
Fertilizers				18 55	45 93	67						65 15
Forage, chops, bran, etc.	171 82	246 45	196 45	38 47	184 00	284 43			127 16	31 85		1,280 63
Fuel—coal	1,619 49	336 37	414 53	568 10	524 29	287 02	235 52	454 58	360 65	434 41		5,234 96
Fuel—wood	97 55		182 03		229 29	5 25	4 00		15 38		17 45	550 95
Hardware	1 00		4 00		11 81	11 72	8 50		1 80		3 50	42 33
Improvements and repairs			219 43	228 26	58 07	80 80	91 73	93 82	32 90	254 54		1,059 55
Lights	116 46	66 66	18 00	2 20	18 90	2 22	103 05	42		73 00		400 91
Ministerial services				50 00				100 00				150 00

Newspapers and periodicals	28 10	9 00	24 75	10 00			19 69			2 50		94 04
Oats	6 15	16 50	35 79	22 44	86 94				29 33			197 15
Postage	39 30		60 18		8 00	36 94	9 00	11 00	43 24	33 05	4 00	244 71
Printing	66 25	23 50	29 25	10 00		15 45					43 15	187 60
Professional services										51 79		51 79
Starch, soap, lye, etc.	20 75	21 00	109 30	6 00	46 84	20 55	35 77	19 50		17 00		296 71
Salaries and wages	3,857 05	1,927 28	1,949 03	2,028 05	2,009 07	1,896 57	1,909 46	1,885 96	1,870 37	1,905 35	14 63	21,252 82
Seeds	15 60		80	41 78	55	39 33			8 00	29 38		135 44
Stationery	18 45		9 15		10 50	3 00						41 10
Straw	34 03		17 67		6 21			15 22		12 58		85 71
Telegrams	9 50	2 52	3 48	88		7 58	1 06	7 14				32 16
Telephones							28 75	40 00				68 75
Traveling expenses	2 00					51 15						53 15
Tinware	4 95	5 70				26 05	7 40		1 50	15 25		60 85
Tobacco	13 73	73 78	15	83	8 60	50		21 55	8 60	9 01	50	137 25
Wood and willowware								2 00				2 00
Sundries	400 00											400 00
Improvements—general	444 35	154 77	102 92	179 21	254 93	1,031 44	319 46	344 75	1 50	21 70	333 25	3,188 28
Improvements—barn						534 22	31 81		4 50			570 53
Improvements—cold storage						24 40	248 08	1,844 80	27 22			2,144 50
Improvements—water supply	194 06	257 09		221 98	4 92	2,184 40	257 68	72 93		13 34	195 20	3,401 60
Improvements—annex center building				1 60		840 79	1,381 02	368 97	555 73	1,201 90	304 03	13,958 95
	11,212 64	4,653 49	5,656 01	4,848 28	5,924 05	9,208 28	6,324 21	7,565 35	4,371 19	5,725 75	1,517 04	67,006 29

ABSTRACT C.

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

1898.		
Dec. 14.	By 21 yards dress goods, Miss A. Eagle	$ 1 89
15.	By 20 yards dress goods, Miss M. L. Newkirk	1 80
"	By 5 yards apron goods, Miss M. L. Newkirk	37
19.	By 2 pounds butterine, J. A. Smith	22
"	By 2 pounds butterine, J. A. Smith	22
22.	By 1 gallon oysters, B. F. Fennell	85
"	By 7¼ pounds fresh fish, B. F. Fennell	29
1899.		
Jan. 13.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife 19-30 mo. at $10	6 33
19.	By 1 gallon oysters, B. F. Fennell	70
24.	By chocolate, Mrs. C. L. Jenkins	05
"	By cash, bringing trunks from depot	50
"	By check December 1st, from Superintendent, account T. E. Skinner, treatment patient	50 00
"	By check January 4th, from Superintendent, account T. E. Skinner, treatment patient	50 00
"	By 2 pigs, cash from Superintendent J. R. Smith,	5 00
Feb. 11.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	10 00
13.	By bread, J. A. Smith	1 25
"	By 2 pounds butterine, J. A. Smith	22
Mar. 2.	By board, check Superintendent, February 1st, account T. E. Skinner, treatment patient	50 00
10.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	10 00
11.	By check from Superintendent, hides, W. R. Crawford	7 40
15.	By 2 pounds butterine, J. A. Smith	22
23.	By 5 pounds mince meat, J. A. Smith	33
28.	By check from Superintendent, March 1st, T. E. Skinner, treatment patient	50 00
29.	By check from Superintendent, April 1st, T. E. Skinner, treatment patient	50 00
Apr. 12.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	10 00
14.	By 8 pounds turkey, B. F. Fennell	1 20
"	By 3 pounds fresh fish, B. F. Fennell	15
22.	By 1,084 pounds cotton rags, E. H. Love	4 33
"	By 584 pounds mixed rags, E. H. Love	87
May 1.	By bread, J. A. Smith	1 25
10.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	10 00
11.	By 2 per cent. discount 166 barrels lime, W. P. Rose	3 32
19.	By 1 coffin, Mrs. Moone	10 00

June 11.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	$ 10 00
"	By iron bed, Miss M. V. Williams	7 30
"	By 27 yards uniform goods, Miss M. V. Williams,	2 43
12.	By vegetables Dangerous Insane Department	17 45
"	By vegetables, and board white female patient Dangerous Insane Department	56 15
July 12.	By one lot old sacks, Jones & Powell	29 45
"	By 30 yards dress goods, Miss C. Ward	2 70
"	By rebate on damaged iron beds, So. Ry. Co.	10 00
"	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	10 00
"	By vegetables, and board white female patient Dangerous Insane Department	51 79
"	By medicine, Dangerous Insane Department	8 50
"	By wages unearned by Miss B. Butler	8 00
Aug. 11.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	10 00
15.	By 2 yards apron goods, Miss E. Williams	14
"	By 59 yards uniform goods, Miss E. Williams	5 31
"	By cash from Superintendent, treatment patient,	20 00
16.	By 23 yards uniform goods, Miss V. H. Rose	2 07
"	By 14 yards uniform goods, Miss J. Johnson	1 26
"	By cash from Superintendent, T. E. Skinner, treatment patient	50 00
"	By check Miss Gill, from Superintendent, treatment patient	20 00
Sept. 9.	By check from Superintendent, September 1st, T. E. Skinner, treatment patient	50 00
"	By hides, from Superintendent, E. H. Love	23 01
"	By hides, checks from Superintendent, E. H. Love, $10.85, $3.90, $10.92, $29.52	55 19
"	By checks from Superintendent, June 1st and July 1st, T. E. Skinner, treatment patient	100 00
12.	By C. L. Jenkins, board of wife 9-30 mo. at $10,	3 00
15.	By 8 pounds butterine, J. A. Smith	96
24.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, treatment patient	20 00
30.	By vegetables, and board white female patient, Dangerous Insane Department	79 09
Oct. 4.	By 176 pounds hides, J. C. King & Co.	12 76
11.	By 20 square feet old tin, William Whitaker	2 00
16.	By 186 pounds hides, J. C. King & Co.	12 18
22.	By 34 yards uniform goods, Miss N. Pratt	3 06
20.	By cash from Dr. G. L. Kirby, on account	275 00
27.	By 45 yards uniform goods, Miss A. Eagle	4 05
27.	By 40½ yards uniform goods, Miss N. P. Smith	3 64
"	By 2 yards apron goods, Miss N. P. Smith	15
"	By vegetables, and board white female patient, Dangerous Insane Department	62 93

Nov. 2.	By 13 yards uniform goods, Miss L. H. Weeks	$ 1 17
4.	By cash from Dr. G. L. Kirby, on account	185 00
10.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	10 00
18.	By the 17th, 3 pounds; the 20th, 3 pounds; the 29th, 2 pounds; the 30th, 2 pounds; the 31st, 1 pound; November 1st, 2½ pounds; the 2d, 2 pounds; the 5th, 2½ pounds; the 9th, 2 pounds, total 20 pounds steak, B. F. Fennell,	2 50
"	By 36 yards uniform goods, Miss M. C. Turner	3 24
30.	By vegetables, and board white female patient, Dangerous Insane Department	67 32
"	By medicine, Dangerous Insane Department	8 80
		$ 1,546 36
"	By amount allowed stenographer, eight months board at $10	80 00
		$ 1,466 36

ABSTRACT D.

THE PRODUCT OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

Apples, 40 bushels at $1 per bushel	$ 40 00
Asparagus, 8¼ bushels at $1.40 per bushel	11 55
Beets for table use, 32¼ bushels at 60 cents	19 35
Beets for stock, 150 bushels at 30 cents	45 00
Beans, snap, 100 bushels at 70 cents	70 00
Beef, 2,136 pounds at 6 cents	128 16
Cabbage, 5,110 heads at 3 cents per head	153 30
Corn fodder, 1,000 at 80 cents	8 00
Corn stover, 92,605 pounds at 20 cents per hundred	185 20
Corn, 100 bushels at 50 cents per bushel	50 00
Cucumbers, 40 bushels at 75 cents	30 00
Clover, green, 6,000 pounds at 20 cents	12 00
Collards, 300 bushels at 30 cents	90 00
Dewberries, 90 quarts at 8 cents	7 20
Field peas, 100 bushels at 85 cents	85 00
Field peas, green, 120 bushels at 20 cents	24 00
Garden peas, 30 bushels at $1.50	45 00
Green rye, 30,000 pounds at 20 cents	60 00
Green corn, 150,000 pounds at 20 cents per hundred	300 00
Green oats, 19,900 pounds at 20 cents per hundred	39 80
Grapes, 30 bushels at $1	30 00
Hay, peavines, etc., 40,963 pounds at 80 cents per hundred,	327 70
Irish potatoes, 90 bushels at 75 cents	67 50
Lettuce, 383 heads at 10 cents	38 30

Lima beans, 50 bushels at $2	$ 100 00
Leeks, 45 bushels at 60 cents	27 00
Milch cows, first calf, 8 at $40	320 00
Milk, 18,430 gallons at 25 cents per gallon	4,607 50
Manure, 600 loads at $1	600 00
Okra, 28 bushels at 75 cents	21 00
Onions, 65 bushels at 80 cents	52 00
Parsnips, 98 bushels at 80 cents	78 40
Pork, 12,047 pounds at 6 cents	722 82
Potato vines, 25,100 pounds at 10 cents per hundred	251 00
Radishes, 14¼ bushels at $2	28 50
Roasting-ears, 2,447 dozens at 10 cents	244 70
Red peppers, 40 bunches at $1.50	60 00
Strawberries, 2,705 quarts at 6 cents	162 30
Sweet potatoes, 528 bushels at 40 cents	211 20
Salad, turnip, mustard and kale, 861½ bushels at 30 cents	258 45
Soap, 18,250 pounds at 5 cents	912 50
Squash, 155 bushels at 30 cents	46 50
Salsify, 46½ bushels at $1	46 50
Tomatoes, 115½ bushels at 80 cents	92 40
Turnips, 249 bushels at 30 cents per bushel	74 70
Water-melons, 853 at 4 cents	34 12
Wood sawed by patients, 375 cords at 20 cents	75 00
Wood, 50 cords at $1.75	87 50
Vegetable eggs, 342 at 3 cents	10 26
Veal, 240 pounds at 6 cents	14 40
	$ 11,005 81

ABSTRACT A.

ORDERS ON THE TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

1899.	December	$ 17,325 00
1900.	January	6,599 48
	February	5,057 19
	March	4,109 66
	April	5,163 71
	May	6,161 95
	June	3,233 97
	July	3,712 47
	August	5,643 08
	September	2,208 51
		$ 59,215 02

ABSTRACT B.

EXPENDITURES IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Total.
Bacon	$ 275 90	$ 34 55	$	$	$ 84 06	$ 419 39	$ 63 74	$ 154 77	$ 659 78	$	$ 1,692 19
Baking powders	115 09	4 90	4 20	43 25	4 55	13 48		49 85	9 66		244 98
Butter	595 69	137 80	123 00		132 60	7 50	60 00	115 20	130 04		1,301 83
Coffee	103 13	173 00	1 81	20 80		76 80	30 25	62 66	157 85		626 30
Crackers	61 13	15 55	14 25	20 50	13 50	15 00	21 75	13 75			175 43
Cheese	20 44		8 12		16 88	9 49					54 93
Eggs	200 34	121 03	72 91	108 71	111 66	90 01	90 39	34 76	48 82		878 63
Flour	737 54	36 60	8 80	84 20	92 30	265 79	141 00	136 73	132 67	53 74	1,689 37
Fish	310 66	35 75	30 15	23 85	93 70	166 55	84 47	51 96	24 97	17 13	839 19
Fruit	198 83	32 65	202 91	4 90	60	100 55		33 13	10 25	6 65	590 47
Freight on provisions	16 27	14 99	12 37	15 21	44	1 35	11 15	15	7 95	4 55	84 43
Fresh meats—beef	566 52	607 57	241 35	110 19	709 82	3 75	242 67	105 19	435 03	1 75	3,023 84
Fresh meats—sausage	2 55										2 55
Fresh meats—mutton							33 00	5 70	51 15		89 85
Fresh meats—pork					46 34						46 34
Game	5 87	6 61	2 38								14 86
Hominy	44 15	15 00	38 40			48 20			19 32		165 07
Lard	166 02	74 19		91 82		373 99			153 85		859 87
Meal	128 02	26 05	92 50			20 06	2 28	108 58	30 22		407 71
Molasses	100 27	21 10		39 79	11 60	55 50		14 25	12 50		255 01
Oatflakes	6 91					25 50					32 41
Poultry—chickens	203 27	112 09	64 84	31 19	87 22	72 49	45 86	56 08	56 48	44 25	773 77
Poultry—turkeys	90 28		9 52	3 45	25 75						129 00
Rice	41 52	54 43	22 50		9 75	51 00			37 50		216 70
Sugar	225 18	310 80	44 47			299 42			415 46		1,295 33
Salt	12 55	37 10	12 92			24 28			5 65		92 50

Sundries—spices, pepper, etc.	53 48	18 34	11 75	10 65	14 25	18 17	3 15	17 33	15 93		163 05
Vinegar	5 00								22 00		27 00
Clothing	9 00			8 70							17 70
Dry goods	769 64	327 94	34 81	224 12	31 93	232 38	9 92	294 60	2 81		1,928 15
Shoes and boots	413 85	6 27	10 00		11 90			61 28			503 30
Medicine	99 12	77 40	63 05	41 07	89 13	17 87	34 03	20 12	10 01	6 00	457 80
Surgical instruments		7 50									7 50
Liquors	39 53	16 21		52 96	13 20	13 21		36 25	1 75		173 11
Blacksmithing	3 00	5 30	7 20			6 80	3 40		8 20		33 90
Books		50 00								6 00	56 00
Brooms	4 35	4 80	22 50		22 50			12 75			66 90
Crockery	11 87		19 47		11 85	22 00	8 72				73 91
Corn	171 40	87 00				105 77			93 75		457 92
Directors' expenses	32 70				26 80						59 50
ExecutiveCommittee'sexpenses	52 50	15 00	15 00		62 00		35 00	23 50	25 00	25 00	253 00
Express and freight	18 03	9 09	2 15	7 79	1 10	1 40	2 24	23 01	2 43		67 24
Farming implements	25 67				1 80	2 10	2 55	60	3 50		36 22
Fertilizers				8 74			99 75	75			109 24
Forage—chops, bran, etc.	568 15	654 38	2 40	118 15	177 13	464 60	8 00		223 00		2,215 81
Fuel—coal	1,873 87	648 19	547 98	550 17	604 68	609 51	160 06	262 91	506 28		5,763 65
Fuel—wood						39 00			63 00	42 75	144 75
Hardware	24 49	77 29	18 42		169 64	30 91			39 96		360 71
Improvements and repairs	295 24	115 69	137 34	22 95	146 41	150 42	65 28	48 52	92 77	4 00	1,078 62
Insurance					200 00						200 00
Lights	237 48	5 05	119 50		3 60	3 90	6 50				376 03
Ministerial services	100 00			37 50			50 00				187 50
Medical attendance	10 00		50 00							150 00	210 00
Newspapers and periodicals		19 70		17 25	15 50				18 24		70 69
Oats	64 29	90 37				70 08			57 67		282 41
Postage	28 47	29 20	3 50	12 24	31 82	9 50	4 00	29 21	5 50	29 20	182 64
Professional services	10 00										10 00
Printing					7 20	1 50					8 70
Starch, soap, lye, etc.	159 85	4 75	77 25	12 00	2 25	16 50	93 38	26 25	73 88		466 11

ABSTRACT B—CONTINUED.

	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	TOTAL.
Salaries and wages	$ 5,709 33	$ 1,954 55	$ 1,975 48	$ 1,868 68	$ 1,861 43	$ 1,902 44	$ 1,808 28	$ 1,800 36	$ 1,811 25	$ 1,814 62	$22,506 42
Seeds	9 76		7 72	48 85	3 36	21 17		3 08	3 61	2 60	100 15
Stationery	34 70	14 35				44 80					93 85
Straw	4 55	26 12	92	26 55					25 74		83 88
Telegrams	7 66	2 05	2 27	79	2 26	29		86	1 98	27	18 43
Telephones				40 00	35 00	6 85					81 85
Traveling expenses	2 25		2 80	2 35		12 85					20 25
Tinware		2 50	5 50								8 00
Tobacco	99 68		30	4 09	38 70	71 70	13 15	27 63	13 90		269 15
Wood and willowware	9 83										9 83
Improvements	978 59	281 59	724 33	279 36	35 50	30 00		80 70	121 77		2,531 84
Improvements—barn	36 42	6 00									42 42
Improvements—cold storage	3 00				1 25						4 25
Improvements—water supply	7 16					74 13					81 29
Improvements—Annex	1,112 96	171 09	188 15	116 84	100 75	42 00					1,731 79
	$17,325 00	$ 6,599 48	$ 5,057 19	$ 4,109 66	$ 5,163 71	$ 6,161 95	$ 3,233 97	$ 3,712 47	$ 5,643 08	$ 2,208 51	$59,215 02

ABSTRACT C.

AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

1899.			
Dec.	6.	By Dr. R. H. Speight for voucher	$ 15 00
	16.	By B. F. Fennell, 12½ pounds beef at 12½ cents	1 56
	"	By J. A. Smith, 20½ pounds beef at 11 cents	2 25
	"	By J. A. Smith, 1 loaf bread	03
	"	By J. A. Smith, 1 pound butterine	13
	19.	By J. A. Smith, 1 pound butterine	13
	"	By J. A. Smith, 29 pounds steak	3 19
	"	By J. A. Smith, 59 loaves bread at 3 cents	1 77
	"	By Miss H. Melvin, 35 yards uniform goods	3 15
	25.	By Miss L. Gilliam, 44½ yards uniform goods	4 02
	27.	By Miss E. Williams, 20 yards uniform goods	1 80
1900.			
Jan.	11.	By Miss A. Gardener, 44¾ yards uniform goods,	3 41
	"	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife 23-30 January at $10	7 66
	18.	By V. S. Royster, treatment patient	50 00
	"	By Dr. G. L. Kirby, cash to Miss K. Benson	14 50
Feb.	10.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	10 00
	"	By J. Y. Speight, medicine	30
	"	By Miss C. Bronson, 20 yards uniform goods	1 80
	15.	By B. F. Fennell, 18 pounds beef	2 25
	"	By B. F. Fennell, 5 pounds beef	50
	"	By F. P. Holliway, 1 cow	30 00
	24.	By Miss L. Campbell, 35 yards uniform goods	3 15
Mar.	12.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	10 00
	"	By J. A. Smith, 11 pounds steak	1 56
	"	By J. A. Smith, 24 pounds sausage	2 40
	"	By J. A. Smith, 6 pounds butterine	84
	"	By J. A. Smith, 11 pounds roast	1 10
	24.	By P. Jones, 1 barrel rosin	1 25
	30.	By Miss M. V. Williams, 5¾ yards uniform goods	52
	"	By Hospital for Dangerous Insane, supplies December, and board of white females	76 62
	"	By Hospital for Dangerous Insane, supplies January, and board of white females	38 82
	"	By Hospital for Dangerous Insane, supplies February, and board of white females	31 34
Apr.	7.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	10 00
	16.	By B. F. Fennell, 26 pounds steak at 12½ cents	3 25
	"	By B. F. Fennell, 3 pounds shad at 5¼ cents	16

Apr.	16.	By Hospital for Dangerous Insane, supplies March, and board of white females	$ 42 76
	"	By Hospital for Dangerous Insane, supplies and board of white females	42 15
	"	By Gregory Electric Co., dynamo	83 88
May	2.	By Miss Hattie Melvin, 1 rug	1 00
	11.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	10 00
	"	By Miss M. Carter, 26 yards uniform goods	3 24
	15.	By J. A. Smith, supplies	4 00
	16.	By J. A. Smith, board	4 15
	"	By Hospital for Dangerous Insane, supplies and board of white females	59 33
June	2.	By Miss K. Cotten, 28½ yards uniform goods	2 56
	11.	By Miss L. Gilliam, 25 yards uniform goods	2 25
	13.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife	10 00
	16.	By Dr. G. L. Kirby, on account J. G. Hunt	30 00
	20.	By Miss M. Campbell, 18 yards uniform goods	1 89
	22.	By Miss E. Brindle, 16 yards uniform goods	1 68
	"	By Miss E. Strickland, 23 yards uniform goods,	2 34
	26.	By Miss M. Campbell, 16 yards uniform goods	1 68
	"	By Hospital for Dangerous Insane, supplies and board of white females	99 99
July	9.	By Miss M. Campbell, 17 yards uniform goods	1 78
	"	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife, 22-30 month,	7 33
	12.	By B. F. Fennell, 35¼ pounds steak	4 40
	"	By B. F. Fennell, 3½ pounds brisket	25
	"	By Miss E. N. Thompson, 16 yards uniform goods	1 68
	"	By Miss B. Cromartie, 17 yards uniform goods	1 78
	"	By Miss E. Brindle, 18 yards uniform goods	1 89
	"	By Miss I. Cox, 18 yards uniform goods	1 89
	"	By Miss B. Wooten, 71 yards uniform goods	6 39
	16.	By Hospital for Dangerous Insane, supplies and board of white females	82 51
Aug.	6.	By Miss J. Johnson, 18 yards uniform goods	1 67
	"	By Miss D. M. Davenport, drayage on trunk	25
	"	By Miss I. Cox, 18 yards uniform goods	1 89
	22.	By J. S. Crawford, treatment patient	20 00
	"	By Hospital for Dangerous Insane, mdse.	94 88
Sept.	11.	By Miss H. Melvin, 1 rug	1 00
	"	By Miss H. Melvin, 11 yards uniform goods	1 15
	14.	By Miss L. Strickland, 10½ yards uniform goods,	1 05
	"	By Mrs. Wharton, treatment patient	5 00
	27.	By Miss N. J. Pratt, 10 yards uniform goods	1 05
	29.	By Mrs. Wharton, treatment patient	5 00

Sept. 29.	By J. S. Crawford, treatment patient	$	20 00
"	By Hospital for Dangerous Insane, supplies		98 46
Oct. 5.	By Miss L. Gilliam, 20 yards uniform goods		2 10
"	By E. H. Love, 220 pounds hides at 5½ cents		2 97
"	By Miss H. Melvin, 2 rugs		1 50
11.	By Dr. G. L. Kirby, check for hides, tallow and pay patients		1,566 68
"	By Dr. G. L. Kirby, check pay patients		5 00
"	By Dr. G. L. Kirby, on account		200 00
12.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife		9 00
"	By J. I. Eatman, 1 old churn		3 00
"	By B. F. Fennell, 22½ pounds beef		2 81
"	By B. F. Fennell, 8 pounds beef		64
"	By B. F. Fennell, 2½ pounds fish		12
13.	By Miss G. Merritt, 27½ yards uniform goods		2 47
15.	By Miss E. N. Thompson, 20 yards uniform goods		2 10
26.	By J. S. Crawford, treatment patient		20 00
Nov. 15.	By Dr. C. L. Jenkins, board of wife		10 00
"	By Gregory Electric Co., freight on dynamo		56 12
"	By W. R. Crawford, 590 pounds hides at 5½		32 45
		$	3,015 62
"	By W. R. Crawford, Jr., steward, voucher for sundries refunded		400 00
		$	3,415 62
"	From board stenographer, 12 months at $10, allowed		120 00
		$	3,295 62

ABSTRACT D.

THE PRODUCT OF THE FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

Apples, 45 bushels at $1	$	45 00
Asparagus, 10 bushels at $1.40		14 00
Beets for table use, 63⅓ bushels at 60 cents		38 00
Beans, snap, 114 bushels at 70 cents		79 80
Butter, 4,437 pounds at 20 cents		887 40
Beef, 1,626 pounds at 6½ cents		105 69
Cabbage, 6,660 heads at 3 cents		199 80
Carrots, 15 bushels at 75 cents		11 25
Corn fodder, 3,000 pounds at 80 cents per hundred		24 00
Corn stover, green, 25 tons at $4 per ton		100 00

Corn, 120 bushels at 50 cents	$ 60 00
Cantaloupes, 2,825 at 3 cents	84 75
Cucumbers, 16½ bushels at 75 cents	12 37
Collards, 207 bushels at 35 cents	72 45
Dewberries, 288 quarts at 8 cents	23 04
Field peas, 108 bushels at 85 cents	91 80
Fodder, pea, 30 tons at $15 per ton	450 00
Garden peas, 34 bushels at $1.60 per bushel	54 40
Green rye, 2,000 pounds at 20 cents	4 00
Green forage, 75 tons at $4	300 00
Green oats, 40 tons at $4	160 00
Grapes, 99 bushels at $1	99 00
Hay, 24,000 pounds at $20 per ton	240 00
Irish potatoes, 116 bushels at 70 cents	81 20
Lettuce, 1,067 heads at 1 cent	10 67
Lima beans, 34½ bushels at $2	69 00
Leeks, 68 bushels at 70 cents bushel	47 60
Milch cows, 3 with first calves at $40	120 00
Milk, 25,162 gallons at 25 cents per gallon	6,290 50
Manure, 495 loads at $1	495 00
Oak wood, 10 cords at $1.75	17 50
Okra, 48¼ bushels at 75 cents	36 18
Onions, 45 bushels at 80 cents	36 00
Parsnips, 38 bushels at 85 cents	32 30
Pork, 12,676 pounds at 8 cents	1,014 08
Potato vines, 800 pounds at 10 cents per hundred	80 00
Radishes, 8 bushels at $2	16 00
Roasting-ears, 1,364 dozens at 10 cents	136 40
Red pepper, 33 bushels at $1.55	51 15
Rutabagas, 40 bushels at 40 cents	16 00
Strawberries, 2,866 quarts at 8 cents	229 28
Sweet potatoes, 507 bushels at 40 cents	202 80
Salad, turnip, mustard and kale, 420 bushels at 40 cents	168 00
Spinach, 30 bushels at 50 cents	15 00
Salsify, 42 bushels at $1	42 00
Squash, 66 bushels at 40 cents	26 40
Tomatoes, 119¼ bushels at 80 cents	95 40
Turnips, 228 bushels at 30 cents	68 40
Water-melons, 2,150 at 5 cents	107 50
Wood sawed by patients, 200 cords at 50 cents	100 00
Vegetable eggs, 690 at 10 cents	69 00
	$ 12,830 11

ABSTRACT E.

DONATION FUND FISCAL YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1899 AND 1900.

1898.			
Dec. 1.	By balance		$ 1 18
25.	By Christmas offering, Mrs. E. B. Haywood		100 00
1899.			
May 29.	By check, Miss E. Mordecai		23 40
Nov. 24.	By Thanksgiving offering, Mrs. E. B. Haywood		100 00
	Total		$ 224 58
1898.			
Dec. 25.	Candy, J. A. Bragassa	$ 6 00	
25.	Fruit, A. Dughi	22 05	
25.	Handkerchiefs and ties, Whiting Bros.	6 00	
25.	Games, masks, etc., Woollcott & Sons	12 00	
25.	Scarfs, S. & D. Berwanger	7 50	
25.	Oranges, W. G. Upchurch & Co.	10 10	
25.	Ornaments, dusters, etc., J. D. Riggan	8 94	
25.	Tooth brushes, J. McKimmon & Co.	4 50	
25.	Entertainment magic silver belt, G. G. Pray	5 00	
1899.			
Aug. 20.	Playing cards, A. Williams & Co.	2 00	
Dec. 25.	Handkerchiefs, baskets, ribbons, ornaments, cambric, crocanole boards, etc., Woollcott & Sons	33 50	
25.	Games, cards, dominoes, etc., A. Williams & Co.	30 00	
25.	Candy, violin string, harps, etc., V. C. Royster	65 63	
25.	Oranges and apples, T. Pescud	6 75	
Aug. 20.	Billiard cue tips, Brunswick Balk. Co.	1 00	
			220 97
	Balance		$ 3 61

ABSTRACT F.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

December 1, 1898, by balance	$ 36 51
Appropriation, outstanding accounts	6,549 95
Appropriation, annual, two years	110,000 00
Appropriation for improvements	5,500 00
Receipts as reported in Abstract C, cash turned over to W. H. Worth, Treasurer *ex officio*, by Steward	4,761 98
Total	$ 126,848 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

Outstanding accounts	$ 6,549 95	
Fiscal year 1899	60,456 34	
Fiscal year 1900	59,215 02	
		126,221 31
Steward's balance		$ 627 13
Accounts audited, outstanding		488 83
Treasurer's balance		1,115 96
Outstanding accounts		10,000 00

ABSTRACT A.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DANGEROUS INSANE—ORDERS ON TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

1899.	April	$ 1,088 68
	May	158 83
	June	287 17
	July	357 31
	August	272 96
	September	270 87
	October	287 35
	November	244 39
		$ 2,967 56

ABSTRACT B.

HOSPITAL FOR DANGEROUS INSANE—EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total.
Account purchased by F. B. A. of State Prison	$ 298 37	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ 298 37
Board and care of female patient at State Hospital at Raleigh		46 00	20 00	20 00		40 00	20 00	20 00	166 00
Bacon	7 15	1 24	23 98	26 64	30 96	12 48		3 20	105 65
Baking powders	20		6 46		1 75	42	3 95		12 78
Butter		7 50	26 43	5 00		5 20	7 39	7 75	59 27
Coffee			14 24				5 00	5 00	24 24
Crackers		1 25		1 25		1 60			4 10
Eggs		2 25	2 52	7 00		4 68	1 05	1 82	19 32
Flour	11 55		15 85	12 00	4 00	15 40	10 35	10 95	80 10
Fish	88	8 50	8 10	9 95	7 20	13 60	7 20	8 10	63 53
Fresh meats—beef		19 35	19 85	19 43	20 79	19 50	19 50	19 50	137 92
Fresh meats—mutton or lamb		3 50		6 30	7 07	9 92	13 12	14 00	53 91
Fruits		5 12	4 16	13 40			4 25	3 05	29 98
Hominy			4 50						4 50
Lard	7 80		22 25		22 29		5 10	5 00	62 44
Milk from State Hospital			2 41	1 35		6 40	1 80		11 96
Molasses						13 25			13 25
Meal			4 50	6 60	3 30	4 20	5 06	2 10	25 76
Poultry—chickens			4 05	30		1 35	2 20	2 56	10 46
Poultry—turkeys								6 30	6 30
Rice		2 00	12 11					1 40	15 51
Sundries—spices, pepper, etc.						25		87	1 12
Sugar	20 05			20 46		38 22			78 73
Salt			1 30						1 30
Vegetables from State Hospital	5 44	3 38	13 48	8 64		14 09	6 75	6 70	58 48

ABSTRACT B—CONTINUED.

	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	TOTAL.
Vinegar	$	$	$ 20	$ 20	$	$ 15	$ 15	$	$ 70
Brooms			4 13				3 20		7 33
Confectioneries								90	90
Crockery				1 95			2 65		4 60
Dry goods			6 05	67 65	3 00	14 62	26 73	25 58	143 63
Hardware	3 00		5 20	2 00	12 55		30		23 05
Lights	2 00	1 05							3 05
Medicines		10 15	50	8 50				8 80	27 95
Printing	41 35						25 20		66 55
Stationery						75			75
Starch, soap, lye, etc.	4 75			3 70		4 79	25	40	13 89
Salaries and wages	40 00	40 00	54 40	99 99	50 00	50 00	100 00	82 66	517 05
Shoes and boots			1 35	15 00			16 15		32 50
Tobacco								30	30
Improvements—fire escape, etc.	646 14	7 54	9 15		110 05			7 45	780 33
	$ 1,088 68	$ 158 83	$ 287 17	$ 357 31	$ 272 96	$ 270 87	$ 287 35	$ 244 39	$ 2,967 56

ABSTRACT A.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DANGEROUS INSANE—ORDERS ON TREASURER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

1899.	December	$ 375 23
1900.	January	196 19
	February	185 20
	March	198 77
	April	243 96
	May	190 38
	June	308 20
	July	254 89
	August	323 28
	September	224 26
	October	356 97
	November	153 85
		$ 3,011 18

ABSTRACT B.

HOSPITAL FOR DANGEROUS INSANE—EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total.
Board and treatment female patients at State Hospital, Raleigh	$ 20 00	$ 20 00	$ 20 00	$ 20 00	$ 20 00	$ 20 00	$ 47 50	$ 45 00	$ 45 00	$ 45 00	$ 45 00	$ ------	$ 347 50
Bacon	17 61	63 63	------	------	------	19 30	26 68	------	57 75	------	21 29	------	206 26
Baking powders	15 03	12	09	12 60	------	10	10	------	13	------	------	------	28 17
Butter	8 37	6 50	9 86	------	------	8 14	4 80	3 90	7 20	------	------	------	48 77
Coffee	12 10	------	13 40	------	31 44	35	19 98	------	14 79	------	14 08	------	106 14
Crackers	------	------	------	------	------	32	------	------	------	------	------	------	32
Eggs	1 33	90	33	1 20	------	1 80	2 21	3 70	1 15	3 64	2 10	------	18 36
Flour	11 73	------	19 25	11 70	11 95	11 55	7 70	13 47	------	11 55	12 10	------	111 00
Fish	8 35	8 70	------	------	3 37	------	4 35	------	4 35	7 37	6 93	------	43 42
Fruit	21 28	------	------	------	60	4 99	15 39	------	------	------	------	------	42 26
Fresh meats—beef	25 32	23 40	18 15	27 98	29 98	29 70	28 05	29 70	28 05	29 70	24 75	26 00	320 78
Fresh meats—mutton	9 60	9 84	8 40	2 40	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	30 24
Fresh meats—sausage	------	8 40	8 40	8 40	3 15	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	28 35
Hominy	------	------	------	------	------	1 30	------	------	2 60	------	------	------	3 90
Lard	29 11	------	------	24 18	------	44	------	------	33 60	------	54 35	------	141 68
Milk from State Hospital, Raleigh	1 55	1 55	1 40	1 55	1 50	1 55	1 12	1 17	1 24	1 09	1 17	------	14 89
Molasses	------	------	------	------	11 60	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	11 60
Meal	4 18	6 45	6 30	------	------	4 96	4 58	5 75	4 26	6 38	4 92	3 60	51 38
Poultry—chickens	2 76	80	2 40	40	------	1 96	1 50	1 50	3 68	4 45	1 32	------	20 77
Poultry—turkeys	70	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	70
Rice	15 00	------	------	3 25	------	3 00	------	------	3 15	------	------	------	24 40
Sundries—spices, pepper, etc.	5 95	------	------	50	42	------	18	------	1 20	23 63	------	------	31 88
Sugar	18 85	------	19 23	------	------	------	18 15	2 99	19 64	------	------	------	78 86
Salt	------	------	------	------	60	------	------	10	65	------	41	------	1 76
Vinegar	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	15	------	------	------	------	15

Vegetables from State Hospital at Raleigh	4 20	5 00	3 47	3 95	4 20	3 95	5 24	12 00	10 03	6 72	8 95	-------	67 70
Brooms	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2 10	-------	3 50	-------	-------	-------	-------	5 61
Crockery	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	80	-------	-------	-------	80
Dry goods	28 08	-------	3 00	2 70	2 00	-------	26 87	5 94	10 58	1 85	-------	39 06	120 08
Hardware	3 20	-------	1 45	4 96	15	-------	-------	1 20	2 00	-------	2 25	10 19	25 40
Lights	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	70	20	-------	-------	90
Postage	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	50	-------	-------	74	-------	-------	1 24
Shoes and boots	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	21 60	1 90	-------	3 50	31 30	-------	58 30
Starch, soap, lye, etc.	10 85	2 40	07	-------	-------	3 37	-------	-------	23	08	07	-------	17 07
Salaries and wages	64 83	38 50	50 00	58 00	108 00	56 50	54 20	107 92	55 50	63 36	110 98	75 00	842 79
Improvements	35 25	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2 50	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	37 75
Washing laundry at State Hospital,	-------	-------	-------	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	-------	120 00
	$375 23	$196 19	$185 20	$198 77	$243 96	$190 38	$308 20	$254 89	$323 28	$224 26	$356 97	$153 85	$3,011 18

ABSTRACT F.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DANGEROUS INSANE—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

By amount from Treasurer *ex officio*, W. H. Worth, for the fiscal year 1899	$ 3,000 00
Fiscal year 1900	3,000 00
Total	$ 6,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fiscal year 1899	$ 2,967 56	
Fiscal year 1900	3,011 18	
		5,978 74
Steward's balance		$ 21 26
Accounts audited, outstanding		192 81
Treasurer's balance		214 07
Accounts outstanding Feb. 18, 1899, and remaining unpaid		899 82
Accounts outstanding of fiscal year 1900		103 23
Total		$ 1,003 05

MATRON'S REPORT.

WORK DONE IN SEWING-ROOM, DECEMBER 1, 1898, TO DECEMBER 1, 1899.

Aprons	157	Napkins	86
Bonnets	46	Pants	312
Bed-ticks	15	Quilts	19
Bolster-cases	3	Shirt-waists	19
Burial robes	26	Sheets	189
Chemises	54	Sleeves	29
Capes	122	Slips	240
Coats	90	Shirts	343
Collars	63	Suspenders	232
Cravats	32	Table-cloths	4
Curtains	25	Towels	264
Dresses	258	Toilets	89
Drawers	174	Underskirts	59
Gowns	37	Vests	78
Handkerchiefs	66	Pieces mended	1,203

WORK DONE IN WARDS, DECEMBER 1, 1898, TO DECEMBER 1, 1899.

Aprons	303	Slips	118
Chemises	179	Socks knit	338
Dresses	192	Shirt-waists	7
Drawers	62	Toilets	32
Gowns	77	Towels	25
Hose knit	277	Underskirts	137
Quilts	15	Pieces mended	1,375
Sheets	97		

WORK DONE IN SEWING-ROOM, DECEMBER 1, 1899, TO DECEMBER 1, 1900.

Aprons	198	Pillow-ticks	2
Bonnets	66	Quilts	27
Bed-ticks	27	Shirts	381
Bolster-cases	6	Shirt-waists	24
Burial robes	20	Sheets	189
Chemises	39	Slips	237
Coats	62	Sleeves	11
Collars	199	Suspenders	31
Cravats	161	Table-cloths	11
Curtains	8	Toilets	51
Dresses	241	Towels	63
Drawers	19	Flannel skirts	64
Gowns	40	Flannel shirts	56

Gloves	12	Underskirts	34
Matress-ticks	6	Vests	43
Napkins	48	Pieces mended	1,487
Pants	259		

WORK DONE ON WARDS DECEMBER 1, 1899, TO DECEMBER 1, 1900.

Aprons	154	Sheets	125
Bonnets	26	Slips	145
Chemises	126	Shirt-waists	8
Dresses	241	Socks knit	380
Drawers	85	Toilets	22
Gowns	84	Towels	200
Hose knit	316	Underskirts	116
Quilts	16	Pieces mended	1,729

Very respectfully,

MISS M. F. WHITAKER.

REPORT

OF THE

STATE HOSPITAL

AT

MORGANTON, N. C.

FROM

December 1, 1898, to November 30, 1900

RALEIGH, N. C.:
Edwards & Broughton, and E. M. Uzzell, State Printers
PRESSES OF EDWARDS & BROUGHTON
1901

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

DIRECTORS.

J. G. HALL, President.

JAMES P. SAWYER.	L. A. WHITENER.
I. I. DAVIS.	JAMES R LOVE.
J. P. CALDWELL.	JOE JACOBS.
S. A. WHITE.	CHARLES H. ARMFIELD.

OFFICERS.

P. L. MURPHY, M.D.---------- Superintendent.
ISAAC M. TAYLOR, M.D.,
C. E. ROSS, M.D.,
JOHN McCAMPBELL, M.D., } ---------- Assistant Physicians.
F. M. SCROGGS ---------- Steward.
MRS. C. A. MARSH ---------- Matron.

DOCUMENT NO. 16] [SESSION 1901.

Ordered to be printed.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON, and E. M. UZZELL, STATE PRINTERS.

REPORT STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

MORGANTON, N. C., *December 13, 1900.*

To his Excellency DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
Governor of North Carolina.

SIR:—Another biennial period has drawn to its close, and with it the Board of Directors of the State Hospital at Morganton would present their reports for the term.

Notwithstanding the fact that the appropriations by the Legislature of 1899 were insufficient for the work in hand, satisfactory conditions exist and progress has been made.

The buildings and property of the Hospital have been kept in good repair and preserved, and the farm is continually improved year by year, yielding more or less of its increase, though some crops have been greatly injured by unseasonable weather, at all times, however, adding greatly to the comfort and maintenance of the patients.

The lack of room has prevented any net increase in the number of patients supported, though the movement of patients has shown much work accomplished for the relief of these unfortunate ones, and the health of the patients has been, and is, continuously good—a few cases of typhoid fever and an increase of deaths from tuberculosis being our prevailing regrets.

Upon the whole, the medical work of the Institution is matter for congratulation; the death rate for two years being only 3.39 per cent.

The population of the Institution is now 745 patients.

The per capita expense, counting the entire outlay, is $133.33; this includes, however, the cost of an electric plant installed in 1899, and it must be remembered that a general increase in the cost of hospital supplies will probably average 10 per cent.

The problem of "Care of the Insane" remains as problematic as ever. Hundreds are knocking at our doors to whom we can not open, 292 applicants having been turned away. We hope to institute a successful system of returning those who seek admission here—more that they are troublesome at home rather than that they need our care, including dotards and old people who are only weak-minded, also a class who may be called hospital mendicants—to the rightful care of their friends at home or the custody of their respective counties, for, under present conditions, these can not enter here. The Legislature alone can enable us to solve this problem.

A building with increased accommodations for women is now in process of erection, colony buildings for men are projected; and another building to accommodate 100 or more disturbed male patients is proposed, and the completion of those begun, upon which a former appropriation of $20,000 has been expended, and the building of the other, will require an appropriation as named below.

For the first time we report a deficit in maintenance and support fund, which also see in recapitulation below.

For maintenance and support for the next two years, there will be required at least $100,000 per annum, and as soon as we may be able to accommodate fully 400

additional patients, we shall need at the ratio of $125,000 per annum. For full and detailed information we would refer your Excellency to the official reports and other data herewith.

Our commendation goes out in all sincerity to Dr. P. L. Murphy and his staff and all other employes for efficient service in their respective positions and stations.

The Board may claim to have discharged its duties with zeal and intelligence, and that no question of concern has arisen in its deliberations save such as come of ardor in well doing, and all things have been settled by the supreme question, the welfare and happiness of these unfortunate people.

Respectfully submitted for the Board,

J. G. HALL, *President.*

RECAPITULATION—APPROPRIATION ASKED—

For increase of accommodations in buildings	$150,000.00
To liquidate indebtedness	20,000.00
Maintenance and support annually	100,000.00

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

STATE HOSPITAL,
MORGANTON, N. C., *December 12, 1900.*

To Board of Directors.

As presiding officer of your body, I desire to submit a report. Formal reports from the President of the Board have not heretofore been required, now, however if not necessary, such is at least expedient.

In that most excellent report of the Superintendent of April 5, 1899, in presenting the affairs of the Hospital in ample and forcible detail, he used these words: "Never before in the existence of the Hospital have so many and so grave problems been submitted to you to be solved."

My own relation to its affairs, during all the years, and more particularly for the past biennial term, has led to deep impressions, even convictions, with me, that the care of the Insane has year by year, for twenty five years, become more and more problematic. Of these grave problems, however, time has gradually solved some of them, and it is to the solution of some that are immediately before us to which I direct your attention.

The Superintendent's Report to this meeting, I doubt not, will present in amplified form and detail all those matters to which I wish, in a general way, to refer.

The great perplexing question continually presents itself to us, "What are we to do with the Insane?" Hundreds of needy and worthy applicants are knocking at our doors, to whom no satisfactory answer has been given. The care of these unfortunate ones in North Carolina has for a quarter of a century been one of its

proudest developments, not to be eclipsed even by its industrial awakening. It has been a revolution in our humanitarian life, and can not go backwards.

We need to complete the pavilion for women, and to erect the colony buildings for men, with as much dispatch as possible. In addition to these, it would be wise to at once project a building for men on the grounds beyond the north wing. This should accommodate from one to two hundred patients. As all these increased rooms are now and will be the more needed before they can be completed, I recommend that vigorous steps be at once taken to secure them. To this end an aggregate appropriation of $150,000 is requisite.

The movement of patients shows no net increase, which could not for want of room be done, but indicates progression. The usual good health of the patients has not at any time been seriously disturbed.

The admission of patients, always a difficult question, is made more perplexing by the facts that, whereas, years ago, to be committed to an Asylum was odious and partook of the idea of incarceration; now, with improved and enlarged buildings and management, the comforts of their charities are much sought after by the unfortunates and their friends, to the large increase of applications. Of these, I regret to say, some have acted upon the idea that it is a paternal home provided by the State for the care of troublesome members of the family; others, that it is a home for the aged; some appear as the proteges of political mendicants, but most of these applicants should be here.

In the great mass, I have tried to aid the Superintendent as much as possible, who often staggers under the weight of the responsibility of discriminating as to who shall enter. Without regard to social, political or sympathetic preferment, I am more and more of the

opinion that admissions should only be based upon the mental and physical needs of the applicants, abject poverty and friendlessness being always points in favor of applicants rather than against them. Whilst I have at times, and may do so again, concurred in the admission of patients for policy sake, it is a practice that should be avoided as far as possible.

EXPENDITURES.

It is more than probable that the funds to be dispensed by this Board will be enlarged greatly from year to year, varying from $8,000 to $15,000 per month. Therefore I have thought it my duty to inaugurate, if possible, a more rigid system of economy in expenditures than has heretofore existed, guarding ourselves, if needs be, against any tendency towards unnecessary or unwise outlay. Thus I have tried to do that which I think you would have me do.

MANAGEMENT.

The management of the Institution, under the direction of the Superintendent, has been all that could be expected of it. As a rule the officers and employes have come up to the measure of their respective duties, some of them in a most commendable manner. In this work I have tried to strengthen the hands of the Superintendent, not always, I am sorry to say, with his entire approval, but with, as I trust, proper fidelity on my part, which I may be pardoned for believing will not be in vain.

The books of the Steward are concisely kept, simple, easy of understanding, and correct in every detail.

The Medical records appear to be specific in detail, as to movements, treatment and condition of each patient.

The Storekeeper has surpassed every expectation as to the performance of her duties. Our system of distributing stores, I think, might be improved, upon which I have conferred with the Superintendent and Steward.

EXPENDITURES.

1899, support and maintenance	$95,734.80
1900, support and maintenance	85,638.04
Total	181,372.84

UNPAID BILLS.

1900, to close of this term, approximating	$15,000.00
On account of this term, approximating	5,000.00
Total indebtedness	20,000.00

The greater part of 1,000 tons of coal, $3,770, with other supply purchases, belong to the incoming term.

The $20,000 Building Fund has been exhausted.

Of the Special Fund, $2,181.52 has been used in improvement of Water Line, whilst the balance of Special Fund reported on hand, $6,012.88, has been used in the settlement of bills reported here as unpaid, which leaves indebtedness actually unpaid, say, $14,000.

CONDITION OF PROPERTY.

The buildings and grounds are all in good condition. The repairs have been kept up in a remarkable degree, considering the deficit referred to.

WATER LINE.

Following the direction given by you, in response to my presentation of the matter on June 7th ult., and of the Executive Committee on July 5th ult., the renovation of the Water Line has been pushed forward with considerable vigor on the part of those to whom the work was entrusted, the Superintendent cooperating,

notwithstanding his recorded opposition to the movement. Heavy incrustation has been found in every length of pipe, and in one place a handspike, 3½ feet long and 2½ inches thick, was found firmly imbedded, and this work, though begun as an experiment, has to this time developed the utility of the work, has surmounted all feared obstacles, and at this time gives increased pressure of water, to the extent of 33,000 gallons per diem increase upon a renovation of 2⅜ miles, or one-half the entire line. The work has not proved more expensive than at first surmised, being accomplished with greater facility than was expected. We are encouraged to believe that at its completion results will very largely compensate for the venture and the expenditure.

The work has been done under the supervision of two hydraulic engineers, Mr. W. M. Dunlap, of Virginia, and Mr. Pritchett, of Charlotte, N. C., whose reports, along with that of the local engineer, are presented herewith for your information and advisement.

Begging your generous consideration of any inefficiency or shortcomings in the performance of my official duties, in which I have tried to avoid arrogance on the one hand and neglect on the other, I am,

Yours faithfully,

J. G. HALL,

President of Board Directors.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Directors of the
State Hospital at Morganton.

GENTLEMEN:—On December the 1st, the eighteenth year of the life of this Institution and the third term of the present Superintendent was closed. A retrospective glance at the work done during that time may be interesting if not instructive.

When you took charge of the Hospital it was an unfinished, poorly equipped building, with no out-houses, no land ready for tilling; no attempt had been made for any adornment of the grounds. It was simply an unfinished brick house, located on a barren hill. You have seen it grow from a yearly population of 181 to one of 886. You have furnished and equipped it, you have had a barn, stables, store-house and other out-houses erected, the grounds beautified and adorned, the sterile old waste fields reclaimed and enriched, so that they yield bountiful crops.

During this time 2,673 cases of insanity have been admitted and treated; of this number 1,152 are reported as restored, and 446 have died. The report of recoveries is sometimes misleading; in the foregoing statement the same person is reported as recovered more than once, one particular case was discharged as many as five times, several as often as three times, and still more twice, while others have returned and are still here.

It is encouraging to know that of the hundreds who have left to go out into the world again, more than half took up the burden of life with renewed energy and have remained well, while a few have even had brilliant careers, which they are still pursuing. Your labor has

not been in vain, as many happy households can testify. The best work done by the hospital after all is not the number sent out, but those whose lives have been made more happy and whose pains have been assuaged, though their healthy minds can not be restored. Many families have been relieved of intolerable burdens and their diseased relatives have been cared for. The public at large, while still ignorant to some extent of the work done and of the care bestowed on the insane, is much better informed than it was, and the horror and dread of being confined in an asylum is giving away to a feeling of relief that the sick person is sent to a hospital to be restored to health, and, failing in that, to be properly and tenderly cared for. While all of you are well aware, the acme of proper care has not been reached, you have more and more reason, as the years go by, to hope for still better things and still more progress, and to this end let us all address ourselves.

The statistics for the two years are:

	1899.			1900.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Remaining November 30, 1899	318	436	754	------	------	------	------	------	------
Number admitted	76	56	132	55	70	125	131	126	257
Number under treatment	394	492	886	388	493	881	449	662	1,111
Number discharged recovered	36	44	80	31	49	80	67	93	160
Number discharged improved	2	6	8	7	10	17	9	16	25
Number discharged not improved	3	3	6	5	4	9	8	7	15
Number discharged not insane	5	------	5	1	------	1	6	------	6
Number died	15	16	31	18	11	29	33	27	60
Total removed	61	69	130	62	74	136	123	143	266
Remaining November 30	333	423	756	326	419	745	------	------	------

Satisfactory as the two years' work seems from the foregoing table—a recovery of 60.6 per cent for 1899 and of 64 per cent for 1900, a death rate of only 3.49 per cent for the one year and 3.28 for the other—it is not entirely so, for the cases admitted were, as a rule, only the most favorable for restoration of all the hundreds who applied, nothing less ought to have been expected. While the death rate was low, the cause of death was in many instances some form of tubercular disease, and there were two deaths from typhoid fever. Both these diseases are preventable, and their presence in our wards is not creditable. In the case of the typhoid fever, in every instance it was probably contracted outside the Institution. The disease is every year prevalent in the county surrounding us. Every effort should be made to stamp out consumption from our midst by isolation, if possible; there should be set apart in the new building going up wards in which every case of tuberculosis should be placed. Crowded as the house now is, and with the indiscriminate mingling of all classes of our patients, it is not possible to do much in this direction. What could be done has been done. Every wall and ceiling in the wards has been or is being painted, as well as the utmost care in destroying or properly sterilizing the clothing and rooms of those affected. These measures seem to have been in some degree effective, for there is less of it present; certainly there were fewer deaths caused by it in 1900 than in 1899.

On June 1, 1899, a wind storm destroyed the bowling-alley, killing two patients and wounding several others.

A full account of this accident was reported to you at the quarterly meeting on the 14th of that month and published in the press of the State.

For the past two years the demand for room in the

Hospital by the insane has become very great, and is constantly increasing. Scarcely a day passes but some pleading letter comes, asking for relief for a stricken friend or relative. Time and time again has this been reported to you, and in every way possible effort has been made to arouse the public to the needs of the insane. During the two years 549 insane persons (274 men and 275 women) applied for room. Of this number 257 were admitted (131 men and 126 women), leaving 292—143 men and 149 women who could not be taken.

There is a growing demand to have dotards declared insane and sent to the Hospital. These old people are at times troublesome, and the friends believing, in some instances, they may be restored by proper treatment, seek admission; others perhaps are too poor to assume the charge of these old people, while others, I fear, simply wish to rid themselves of a burden by putting it on the public.

In some few instances such persons have been admitted, but it is hardly right to do so until they can be better cared for than in our crowded house, and the few vacancies made by removals should be given to others, who are equally worthy, with prospect of recovery.

It is noticed an increase of cotton mill operatives become insane. This is to be expected since there is a large increase of mills in the State, but it is believed it is out of proportion to the rest of the population. They do not recover as promptly as others. This, too, it seems one would expect. The healthy farmer's daughter, used to free outdoor exercise and good food, has more chances to live than a factory girl who works long hours in a close mill.

It is safe to estimate 500 insane people in the Western Hospital District who urgently need care in the Institu-

tion. Besides those who have applied, and whose papers are on file in the Hospital, there are others for whom formal application has not been made because it is well known there is no room. In addition to these cases, quite a number, no less than 100, become insane each year. These are the acute curable cases, for whom there should always be room. One of the pleas most frequently used in urging that certain patients be received is poverty. Many times the breadwinner for the family, unable to employ help to look after the insane member, to do this must himself give up his daily labor, by which he supports his dependents, thus pauperizing the whole family. No State could pursue a more expensive course.

A few counties have made inadequate provisions for the pauper insane; but generally they are placed in the county jails, with malefactors of all kinds. It is unnecessary to say how inhumane it is to place sick people who have committed no crime in a North Carolina jail. If, knowing this, the Legislature fails to provide for these helpless people, then there is no hope for them, and the subject is dismissed.

The Legislature of 1899 appropriated $20,000 to increase the accommodations here. This has been expended. A detached building, which will accommodate 200 women, has been begun. All the walls are up to the first floor joist and the outside walls are up to the second story joist. All the lumber has been purchased and paid for, window frames, sash and doors have been finished, 500,000 brick have been delivered at the site. The excavating for a Colony Building for 30 men, ordered by the Legislature, has been made and all the framing lumber delivered and paid for.

There is urgently needed, besides these buildings, others to accommodate as many as 400 persons alto-

gether, 200 men and the same number of women. If buildings for this number were erected there would still be a deficiency. To care for all the insane in this territory for the next two years would require 500 beds. It is well enough, therefore, for you to ask that this be remembered, and that the General Assembly provide for this. By extending the colony, which has been begun, the buildings will be inexpensive.

The surplus kitchen, laundry, boiler power, etc., allowed in the original plan has been taken up by the additions heretofore made, so that the cost of these contemplated improvements will be greater; in fact, they will require everything an entirely new plant would, except an administration building and land.

Besides the other necessary things that must be supplied is more water. The present supply is barely sufficient. It is useless to speak of the absolute need for a bountiful supply of pure water; it is as essential as food, and must be had before another patient can be admitted.

At a very low estimate, $150,000 will be needed to finish and equip these buildings. It is doubtful whether they can be erected for that sum; certainly no less will do. The cost of the original building, intended for 450 patients, was $465,000, so that it seems that the present estimate is remarkably low.

The appropriation for support, made in 1899, was inadequate, and in consquence, for the first time in its history, this Institution has come before the Legislature with any material deficiency. This will amount to not less than $20,000. It appears from this that, besides support for the next two years, $170,000 will be needed. For support not less than $100,000 *per annum* will be required. With the present population, if it is increased 400 in 1902, $125,000 will be needed. The additional

400 can be supported for about $60 per capita, a very insignificant sum, cheaper, indeed, than they can be cared for by the counties About $133 per capita per annum is required to support the patients now.

It may be wise for the people of North Carolina to consider what may be done to prevent insanity and to some extent stop this great drain on the wealth of the State; that, however, is a matter for the Legislature to determine. That question leads to another. Is insanity increasing faster than the population? This has been discussed so often, that I need not take time to do so now. There certainly is an apparent increase. The population of the State has grown 275,000 in the last decade; 125,000 of this, it can be safely estimated, are white people living in this Hospital District. This would account for most of it, and then, as already mentioned, persons who ten years ago did not seek Hospital care do so now, not only dotards, but peculiar people, or those who are mildly insane, worn out drunkards and drug takers have come to recognize the State Hospitals as places where they can go to be restored. I believe that in North Carolina insanity has increased very little faster than the population. One form of insanity so common in States with large cities is exceedingly rare in this District. In a population of more than 800 there are only 2 cases of general paresis.

With the increase of population and wealth and the congregations of large numbers of people, we must expect and prepare for the consequences; it is the burden of wealth and of this kind of civilization.

The details of the different departments of the Hospital can be found in the various reports of the Steward, the Matron, and others, as also the tabular statements of the Medical Department. These need not be commented on.

The only improvement of any great extent has been the installation of an electric light plant. This shows a saving of nearly $1,500 a year at an outlay of $7,000.

The result of the work for two years is before you. It lies with you to present it to the people and their representatives in such shape as you may see proper. I must beg you to leave nothing undone that will help the most helpless of all God's creatures. The people of the State expect this of you.

For the many courtesies and kindnesses with which you have treated me, for the work you have done for the insane, in their name and my own, I thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

P. L. MURPHY,
Superintendent.

DECEMBER 8, 1900.

TABLE NO. 1—*Showing Movement of Patients for the Period of Two Years ending November 30, 1900.*

	1899.			1900.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Remaining Nov. 30, 1898	318	436	754						
Number admitted	76	56	132	55	70	125	131	126	257
Number under treatment	394	492	886	388	493	881	449	662	1,111
Number discharged recover'd	36	44	80	31	49	80	67	93	160
Number discharged improv'd	2	6	8	7	10	17	9	16	25
Number discharged not improved	3	3	6	5	4	9	8	7	15
Number discharged not insane	5		5	1		1	6		6
Number died	15	16	31	18	11	29	33	27	60
Total removed	61	69	130	62	74	136	123	143	266
Remaining November 30	333	423	756	326	419	745			

TABLE NO. 2—*Showing Ages of those Admitted and those Removed During the Period of Two Years ending November 30, 1900.*

	Admitted.		Removed.									
			Recovered.		Improved.		Not Improved.		Not Insane.		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From 10 to 20 years	7	14	5	9			1					
From 20 to 30 years	40	44	23	31	3	3	1	3	2		6	8
From 30 to 40 years	36	28	19	26	1	3		3	2		5	5
From 40 to 50 years	23	29	11	22		4	1		2		9	8
From 50 to 60 years	9	8	7	4	4	3	1				4	2
From 60 years upward	16	3	2	1	1	3	4	1			9	4
Unknown												
Totals	131	126	67	93	9	16	8	7	6		33	27

TABLE NO. 3—*Showing Duration of Insanity before Admission of those Admitted and those Removed during the Period of Two Years ending November 30, 1900.*

	Admitted.		Removed.									
			Recovered.		Improved.		Not Improved.		Not Insane.		Died.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Less than one month	27	12	17	13	1	1	1				4	2
One and less than three months	38	38	23	25	2	6					4	6
Three and less than six months	17	30	12	30	2	3	1	1			2	3
Six and less than twelve months	16	21	8	8		2	2	1			4	2
One and less than two years	18	9	5	4	1	1	2	1			6	5
Two and less than 3 years	5	5		4	1	1					1	3
Three and less than 5 years		4		4		1		3			4	2
Five and less than 10 years	2	2		1			1	1			3	1
Ten and less than 20 years		1			1	1					3	2
Twenty years and upward							1				1	1
Unknown	8	4	2	4	1						1	
Totals	131	126	67	93	9	16	8	7	6		33	27

TABLE NO. 4—*Showing Alleged Causes of Insanity as Shown in the Commitment Papers of those Admitted during Period of Two Years ending November 30, 1900.*

Causes.	M.	F.	Total.
Alcohol and opium	1		1
Acute illness	3	2	5
Anæmia and ill-health		2	2
Cigarettes	1		1
Cigarettes and whiskey	1		1
Domestic affliction	2	6	8
Domestic trouble	3	6	9
Domestic affliction and litigation		1	1
Domestic affliction and ill-health	1	1	2
Disappointment in love	3	2	5
Disappointment		1	1
Desire for riches	1		1
Disease of brain	3		3
Debility and menopausis		1	1
Dyspepsia	1		1
Dyspepsia and worry	1		1
Epilepsy	2		2
Excitement	1		1
Exposure and religious excitement	1		1
Exhaustion and fright	1		1
Fright	1	1	2
Financial trouble	7		7
Financial trouble and religion	1		1
Heredity	3	4	7
Hysteria		1	1
Hernia	1		1
Heredity and dysmenorrhœa		1	1
Heredity and typhoid fever	1		1
Heredity and ill-health	2		2
Heredity and intemperance	1		1
Ill-health	13	19	32
Ill-health and over-study		1	1
Injury to head	1		1

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

Causes.	M.	F.	Total.
Ill-health and religious excitement	1	1	2
Ill-health and menopausis		1	1
Ill-health and disappointment in love		1	1
Ill-health, domestic affliction and excessive venery	1		1
Intemperance	5		5
Intemperance and disappointment in marriage	1		1
Jealousy		1	1
LaGrippe	1	3	4
LaGrippe and financial loss		1	1
Locomotor ataxia	1		1
Loss of sleep		1	1
Menopausis		4	4
Masturbation	3		3
Masturbation and scanty menses		1	1
Mental strain	2		2
Morphia habit	2		2
Menopausis and grief		1	1
Morphia habit and intemperance	1		1
Neurasthenia		1	1
Opium habit	1		1
Over-study	1	1	2
Over-work	8	2	10
Over-work and drugs	1		1
Puerpery		6	6
Puerpery and maltreatment		1	1
Puerpery and pregnancy		1	1
Puerperal septicaemia		1	1
Religious excitement	5	9	14
Rapid child-bearing		1	1
Religion and love	1		1
Religious and political excitement	1		1
Superlactation and rapid child-bearing		1	1
Suppressio mensium		1	1
Sexual Neurasthenia	1		1
Typhoid fever		1	1
Uraemia and LaGrippe		1	1

TABLE NO. 4—*Continued.*

Causes.	M.	F.	Total.
Uterine disease	----	3	3
Uterine and ovarian disease	----	2	2
Worry	2	2	4
Unknown	35	28	63
Totals	131	126	257

TABLE NO. 5—*Showing Deaths during the Period of Two Years ending November 30, 1900.*

Number.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Insanity Before Admission.	Hospital Residence.			Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
				Yrs.	Mo.	D.		
2313	F.	60	3 months	------	10	23	Dec. 8, 1898	Chronic nephritis.
2464	F.	37	4 months 8 days	------	------	4	Dec. 10, 1898	Uraemia.
471	M.	40	1 year 3 months	12	4	10	Jan. 2, 1899	Phthisis pulmonalis.
2043	M.	24	2 years	2	3	17	Feb. 15, 1899	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1887	F.	27	5 years	3	1	20	Feb. 17, 1899	Phthisis pulmonalis.
126	F.	71	4 years	15	7	12	Mar. 11, 1899	Cerebral hemorrhage.
1170	M.	38	8 years	7	8	3	Mar. 30, 1899	Epilepsy.
56	F.	78	29 years	15	11	9	Apr. 11, 1899	Senile exhaustion.
2156	F.	26	21 days	1	10	20	Apr. 13, 1899	Phthisis pulmonalis.
2299	F.	26	7 days	1	3	12	Apr. 30, 1899	Phthisis pulmonalis.
2172	M.	60	1 year	1	10	10	May 1, 1899	Exhaustion of chronic mania.
420	M.	71	17 years	12	8	17	May 5, 1899	Epilepsy.
1595	F.	42	4 months	5	------	17	May 5, 1899	Exhaustion of chronic mania.
682	M.	47	1 month	11	1	15	May 18, 1899	Apoplexy.
2109	F.	24	2 years	1	11	27	May 21, 1899	Tuberculosis.
1962	M.	29	3 years	3	------	13	June 1, 1899	Accident—body crushed.
1648	M.	67	1 year	4	8	14	June 4, 1899	Accident—fracture of femora.
103	M.	59	3 years	16	------	18	June 6, 1899	Valvular disease of heart.

TABLE NO. 5—*Continued.*

Number.	Sex.	Age.	Duration of Insanity Before Admission.	Hospital Residence.			Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
				Yrs.	M.	D.		
2287	M.	48	Unknown	1	5	27	June21, 1899	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1916	F.	33	1 month	3	4	7	July 2, 1899	Typhoid fever.
2530	M.	28	1 year 1 month	------	1	15	July 8, 1899	Pemphigus.
827	F.	39	1 month	10	4	25	July 27, 1899	Chronic nephritis.
640	F.	47	16 years	12	7	15	Aug. 4, 1899	Phthisis pulmonalis.
242	F.	43	2 years	15	10	24	Aug. 9, 1899	Phthisis pulmonalis.
2563	M.	21	15 days	------	------	1	Aug 15, 1899	Exhaustion of acute mania.
1808	M.	40	1 month 17 days	4	------	24	Aug 17, 1899	Phthisis pulmonalis.
2535	F.	23	1 month	------	2	15	Sept 13, 1899	Phthisis pulmonalis.
833	M.	74	2 months	10	7	16	Oct. 29, 1899	Valvular disease of heart.
1340	F.	47	7 years	7	2	11	Nov. 6, 1899	Phthisis Pulmonalis.
2573	F.	39	1 year 8 months	------	1	22	Nov. 11, 1899	Multiple neuritis.
2459	M.	54	10 days	------	11	20	Nov. 15, 1899	Apoplexy.
1874	F.	54	2 months	4	11	29	Dec. 2, 1899	Exhaustion of melancholia.
2160	M.	41	6 months	2	5	5	Dec. 4, 1899	Exhaustion.
2003	M.	41	3 months	3	4	3	Dec. 8, 1899	Epilepsy.
2052	M.	41	2 months	3	11	25	Dec. 12, 1899	Epilepsy.
557	M.	35	6 years	12	9	18	Jan. 19, 1900	Epilepsy.

2427	M.	65	4 years 10 months	1	4	8	Feb. 2, 1900	Exhaustion of chronic mania.
2085	F.	80	4 years	2	10	12	Mar. 2, 1900	Senile exhaustion.
2276	F.	27	1 year 6 months	2	3	10	Mar. 10, 1900	Phthisis pulmonalis.
720	F.	37	11 years	11	9	14	Mar. 22, 1900	Epilepsy.
1751	M.	55	6 years	5	------	12	Mar. 25, 1900	Exhaustion of chronic mania.
575	M.	47	9 months	12	10	9	Mar. 29, 1900	Phthisis.
1735	M.	47	10 years	5	------	20	Apr. 8, 1900	Diffuse nephritis.
23	M.	89	12 years 6 months	17	------	5	Apr. 10, 1900	Senility.
1326	F.	54	2 months	7	7	25	Apr. 12, 1900	Croupous pneumonia.
2507	F.	48	3 months	1	------	2	Apr. 13, 1900	Exhaustion of melancholia.
2515	F.	48	1 year 6 months	------	9	20	Apr. 24, 1900	Chronic bronchitis.
2561	M.	63	1 month 20 days	------	8	------	May 9, 1900	Locomotor ataxia.
2483	M.	69	1 month 20 days	1	3	22	May 11, 1900	Valvular disease of heart.
1955	F.	45	2 years 6 months	4	------	28	May 22, 1900	Exhaustion of chronic melancholia.
2119	M.	53	6 months	2	9	22	May 27, 1900	Shock following fracture of femur.
2155	F.	48	1 year 1 month	2	11	13	June 4, 1900	Influenza.
2639	M.	37	14 days	------	3	15	July 5, 1900	Phthisis pulmonalis.
2269	F.	24	9 months	2	7	21	July 8, 1900	Exhaustion of dementia.
2580	M.	23	8 months	------	9	21	Aug. 11, 1900	Typhoid fever.
95	M.	55	26 years	17	3	5	Aug. 23, 1900	Valvular disease of heart.
1724	M.	30	1 year 3 months	5	6	2	Sept. 13, 1900	Epilepsy.
1776	M.	29	16 days	5	3	25	Sept. 26, 1900	Phthisis pulmonalis.
2608	F.	21	6 months	------	9	3	Sept. 29, 1900	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1943	M.	38	2 years 1 month	4	6	5	Oct. 18, 1900	Phthisis.

TABLE NO. 6—*Showing Occupation of those Admitted During the Period of Two Years Ending November 30, 1900.*

Artist	1	Liveryman's wife	1
Agent's wife	2	Liquor dealer	1
Auditor's wife	1	Mechanic	2
Barber	1	Mechanic's wife	1
Bookkeeper	3	Marshal's wife	1
Bookkeeper's wife	1	Mason's wife	2
Clerk	1	Mason's daughter	1
Carpenter	2	Minister's wife	1
Clerk's wife	4	Machinist	1
Cook	1	Music teacher	1
Clergyman	1	Merchant	2
Clerk in railroad office	1	Merchant's wife	2
Cotton manufacturer	1	No occupation	12
County officer's wife	1	Physician	5
Drug Clerk	1	Physician's wife	1
Farmer	76	Pharmacist	1
Farmer's wife	41	Professor's widow	1
Farmer's son	3	Professor's wife	1
Farmer's daughter	12	Policeman's wife	1
Factory operative	13	School girl	1
Foreman's wife	1	Student	1
Harness maker	1	Traveling salesman	2
Housekeeper	16	Teacher	6
Housemaid	3	Trained nurse	1
Jeweler's wife	1	Telegrapher's wife	1
Lawyer	1	Trader's wife	1
Laborer	14	Tailor	1
Lumberman's wife	1	Total	257

TABLE NO. 7.—*Showing Civil Condition of those Admitted During the Period of Two Years Ending November 30 1900.*

	M.	F.	Total
Married	75	74	149
Single	51	39	90
Widowed	5	11	16
Divorced	------	2	2
Total	131	126	257

STEWARD'S EXHIBIT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1898, AND ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900

	1899.	1900.
Bacon	$2,920.28	$3,772.00
Beef	2,935.55	2,940.47
Mutton	60.08	
Pork	927.57	87.60
Hams	318.96	776.55
Poultry	657.37	977.58
Fish	236.81	289.42
Sausage		140.00
Butter	2,888.80	3,021.98
Coffee	770.28	925.79
Cheese		290.25
Crackers		31.82
Eggs	1,168.54	1,366.45
Flour	2,951.10	3,633.36
Meal	597.12	671.47
Hominy	18.10	25.40
Soap	167.43	176.34
Spices	83.09	115.95
Rice	151.03	128.98
Starch	20.74	61.77
Sugar	1,371.25	1,485.03
Molasses	373.15	466.05
Baking Powders	252.47	307.72
Salt	122.05	42.00
Tea	75.00	138.00
Tobacco	204.15	1,085.28
Vinegar	13.08	39.45
Dry goods and notions	4,167.63	3,793.47
Shoes and shoe findings	482.31	1,566.54
Hats	7.50	78.93
Coal	1,030.19	96.00
Wood	4,938.31	1,764.77
Books, stationery and stamps	516.23	581.95
Gasoline, candles and matches	1,736.20	112.50
Salaries	7,814.84	8,489.84

STEWARD'S EXHIBIT—*Continued.*

	1899.	1900.
Wages	$27,798.70	$27,644.07
Blacksmithing	89.57	152.35
Corn	944.80	967.07
Fertilizer	458.32	801.37
Forage and chops	1,502.96	1,649.04
Seeds and plants	372.27	1,236.62
Stock	90.00	275.00
Amusement	52.00	73.00
Bedding	392.17	351.01
Confections	12.75	178.94
Drugs	759.32	746.81
Director's expenses	297.91	182.77
Freight, express and telegrams	3,695.21	1,764.49
Fruits	549.09	678.46
Furniture	92.29	21.11
Glass and putty	84.35	18.84
Hardware	800.06	882.73
Improvement and repairs	14,633.54	4,628.35
Paints and oils	668.41	1,540.45
Queensware	69.86	179,28
Sundries	349.97	56.32
Traveling expenses	354.50	126.25
Tin and hollow ware	302.20	264.50
Wood and willow ware	200.96	256.88
Vegetables	1,061.47	1,106.68
Ministerial services	124.91	149.94
Insurance		225.00
Total	95,734.80	85,638.04

THE FOREGOING REPORT SHOWS MONEY ACTUALLY EXPENDED BUT DOES NOT INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING UNPAID BILLS:

Bacon, beef, hams and poultry	$4,464.67
Groceries	3,067.25
Wood and coal	6,386.12
Dry goods and stationery	1,568.90
Fruits and vegetables	848.02
Freight, express and telegrams	693.96
Hardware and repairs	1,453.48
Directors' expenses and bedding	154.69
Blacksmithing and drugs	141.94
Sundries	393.44
Bills outstanding but not rendered (about)	1,000.00
	20,172.47

REPORT OF SPECIAL FUND FROM NOVEMBER 30, 1898, TO DECEMBER 1, 1900.

Amount on hand December 1, 1898		$1,184.60
Cash from board special patients		2.616.00
Cash from board officers' family		345.50
Cash from superintendent for supplies		857.68
Cash from S. B. P. Kimmon's estate		1,093.80
Cash from sale hides		1,386.98
Cash from sale drugs		60.06
Cash from sale calves and pigs		430.84
Cash from sale old typewriter		2.00
Cash from sale lime and cement		12.50
Cash from sale empty barrels		9.62
Cash from sale ice		51.98
Cash from sale coal		12.30
Cash from sale uniform cloth		112.55
Cash from sale old cutter		10.00
Cash from sale scrap brass		37.76
Cash from sale lard		10.57
Cash from sale old bags		9.75
Cash from sales at greenhouse		22.15
Cash from sundries		37.04
Cash from shops		108.69
Cash from fines		37.15
Cash refunded from General Electric Company		72.01
Cash from house rent		39.35
		8,560.88
Paid for bill carpets	$366.48	
Paid for material for water line	1,803.15	
Paid for labor for water line	378.37	
		2,548.00
Amount on hand December 1, 1900		6,012.88

REPORT FROM FARM AND GARDEN

FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1898, AND ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

Turnips	bushels	1,011	Onions	dozen	4,346
Greens	do	1,666	Radish	do	3,021
Lettuce	do	176	Asparagus	do	2,534
Garden peas	do	105	Cabbage	head	11,975
Onions	do	350	Egg plant	eggs	593
Kohl rabi	do	129	Wood	cords	265
Snap beans	do	1,303	Melons	pounds	188,673
Beets	do	119	Pork	do	66,123
Squash	do	85	Milk	gallons	81,700
Roasting ears	do	1,027	Hay	tons	314
Tomatoes	do	756	Green feed	do	1,123
Cucumbers	do	178	Ensilage	do	540
Okra	do	53	Apples	bushels	420
Lima beans	do	268	Strawberries	quarts	5,211
Potatoes, Irish	do	1,243	Raspberries	do	114
Potatoes, sweet	do	4,150	Plums	do	913
Pepper	do	14	Grapes	pounds	7,098
Red kidney beans	do	34	Honey	do	177
Corn	do	549	Grape wine	gallons	18
Peas in hull	do	85	Peaches	bushels	135
Celery	bunches	5,033	Cider	gallons	35
Salsify	do	992			

MATRON'S REPORT.

WORK DONE IN SEWING ROOM AND FEMALE WARDS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1899, TO DECEMBER 1, 1900.

Articles.	Number Made.			Number Mended.		
	1899.	1900.	Total.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Coats	304	431	735	626	734	1,360
Pants	416	459	875	1,319	1,391	2,710
Vests	69	83	152	192	275	467
Shirts	517	560	1,077	1,004	853	1,857
Drawers	439	448	887	875	706	1,586
Combination suits	11	6	17	26	34	60
Strong shirts	3		3	4	2	6
Camisoles		3	3		4	4
Strong dresses	36	48	84	180	241	421
Aprons	715	611	1,326	787	670	1,457
Dresses	632	758	1,390	3,030	2,639	5,669
Skirts	477	467	944	1,790	1,633	3,423
Chemise	555	680	1,235	1,301	1,251	2,552
Gowns	307	368	675	528	808	1,336
Drawers	107	159	266	520	505	1,025
Underbodies	101	247	348	122	84	206
Shirtwaists	48	125	173	84	44	128
Sacques	40	226	266	2	48	50
Bonnets	133	103	236	42	83	125
Bibbs	15	14	29			
Collars	31	56	87			
Neckties	8	31	39			
Towels	1,608	1,555	3,163			
Spreads	51	62	113	99	92	191
Sheets	470	471	941	383	615	998
Gum sheets	58	12	70			
Pillow-cases	1,067	838	2,905	577	622	1,199
Pillows	198	79	277	152	188	340
Cotton beds	115	100	215	241	322	563
Quilts	39	32	71			
Blankets				532	612	1,144

MATRON'S REPORT—*Continued.*

Articles.	Number Made.			Number Mended.		
	1899.	1900.	Total.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Curtains	33	24	57			
Clothes-sacks	156	163	319	136	133	269
Table-cloths	38	30	68	30	26	56
Table napkins	503	164	667			
Druggets	2		2	2		
Capes (wraps)	11	2	13			
Window-shades	40		40			
Socks, knit	178	128	306	3,528	3,227	6,755
Stockings	106	86	192	2,530	2,078	4,608
Hats lined	204	81	285			
Caps (scullions)	51	25	76			
Awnings		13	13			
Rugs, bound	6	12	18			
Chairs, bottomed		58	58			
Shrouds	25	19	44			
Lace knit and crochet (yards)	80	58	138			
Bed-room slippers	15	6	21			
Baby shoes	2	3	5			
Baby sacques	2	2	4			
Shoulder capes	4	6	10			
Fascinators	12	8	20			
Lamp mats	4	13	17			
Toilet mats	3	14	17			
Powder puffs	10	8	18			
Balls	7	4	11			
Worsted quilts	2	1	3			
Slumber robe		1	1			
Sofa pillows	8	3	11			
Chair cushions	7	4	11			
Head-rests	4	1	5			
Laundry-bags	6	2	8			
Handkerchief-bags	1	2	3			
Splashers	2		2			
Handkerchiefs (drawn work)	8	38	46			

MATRON'S REPORT—*Continued.*

Articles.	Number Made.			Number Mended.		
	1899.	1900.	Total.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Center-pieces	8	8	16			
Table scarfs	4	7	11			
Carving cloths	6	5	11			
Doilies	8	19	27			
Collars and ties		43	43			
Embroidered skirts	2	4	6			
Embroidered center-pieces	8	8	16			
Tatting (yards)	14	28	42			
Pin-cushions	19	7	26			
Book-marks	2	6	8			
Shoe-bags	3	1	4			
Rag dolls	42	24	66			
Emery bags	11	6	17			
Toys in canton flannel	144	59	203			
Hair switches		6	6			
Needle-books	2	2	4			
Gloves, knit	40	38	78			
Suspenders		3	3			
Tidies	5	2	7			
Hoods	4		4			

HOUSEKEEPER'S REPORT

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1899, TO DECEMBER 1, 1900.

	1899	1900	Total.
Blackberries canned ---- gals	545	283	828
Whortleberries canned ---- do	----	66	66
Peaches canned ---- do	33	119	152
Tomatoes canned ---- do	14½	200	215
Tomato catsup ---- do	12	830	94
Peaches preserved ---- lbs	42	552	594
Pears preserved ---- do	----	84	84
Plums preserved ---- do	----	114	114
Jelly—Apple ---- do	882	114	996
Plum ---- do	90	75	165
Jam, from different fruits ---- do	216	540	756
Cranbery sauce ---- do	----	24	24
Cucumber sauce ---- do	14½	9	25
Peach, sweet pickle ---- do	----	11	11
Tomato, sweet pickle ---- bbl	----	1	1
Pepper, sweet pickle ---- do	----	½	½
Pickled Cucumbers ---- do	----	2	2
Lard ---- lbs	2,653	1,093	3,746
Butter ---- do	3,310	3,721	7,031
Sausage ---- do	2,594	1,495	4,069
Liver pudding ---- do	593	----	----
Laundry soap ---- gals	7,680	7,480	15,160

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

THE STATE'S PRISON

FOR THE

Years 1899-1900.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE'S PRISON.

SUPERINTENDENT:

W. H. DAY ..... Raleigh, N. C.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

E. L. TRAVIS ..... Halifax, N. C.
W. C. NEWLAND ..... Lenoir, N. C.
J. W. PERRY ..... Princeton, N. C.

GENERAL MANAGER:

F. B. ARENDELL ..... Raleigh, N. C.

CLERK:

J. R. WIDBY ..... Raleigh, N. C.

WARDEN:

W. W. GREEN ..... Raleigh, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

E. L. TRAVIS ..... Halifax, N. C.
J. L. GWALTNEY ..... Taylorsville, N. C.
M. F. MORPHEW ..... Marion, N. C.
W. H. OSBORN* ..... Greensboro, N. C.
L. M. BRYAN ..... Marshall, N. C.
J. W. PERRY ..... Princeton, N. C.
J. H. WEDDINGTON ..... Charlotte, N. C.
B. W. BALLARD ..... Franklinton, N. C.
JAS. T. LEGRAND ..... Rockingham, N. C.
A. B. YOUNG ..... Concord, N. C.
W. C. NEWLAND ..... Lenoir, N. C.
JAMES C. DAVIS ..... Beaufort, N. C.
R. R. COTTON ..... Falkland, N. C.
B. H. THOMPSON ..... Idalia, N. C.
C. DOCKERY ..... Rockingham, N. C.
E. T. CLARK ..... Weldon, N. C.
A. Y. SIGMON ..... Hickory, N. C.
HEENAN HUGHES ..... Graham, N. C.
J. W. DENMARK ..... Raleigh, N. C.
M. M. PEACE ..... Washington, D. C.

*Resigned January 17, 1900.

DOCUMENT NO. 18.] [SESSION 1901.

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BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE STATE'S PRISON.

To His Excellency The Governor of North Carolina.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have the honor of transmitting herewith reports of the Superintendent, the Manager, the Executive Board and the officials of the State's Prison, embracing its operations for the years 1899 and 1900; and also showing its physical and financial condition at the present time.

I beg leave also to direct your attention to a special report, herewith submitted, of a Special Committee which was appointed to investigate and report as to the correctness of the official reports of the State's Prison.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, I call your attention to the great injustice being done to that class of unfortunates, miscalled criminal insane, by confining them in the State's Prison, and convey to you the recommendation of this Board that some other provision be made for them.

As Chairman of the Board of Directors, I am especially gratified at the excellent condition in which we find the Institution, as shown by these reports, at the close of this administration.

With great respect, I am,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES C. DAVIS,

Chairman Board of Directors N. C. State's Prison.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

To the Board of Directors of the State's Prison.

The Executive Board respectfully reports that they have assisted in the preparation of the report of the Superintendent, and had him include in it such figures and statements as they would desire to submit to the Board. A detailed report by the Committee would necessarily be a repetition of the matter contained therein. We therefore simply indorse and adopt the Superintendent's report.

We congratulate the Board upon the excellent outcome of the past two years' management of the Institution.

We are ready to turn over the State's Prison to whatever management may succeed us, in such condition that it will not need any appropriation from the next Legislature. We can turn over to them $101,668 in available cash assets, together with probably an ampler supply of provisions for the ensuing year, and better equipped in every department than it has been in its history.

We have on hand sufficient cloth and clothing to furnish the convicts for half a year, about 45,000 pounds of pork, 2,500 bushels of potatoes, and other provisions. The farms are equipped with first-class teams, good implements, and have 16,000 bushels of corn and 400,000 pounds of hay—sufficient to supply them during this year.

In addition to the above-mentioned supplies and cash assets to be used in the operation of the Institution another year, we have made contracts to furnish labor, which will yield about $4,000 in cash per month.

The convicts have been amply clothed and plentifully fed, and in every respect most kindly treated.

We believe the Institution is in such condition that, with proper management in the future, it will never cost the State another cent.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. TRAVIS, *Chairman.*
W. C. NEWLAND,
J. W. PERRY,
Executive Board.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

RALEIGH, N. C., *January 1, 1901.*

To the Honorable the Board of Directors of the State's Prison:

In obedience to the provisions of the Acts of Assembly, Laws of 1897 and 1899, I respectfully submit my report for the years 1899 and 1900. The report for the year 1899 was submitted last January, but was not published; and this will be published as a Biennial Report. I repeat the report for 1899 in part:

On assuming control of the Institution on the 1st of January, 1899, I had the properties belonging to the State's Prison carefully inventoried, said inventories having heretofore been laid before you. On the 31st of December, 1899, I again had inventories taken, which were laid before you. And, to-day, I have caused the inventories to be again taken; and these last will also be laid before you as a part of this report. These all show a large appreciation of the State's property by substitution of new for old and worn-out stock, materials and implements.

In making out the accounts and tables for the years 1899 and 1900, I have disregarded precedent, and have eliminated from said accounts all articles produced and consumed by the State's Prison; as, in my opinion, this tended to confuse and mystify the public, because the amount in value of such things can not be ascertained with any degree of accuracy; and, besides, any article produced and consumed by the Prison balances itself.

Appended to my report you will see an itemized statement of the receipts and disbursements for the years 1899 and 1900; also a tabulated and condensed statement.

Of late years, by legislative enactment, chain-gangs have been established in a great number of counties. From these counties we are getting only the infirm and diseased convicts, the able-bodied ones being utilized at home. It seems to me that it is but fair to this Institution that some provision should be made by the Legislature requiring these counties to maintain their own infirm and diseased prisoners. If the present course continues to be pursued by the counties that have established chain-gangs, in a short while half of the Prison population will be decrepits.

While our receipts disclose the fact that we have earned and paid into the Treasury more dollars than any preceding management, at the same time it shows a corresponding increase in expenditure. This result was inevitable when we consider the condition of the Institution when it came into our hands, and the many permanent improvements absolutely necessary to be made. On the farms, the livestock was old and worn out, the agricultural implements were worn and out of date. We now have on hand magnificent livestock only, and our farming implements are of the most improved kind, and in good repair.

At the Central Prison we found the Administration Building unfinished in part, and almost without furniture. We have completed the same and furnished it comfortably. We found the sanitary arrangements of the cell blocks in a deplorable condition, insulting one's nostrils as he entered the corridors. This has been remedied. We have substituted 365 iron bedsteads, with good mattresses, for a like number of old bunks, which were vermin harbors. We have also furnished to the cells pillows, blankets and sheets. We have provided baths for the prisoners, and they are required to bathe once a week, and are at liberty to exercise this privilege as often as they please.

We were paying about $400 per month for our lights and power. This sum went largely to maintaining lights in the Criminal Insane Department, where we were required to furnish lights. The management concluded that it was in the interest of economy to instal an electric light plant of our own; and, after making careful inquiry, and inviting bids for the putting in of the plant, we decided that it would be cheaper and better to employ an electrician to do the work. We therefore secured the services of Mr. J. H. P. Cilley for this purpose, and we now find ourselves with the most complete and modern electric light plant in the South. This not only furnishes ample light for all purposes, but, in addition, gives us power to run the shirt factory, our pumps, and other machinery. We have put arc lights on the grounds, in the front and rear. These lights are not only ornamental, but they prevent the hiding out of the prisoners, and in this way are indispensable. We have put in each cell an eight-candle power incandescent light. These take the place of the tin lamps heretofore used in the cells, which were a menace to the security of the Prison from fire, and a source of uncleanliness. We owe to Mr. Cilley our thanks for efficiency, intelligence and zeal in the performance of his duties.

After consultations with the Executive Board, we discontinued farming operations on the Cape Fear River, at the Castle Hayne and Lyrias Farms. This, because the enterprise was unprofitable and a burden. The lease of the Northampton Farm expires on January 1, 1901, when that farm will also be abandoned.

The Physician's report will show the health of the prison to be better than at any time in its history. And I believe, from personally observing the convicts, that they are better satisfied with their condition and treatment than heretofore. They seem cheerful, bright and

contented. The cost of maintaining the prisoners per capita is greater than at any period of the Institution's history. This results from two causes—first, provisions are all higher, and, second, there has been no stinting in food or clothing.

Religious services have been held regularly each Sunday at the Central Prison and on the various farms and camps. At the Central Prison they have been conducted by ministers of various denominations; and Messrs. McPheeters, Pullen, Whiting, Bell, Waite, Blake, Curtis, Brizzle, Roberts, Chamberlain, Hayden, and Mrs. Blair and Miss Bilyeu, by religious exercises and Sunday School work, have done inestimable good among the prisoners.

Under chapter 607, section 2, Laws of 1899, the Executive Board purchased from John P. Futrell and others that tract of land on the Roanoke River, known as Caledonia; and the permanent improvements, other than those made at the Central Prison, have all been made on this farm. We paid for this farm $61,000. The State can sell it for cash for $100,000 at a day's notice.

As is well known, there has been a strip of land immediately in front of the Institution, known as the Boylan lands. A year or so ago this was surveyed and divided up into building lots, and was being rapidly sold, and the erection of small and unsightly tenement houses begun just in front of the Administration Building. The management of the Penitentiary decided to buy a block of this property, to grade it and open up a new, convenient and attractive approach to the Institution. This land was purchased at a cost of $950, the grading for the new approach has been done, and within a very few days the paving and other work will be completed, and the Institution will have a new avenue of ingress and egress, both convenient and attractive.

This was not only a desirable improvement, but it became a necessity for the protection of the Institution; and the new driveway will not only be an ornament and convenience to the Institution, but to this part of the city as well.

In addition to the raising of corn and cotton, the management have found it profitable to grow Spanish peanuts on the farms. During the current year we planted on the various farms about one thousand six hundred acres of this crop. After inquiries and consultation, we deemed it wise and prudent to establish a factory for the cleaning and hulling of these nuts, believing that in so doing we would save the State a sum greater than the cost of building, machinery, etc. And, finding that the experiment could be made without cost or risk to the State, we made a contract with reliable parties who are thoroughly familiar with the methods of cleaning, hulling and preparing peanuts for the consumer, and with the peanut trade generally, by the terms of which contract the State receives first of all the market price for the nuts, and one-half of all the profits made by the peanut factory.

In erecting the building, the management had in view also the installing therein of a first-class roller process flour mill, for meeting the demands of what we hope and have reason to believe will be a very extensive Caledonia wheat crop for this year; the management having seeded more than seven hundred acres of the best of those lands in wheat during the past autumn; using on the same $1,500 worth of special wheat fertilizers, which have also been paid for.

RECAPITULATION ON 1ST OF JANUARY, 1901.

Cash in the treasury	$1,749.91	
Cash in drawer	2,309.33	
Bales of cotton, 1,000	42,500.00	
60,000 bushels peanuts, 80 cents	48,000.00	
Beef cattle, 50	500.00	
Wheat on hand, 650 bushels	500.00	
3,000 bushels oats	1,400.00	
8,000 bushels cotton seed, 20 cents	1,600.00	
150 tons hay for sale	1,250.00	
2,000 bushels corn for sale	1,200.00	
400,000 brick, $5	2,000.00	
606 mattresses	600.00	
Shucks to hackle—50 tons, $15	750.00	
Bills receivable, after deducting doubtful debts	14,500.00	
		$118,859.25
Our debts were on 1st day of January, 1901		17,191.19
OTHER ASSETS—		
This leaves a cash balance in our favor which passes into the hands of our successors		101,668.05
In addition to this balance, this institution has on hand 31,000 pounds of pork of our own raising, killed and cured, worth in cash	1,860.00	
We have also 100 fat hogs to kill, which will makel 5,000 pounds of pork worth	900.00	
We have also 700 acres in wheat in fine, thrifty condition, upon which we put $1,500 worth of fertilizers	1,500.00	
We have also on hand already a supply of cotton and yarn convict stripes paid for, sufficient to last us half of the current year	1,800.00	6,060.00
		107,728.05
We have expended for permanent improvements during the year 1899	11,003.98	
For the year 1900	21,138.80	32,142.78
		139,870.83

We have received from special appropriations for the past two years $105,414.10. Deducting this from the general balance, we find that the Institution has lived two years, and finds itself with $34,456.73 of profit And in addition to the cash items above referred to, we have an abundance of corn, hay, shucks, fodder, etc., to last

the Institution a year; besides large numbers of milch cows, hogs, turkeys, chickens, ducks, etc., at every farm camp.

In last year's report I submitted an estimate of the cash value of crops on hand January 1, 1900. We received from sale of the same, $2,898 more than said estimate. I am sure the estimate of values now given is even more conservative.

It is a matter of congratulation to the management, and I know it will be so to your honorable body, to see that for the years 1899 and 1900 the State's Prison has been absolutely self-sustaining. It were idle here to discuss or even to refer to the criticisms upon this Institution. To them all, we answer with figures that are open to the inspection of the world; and we court the fullest and freest investigation at the hands of the Legislature and of the public.

I do not arrogate to myself the whole credit of this result. I have had faithful, efficient and loyal support from officers and employes alike, and I beg here to extend to them, through your honorable Board, my sincere thanks for the same.

Whatever of credit comes to the management of this Institution during the past two years is due to the Executive Board and Manager, equally with the Superintendent. Whatever of discredit, also falls equally on the Executive Board, Manager and Superintendent. No steps have been taken without full conferences, and the conclusions reached were the conclusions of all alike.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. DAY,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Directors of State's Prison:

Your Committee appointed to examine the reports of the Superintendent and your Executive Board, beg leave to respectfully report, that they have examined the reports referred to them and find them correct; and it is with a feeling of gratitude to the management that your committee finds the Institution in such excellent condition.

We recommend their adoption.

Respectfully submitted,

M. F. MORPHEW, *Chairman.*
J. L. GWALTNEY,
EDWARD T. CLARK,
L. M. BRYAN,
HEENAN HUGHES.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER AND PURCHASING AGENT.

Captain W. H. DAY, *Superintendent, and* Hon. E. L. TRAVIS, *Chairman Executive Board State's Prison.*

GENTLEMEN:—I append herewith a general statement, covering the receipts and expenditures of this Institution for the years 1899 and 1900, which explains itself. Both sides of this balance sheet show gains over previous years; our earnings have been greater, nevertheless we have 250 to 350 convicts less than were here in 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898. Our cost of maintenance per capita has been greater for several reasons. It is well known that the cost of almost everything purchasable is greater than it was in former years; besides, while we have not been extravagant, the prisoners have been abundantly fed and well clothed; "feed well, clothe well and work well," has been my motto, and the motto of this administration.

It has been gratifying to me, as I know it has to you gentlemen, to have been able to put the Institution in such physical condition as to elicit favorable comment from the Boards of Health and Charity, from almost every visitor that comes to the Institution, and from people generally who are at all informed as to the facts.

As to the financial condition of the Institution, the Superintendent's report gives the figures, and such figures as show beyond cavil its healthy financial condition.

I regret very much to have to direct the attention of you, gentlemen, to one serious problem that confronts the future management of the Institution. Our general water supply has been obtained from the lake formed from quarrying stone at the east end of the premises;

for three years the supply of water in this lake has been gradually diminishing, from what cause I do not know. Prior to three years ago there was a continuous overflow from the lake, besides furnishing to our pumps an abundance of pure, wholesome water. It has gradually gone down during these three years, until to-day, the surface of the water is 15 feet below the outlet for the former overflow, and it is every day growing lower. In view of the fact that this lake has furnished heretofore such an abundance of pure and wholesome water, it is a matter of universal regret that from some cause, natural or otherwise, that it seems impossible to correct, that this great convenience should be passing from under our control. Of course, if this difficulty continues much longer, the management of the Institution must look elsewhere for a water supply.

The Legislature, some years ago, by special enactment, created what is known as the "Criminal or Dangerous Insane Department," and located it in the west end of the Penitentiary building. This, the management of this Institution thinks, with all good citizens who have given serious thought to the matter, was a grievous mistake. There can be no such thing as an insane criminal, for an insane person can not commit crime, and the few unfortunates that are stowed away in one corner of the State's Prison are perhaps no more dangerous than a large majority of those confined in the Hospitals at Raleigh, Morganton and Goldsboro. It is a discrimination that should not be made. The Department is a menace to this Institution, its establishment an injustice to these poor unfortunate people, that the incoming Legislature should correct.

Under the act establishing this Department, the State's Prison was called upon to furnish heat, light and water, which it has done to the best of its ability, at consider-

able cost and expense and inconvenience; but it is not for this reason that we complain; it is for humanity's sake, and for the sake of that class of the poor unfortunates of humanity who can not make their own appeals, and this management respectfully asks the Legislature to take out of the Pentitentiary these poor mind-beclouded creatures, whom God, in His wisdom, has so sorely afflicted.

The plumbing in the Central Prison is old and worn; the water- and steam-pipes and fittings are getting particularly troublesome, and it is going to take a right considerable expenditure to replenish the buildings, but I think, with the resources in hand, the work can be done without asking for appropriations.

The old stockade around the premises was in an advanced state of decay. We have during the past year put up a new stockade on the north and east sides, the remainder of the old part will have to come down and be replaced with a new and safe enclosure; but this, I think, can be done without resort to appropriations. The management, I do not hesitate to say, has been generous to its neighboring State Institutions; it largely fed and otherwise maintained the "Dangerous Insane Department" for a good portion of the first half of 1899; it furnished cooks and other servants for the greater part of that year, for all of which it has received nothing.

It did for the "A. and M." College some one thousand five hundred dollars worth of grading on its athletic grounds, for which it made no charge. It graded a new driveway around the east end of the Fair grounds, for the North Carolina Agricultural Society, for which it made no charge. It furnished to the Soldier's Home sufficient brick to build its new and commodious Hospital, nearly 50,000 in number, and while they stand charged to the Home on our books, I know this entire

Management would recommend that the brick be donated to the Home, and the debt be cancelled. We have not included this debt in our estimate of bills receivable.

As the Business Manager of the Institution, I think I am perfectly safe in stating that it is to-day possessed of sufficient resources, including cash, saleable assets, bills receivable, together with farm, garden and other supplies, to run the Institution during the year 1901 on practically a cash basis.

We have in available cash assets, as is shown in the Superintendent's report, in round figures, $100,000 over and above our liabilities to turn over to our successors. We have contracts for labor on railroads, in Shirt Factory, and on other works, that bring into our treasury $4,000 to $4.500 of earnings per month. We certainly will have an income from the Brick Yard of $25,000; these items, together with other available moneys for labor, etc., the supplies on hand, as shown by the inventories, should be amply sufficient to run the Institution during this year without any embarrassment to the management.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the confidence you have reposed in me, and I thank you, and through you, each and every member of the Executive Board and the Board of Directors, for uniform kindness and courtesy at all times.

Yours, with great respect,

F. B. ARENDELL,
General Manager and Purchasing Agent.

BALANCE SHEET OF N. C. STATE'S PRISON.

COVERING A PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1899, TO JANUARY 1, 1901.

1899.			1899.		
Jan. 1	To balance	$1,684.85	Jan. 17	By amount paid to Directors under ch. 216, Laws 1899	$414.10
	appropriation, ch. 216, Laws 1899	414.10		amount deposited by W. H. Day, Superintendent, in Treasury and appropriated by Treasurer to credit note J. M. Mewboorne, former Superintendent, under protest from the management of the State's Prison	20,666.27
	appropriation, ch. 342, Laws 1899	5,000.00			
	appropriation, ch. 679, Laws 1899	50,000.00			
Jan. 3—Mar. 4	earnings deposited W. H. Day	20,783.55			
Mar. 14—April 5	earnings received by Executive Board	2,724.51		amount paid for vouchers issued by J. M. Mewboorne in 1898, but charged to W. H. Day	435.17
Apr. 13—July 15	earnings received W. H. Day, deposited in bank	21,226.70			
Aug. 19 - Dec. 31	earnings received, deposited W. H. Day	56,729.88		amount paid J. R. Tillery for cash advanced by him to pay salaries due colored guards	892.75
1900.					
Jan. 31	appropriation, ch. 679, Laws 1899	50,000.00		amount commutation vouchers paid issued 1898	569.00
	earnings deposited in Treasury	19,919.17		Raleigh Electric Co. account 1898	100.68
Feb. 28	---- do	30,927.14		balance 1898 salaries paid	102.50
March 31	---- do	12,012.42		disbursements made by Executive Board as per their account filed	12,697.67
April 30	---- do	14,576.21			
May 31	---- do	8,117.73		amount disbursements made by W. H. Day through National Bank of Raleigh, N. C	27,278.22
June 30	---- do	10,920.23			
July 31	---- do	9,650.85		vouchers audited 1899, Nos. 1 to 508 inclusive	93,416.01
Aug. 31	---- do	7,442.98			
Sept. 30	---- do	6,339.99			

Oct.	31	---- do	10,292.31	Dec. 31	vouchers audited during 1900, Nos. 1 to 1123 inclusive	248,283.97
Nov.	30	---- do	53,418.10			
Dec.	31	---- do	13,691.96		balance January 1, 1901	4,059.24
		vouchers previously credited to Treasurer. not delivered and cancelled by the State's Prison	733.57			
		cash in drawer and office	2,309.33			
			408,915.58			408,915.58

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON FROM JANUARY 1, 1899, TO JANUARY 1, 1901.

1899.		
Jan. 3	N. G. Wade, account convict labor	$2,089.76
6	N. G. Wade, balance account convict labor	14.40
	Caledonia, No. 1, sale cotton seed	256.60
	E. C. Smith, laundry	4.80
	J. B. Stronach, laundry	2.40
	Cash, shoe repairs	.85
	U. S. Government, support U. S. prisoners	3,638.00
	H. W. Lewis, old account	20.84
	S. T. Pullen, account brick	52.50
	Blind Asylum	515.14
	Mrs. Thackston, laundry	12.63
	Miss A. Boylan, laundry	3.00
	Mrs. George Snow, laundry	8.78
	Dr. T. D. Martin, laundry	7.80
	J. M. Broughton, laundry	9.60
16	Anson farm, sale of cotton	100.51
	Experiment Station, brick	18.00
	Northampton farm, sale cotton seed	203.72
	Caledonia, No. 1, sale cotton seed	138.44
	Tillery farm, sale cotton seed	165.96
	Cash, sale of rags	4.44
	S. C. Vann, brick	180.00
	N. E. Sexton, account brick	2.50
	Hanover Land Company, mining phosphate	1,061.04
	Castle Hayne farm, dividend Bank of New Hanover	13.12
	Caledonia, No. 1, sale 256 bales cotton	5,525.88
	Northampton, sale 142 bales cotton	3.127.22
	Caledonia, No. 2, sale 30 bales cotton	608.75
	Halifax, sale 105 bales cotton	2,203.30
	Anson, sale 30 bales cotton	700.47
Mar. 4	John R. Smith, cash on account	30.00
	Cash, wagon	28.00
	Thomas R. Purnell, brick	7.15
	Anson farm, three old mules	50.00
	Anson farm, sawing wood	1.28

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Mar. 14	Anson farm, sale mules	$109.28
	J. W. Coffey, on account	31.20
18	J. S. Hillabrandt, shirts	492.70
	Cash, sale old brass	10.00
23	Wake county, thirty wool coats	48.00
28	Castle Hayne, sale peanuts	785.75
30	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton seed	28.04
	----do	730.07
	----do	589.75
April 3	Singleton, old account	93.15
15	E. C. Smith, typewriter	60.00
	Northampton, sale mules	227.00
22	U. S. Government account March 31, 1899	4,980.55
	Keeley Institute, 2 bushels potatoes	1.00
28	Barbee & Co., account cotton	3,000.00
29	T. W. Wood & Sons., seed oats	308.30
	Goldsboro Oil Company, cotton seed	316.52
May 24	Cash, brick	1.00
25	R. Hollman, brick	12.00
22	Weldon Mills, shipstuff	570.00
26	C. W. Grandy & Son., cotton	1,811.99
6	J. S. Hillabrandt, shirts	150.00
27	J. P. Temple, brick	7.00
June 5	N. A. Spence, brick	20.00
6	----do	3.50
	B. Rowland, brick	1.20
15	James Hunter, brick	1.85
20	R. Spencer, brick	1.20
17	Barbee & Co., account cotten	1,000.00
27	S. T. Pullen, brick	20.00
July 3	C. W. Grandy & Son., account cotton	1,649.06
7	T. W. Mason, corn	25.00
	Elliott Bros., brick	746.35
	M. W. Ransom, old stock	60.00
15	Whitaker & Hardin, account brick	200.00
18	Cash, old wagon	20.00

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
July 13	Halifax farm, produce sold	$265.00
	W. J. Weir, brick	565.50
	T. E. Holden, brick	12.00
	J. W. Graham, brick	38.93
	Cash, old rags sold	4.00
	James Higgs, brick	6.00
29	G. W. Waring, account brick	701.07
	Anson farm, old stock	188.00
	Cash, 2 old carts	18.00
	Keeley Institute, mattresses	15.00
	Cash, shoe repairs	5.35
	W. A. Upchurch, brick	14.00
	Cash, brick	3.15
	Cash, cabbage sold	6.40
Aug. 12	U. S. Government, support U. S. prisoners	4,857.75
Sept. 12	N. G. Wade, convict labor	3,111.12
25	John Blue, convict labor	1,009.36
	A. J. Bashford, account brick	60.00
	S. T. Pullen, account brick	45.00
	Cash, account brick	21.00
	Elliott Bros., account brick	272.04
	W. J. Weir, account brick	273.30
	Cash, brick account	65.00
14	S. T. Pullen, brick account	52.00
	W. J. Weir, brick account	102.00
	C. P. Vanstory, brick account	10.00
	Cash, brick account	61.95
	Cash, shoe repairs	8.65
	Elliott Bros., brick	485.34
	Cash, brick	3.50
	Cash, brick	7.00
	G. Stafford, brick	12.00
	A. J. Bashford, account brick	30.00
	S. T. Pullen, account brick	27.00
	G. Stafford, brick	27.00
	Cash, brick	27.10
	H. C. Olive Co., brick	9.60

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Sept. 14	Cash, brick	$285.00
	Britt & Pearce, brick	18.00
	J. N. & W. H. Williamson, brick	192.66
	J. L. O'Quinn, brick	10.50
	Halifax farm, horses	40.00
	Caledonia, No. 1, mules	35.00
	Caledonia, No. 2, mules	200.00
Sept. 25	Northampton, mules	120.00
	F. B. Arendell, cash	30.00
	R. J. Madry, corn	427.48
	Anson farm, old mules	198.00
	N. G. Wade, convict labor	851.00
	W. H. Osborn, mattresses	5.00
	Cash, cabbage sold	3.50
	Cash, rags sold	2.54
	Cash, A. P. Peeples	16.63
	Cash, A. P. Peeples	1.57
	W. J. Bradshaw, supervisor, balance account	43.43
	W. C. Newland, mattress	5.00
	J. M. Simpson, mattress	4.25
	Jas. Webb, Jr., & Bro., mattresses	13.23
	Geo. P. Burgwyn, convict labor	171.60
	N. C. Cotton Oil Co., cotton seed	36.40
	Northampton, stock	102.10
	Executive Board, error in check	.63
	A. J. Bashford, account brick	60.00
	Cash, shoe repairs	8.00
	Cash, brick	6.00
	Cash, brick	.60
	O. H. King, brick	6.00
	N. C. Cotton Oil Co., cotton seed	1,134.34
	Tillery farm, oil barrels	6.50
	Cash, J. D. Honeycutt	23.40
	Cash, W. J. Bradshaw	50.00
	Cash, cabbage sold	8.10
Oct. 7	Hollingsworth Bros., mattresses	16.00

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Oct. 7	T. D. Webb & Bro., mattresses	$17.40
13	C. O. Forbis, mattresses	14.25
23	F. H. Lilly, mattresses	10.00
7	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton seed	261.06
13	----- do	139.26
	----- do	251.10
23	----- do	476.82
	----- do	160.80
27	----- do	107.64
30	----- do	262.26
	----- do	239.34
7	D. H. McCullers, brick	321.50
13	Clayton Banking Co., brick	375.00
23	F. P. Tucker, brick	25.20
	S. R. Horn, brick	4.50
	A. W. Shaffer, brick	15.00
	B. F. Montague, brick	3.00
	B. F. Huntley, brick	16.63
	Kemp P. Johnson, brick	8.50
	H. M. Farnsworth, brick	6.00
27	Kemp P. Johnson, brick	25.00
	I. C. Fuller, brick	16.25
	S. C. Vann, brick	72.00
	N. A. Spence, brick	6.00
	Wynne, Ellington & Co., brick	3.60
30	Julia Fisher, brick	45.00
	C. H. Becham, brick	18.70
	A. J. Bashford, account brick	50.00
7	Caledonia, No. 1, sale corn	247.30
30	W. H. Randolph & Co., sale corn	90.00
Oct.	Cash, shoe shop	9.00
	J. T. Watts, mules	680.00
23	Cunningham Bros., mules	75.00
30	W. H. Osborn, mules	914.02
	W. H. Randolph, old press	75.00
23	Cash, old rags sold	2.54

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Oct. 23	N. G. Wade, convict labor	$2,509.50
27	U. V. Blalock & Co., cotton	3,672.49
	U. V. Blalock & Co., rent	50.15
	Jones & Powell, shipstuff	252.48
Nov. 6	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton seed	287.22
	N. C. Cotton Oil Co., cotton seed	317.85
10	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton seed	251.33
	----- do	459.25
18	----- do	135.90
	----- do	351.42
	----- do	405.29
27	----- do	712.24
6	A. J. Bashford, account brick	100.00
	J. G. Barbour & Son, brick	67.00
10	B. W. Upchurch, brick	8.10
	J. C. S. Lumsden, brick	90.30
18	R. J. Whitley, brick	14.80
	W. J. Weir, account brick	120.00
	S. T. Pullen, brick	1.50
	Cash, brick	.30
17	M. J. Adams, brick	6.00
	H. A. Bland, brick	24.00
22	Booker Hardy, brick	20.40
25	R. J. Whitley, brick	4.20
	William Garris, brick	23.33
	Bonnewell & Coffey, brick	72.10
27	O. R. Smith, brick	12.00
28	A. & M. College, brick	9.90
29	Lewis Atwater, brick	5.00
	R. B. Horton, brick	1.80
6	P. Martin, rent, Anson	37.00
	W. D. Teel, rent, Anson	28.50
7	M. C. Winstead, corn	175.04
	M. Rosenthal, corn	257.37
10	W. H. Day, cash account	494.30
	U. S. Government, support U. S. prisoners	4,163.40

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Nov. 10	N. G. Wade, convict labor	$1,172.12
	J. A. Savage, mattresses	17.36
	W. H. Osborn, mattresses	39.50
18	Kirk & Reeves, mattresses	20.00
10	Tillery farm, sale of hides	7.48
18	Barbee & Co., account cotton	10,000.00
20	W. H. Osborn, mules	28.00
	W. R. Crawford, cattle	78.12
	A. & R. R. R., balance account convict labor	700.00
	J. J. Daniel, mules	25.00
Dec. 1	Barbee & Co., account cotton	692.36
	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton seed	184.69
	----- do	115.28
	----- do	288.27
2	----- do	964.38
6	Edgecombe Oil Co., cotton seed	495.30
9	----- do	38.10
	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton seed	658.81
15	----- do	245.85
16	N. C. Cotton Oil Co., cotton seed	331.45
18	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton seed	339.82
21	N. C. Cotton Oil Co., cotton seed	288.00
28	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton seed	300.82
29	----- do	244.88
1	C. H. Holloway, brick	1.20
3	J. E. Cox, brick	45.50
6	F. K. Ellington, brick	6.00
7	A. J. Bashford, account brick	50.00
8	H. A. Bland, brick	9.00
	O. L. Stringfield, brick	2.40
	Mrs. F. P. Tucker, brick	32.56
	J. N. & W. H. Williamson, brick	41.00
12	J. Bunn, brick	6.60
	Boyd & Bynum, brick	6.90
13	Allen & Cram, brick	27.00
14	G. W. Pegram, brick	6.20

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Dec. 16	W. Bunn, brick	$1.40
18	Wynne, Ellington & Co., brick	12.00
19	W. J. Weir, account brick	491.45
21	C. C. McDonald, brick	6.00
23	Kemp P. Johnson, brick	42.50
27	J. W. Garner, brick	2.50
8	N. J. McDuffie, mattresses	8.45
	S. M. Gattis, brick	2.50
11	Catholic Orphanage, brick	5.10
14	Royall & Borden, brick	952.45
	A. T. Barnes, brick	12.60
30	Royall & Borden, brick	18.00
	Bell, Harris & Co., mattresses	124.66
8	Miss Carrie Strong, wood	7.00
11	J. A. Burton, wood	6.48
26	J. M. Wall, wood	57.37
8	Miss Carrie Strong, laundry	2.99
21	C. G. Latta, laundry	6.74
	E. C. Smith, laundry	95.74
	H. W. Jackson, laundry	35.40
30	Gov. D. L. Russell, laundry	86.49
21	Royall & Borden, mattresses	7.50
9	McComb & Block, hogs	484.73
	----- do	584.97
15	----- do	535.20
26	J. T. Watts, account mules	900.00
11	E. F. Leggett, rent, Anson	100.00
15	N. G. Wade, convict labor	1,184.75
	Lederer & Block, shirts	209.71
19	J. T. Davis, telegram	.31
	S. T. Pearson, telegram	.25
21	----- do	.50
	W. W. Green, telegram	.50
	Cash, shoe repairs	11.40
	James Mott, telegram	.25
	H. W. Little & Co., cotton	304.43

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON – *Continued.*

1899.		
Dec. 21	Cash, Tillery, hides	$2.86
	Cash, Tillery, oil barrels	1.50
30	T. W. Mason, corn	17.50
	J. R. Tillery, chickens	5.16
	C. Rowles, corn	8.10
	W. H. Day, chickens	19.60
	Cash, Caledonia, No. 1, oil barrels	9.00
	———, 54 bushels corn	27.00
	———, 140 pounds hides	15.40
1900.		
Jan. 6	A. M. Smith, 300 brick	1.80
8	A. J. Bashford, account brick	30.00
11	O. G. King, 2,000 brick	12.00
13	W. J. Brown, account brick	25.00
18	Willis Barnes, brick	1.12
	W. R. King, brick	.60
15	A. J. Bashford, account brick	110.00
22	John Farrow, brick	.60
	A. J. Bashford, brick	65.00
26	Lee Ellison, brick	6.00
27	J. G. Richardson, 1,500 h. brick	9.00
	E. M. O'Daniel, brick	1.20
	J. G. Strickland, brick	2.00
	J. T. Lockwood, mattresses	18.85
	E. M. Andrews, mattresses	18.00
	Royall & Borden, mattresses	209.90
	G. S. Tucker & Co., mattresses	218.05
	Northampton farm, sale fodder	36.72
	Northampton farm, ditching	86.77
	Northampton farm, sale corn	200.00
1	Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Co., cotton seed	135.10
6	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton seed	894.03
	——— do	296.70
2	T. W. Mason, sale corn	15.00
	W. J. Hodges, 140 pounds hides, 11c	15.40
	Gabe Morrow, 54 bushels corn, 50c	27.00

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1900.		
Jan. 2	E. L. Whitehead, 18 kerosene barrels	$9.00
	Northampton farm, sale corn	50.00
3	Klutz & Randleman, convict stripes	55.00
	Barbee & Co., account cotton	5,000.00
18	----- do	5,000.00
	B. W. Baker, balance account	79.70
	Castle Hayne, sale pea vines	7.20
	Castle Hayne, sale yoke oxen	50.00
8	H. L. Tillery & Bro., on account	1,000.00
	Matt. Tillery, old account	62.00
	H. L. Tillery, on account	581.30
	W. W. Green, 2 telegrams	.50
11	Lederer & Block, shirts	325.12
	Anson farm, sale of wood	100.00
19	N. G. Wade, convict labor	1,068.33
	U. S. Government, support U. S. prisoners to Dec. 31, 1899	3,632.55
20	Weldon Corn and Flour Mills, corn	500.00
30	H. B. Blake, shoe repairs	.25
Feb. 1	Barbee & Co., account cotton	5,000.00
16	----- do	10,000.00
27	----- do	10,000.00
5	J. T. Broughton, brick	4.80
	H. M. Farnsworth, brick	5.25
	Upchurch & Holder, brick	6.00
	W. H. Norwood, brick	10.80
	C. F. Dowd, brick	10.50
7	H. Steinmetz, brick	3.25
	J. G. Strickland, brick	9.00
8	Southern Pines Sanitarium, brick	39.00
	Cash, brick	.60
10	J. A. Sanders, brick	24.00
	Cash, 1,000 brick	5.00
	W. C. Hollman, brick	8.55
	N. C. D., D. and B. Institute, brick	27.30
	R. L. Green, brick	9.00
	Dr. T. D. Martin, brick	4.20

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1900.		
Feb. 10	J. W. Garner, brick	$1.00
	O. R. Smith, account brick	10.00
16	J. H. Robbins, account brick	50.00
	Upchurch & Holder, brick	.30
23	Jane Rand, brick	1.50
	F. T. Rix, brick	4.20
27	B. W. Upchurch, brick	2.00
	Mr. Gattis, brick	6.00
	George Whitt, brick	1.00
	B. W. Upchurch, brick	2.75
	J. W. Garner, brick	.75
	O. G. King, 4,000 hard brick	24.00
	Cash, hard brick	7.00
8	H. C. Bridgers, convict labor	236.25
	Lederer & Block, shirts	501.79
13	J. C. McRae, balance account Weldon C. and F. Mills	100.00
	M. W. Ransom, balance account	628.77
	H. W. Little & Co., cotton	146.79
	Castle Hayne, sale peanut vines	55.50
15	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton seed	843.77
	----- do	623.77
	Royall & Borden, account mattresses	231.05
	W. P. Arrington & Co., peanuts	2,353.05
	Cash, telegram	.25
Mar. 2	John Mott, telegram	.35
	----- do	.35
	C. W. Scribner, brick	1.20
	J. H. Moore, brick	12.00
3	J. G. Strickland, brick	17.40
5	W. P. Rose, account brick	1,000.00
	C. A. Rose, brick	1.50
10	W. J. Weir, account brick	285.00
17	S. T. Pullen, account brick	55.00
3	N. G. Wade, convict labor	1,151.00
6	H. C. Bridgers, convict labor	1,178.43
21	Alex. Page & Bro., convict labor	326.25

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1900.		
Mar. 23	N. G. Wade, convict labor	$970.50
5	E. C. Shearin, sale produce	137.00
15	E. C. Smith, laundry	23.60
	D. L. Russell, laundry	1.50
7	Lederer & Block, shirts	600.29
17	Barbee & Co., account cotton	5,000.00
	Royall & Borden, mattresses	1,145.95
30	Dangerous Insane, mattresses	35.25
	George W. Wright, mattresses	96.60
April 2	E. V. Denton, brick	12.00
3	W. C. Brewer & Co., brick	12.00
	J. T. Pullen, brick	15.00
	Cooper Bros., brick	3.50
11	H. T. Hicks, guardian, brick	60.00
	Mrs. W. H. Holden, brick	9.00
	C. D, Benbow, brick	165.00
24	B. W. Ballard, brick	80.00
27	J. W. Perry, brick	18.00
2	Cash, shoe repairs	3.55
4	Barbee & Co., account cotton	5,000.00
17	----- do	5,000.00
	J. H. P. Cilley, transportation	15.00
6	Northampton farm, produce	12.00
7	John Blue, account convict labor	1,000.00
10	H. C. Bridgers, convict labor	1,225.50
21	Alex. Page & Bro., convict labor	409.00
9	Lederer & Block, shirts	910.75
14	Catholic Orphanage, mattresses	1.50
24	J. T. LeGrand, peanuts	90.00
	J. R. Tillery, 50 bushels corn	125.00
May 1	U. S. Government, support U. S. prisoners	3,127.60
	N. C. D., D. and B. Institute, brick	12.00
2	Royall Cotton Mills, brick	227.60
4	F. P. Tucker, brick	28.50
5	George W. Waring, brick	18.00
	F. A. Weihe, brick	57.49

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1900.		
May 5	George W. Waring, balance account brick	$609.11
7	W. J. Weir, account brick	511.75
	A. J. Jackson, brick	281.00
17	J. S. Carr, brick	595.00
	Cash, brick	6.50
25	J. H. Robbins, account brick	30.00
1	Castle Hayne, 33 bales hay, 40	13.20
	H. B. Hunter, jr., peanuts	4.00
	C. H. Wiggins, wood	6.00
	W. H. Johnson, wood	10.25
	J. H. Harris, transportation	2.45
	M. Talton, transportation	2.20
10	H. C. Bridgers, convict labor	997.43
	Alex. Page & Bro., convict labor	332.30
14	Lederer & Block, shirts	454.92
15	Tillery farm, peanuts	27.70
17	Royall & Borden, mattresses	623.44
	Blake Day, cash on account	500.00
June 1	J. H. P. Cilley, transportation	19.75
	L. W. Rhyne, transportation	14.25
5	H. W. Miller, account brick	100.00
	Royall Cotton Mills, brick	1,200.00
7	B. F. Montague, brick	19.25
8	W. H. Matthews, brick	6.50
	W. J. Weir, account brick	304.50
9	Colored D., D. and B. Institute, brick	13.50
11	S. A. Ashe, brick	39.00
16	J. N. & W. H. Williamson, brick	183.00
	O. N. Minor, brick	23.00
	W. H. Williamson, brick	17.50
27	Royall Cotton Mills, brick	1,581.00
29	Cash, brick	1.00
5	J. D. Honeycutt, portraits	1.50
	J. E. Clayton, portraits	2.00
	C. H. Jenkins, portraits	6.00
	O. V. Branson, portraits	.55

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1900.		
June 5	O. V. Branson, repairs to shoes	$0.35
	W. R. Pope, repairs to shoes	.35
	J. E. Long, return expenses Cowen	7.60
	Tillery farm, sale peanuts	5.00
8	N. G. Wade, convict labor	2,869.13
28	Alex. Page & Bro., convict labor	407.33
30	John Blue, convict labor	2,931.19
11	M. T. Leach, shipstuff	225.00
	J. Schwartz, hogs	104.06
13	W. G. Allen, convict coats	42.00
	R. B. Peebles, 40 barrels corn	80.00
5	Barbee & Co., account cotton	3,000.00
9	Lederer & Block, shirts	700.46
July 2	A. J. Jackson, brick	70.00
5	F. Koller, brick	18.00
10	Cash, brick	4.40
	----- do	1.00
12	J. H. Crawford, brick	18.00
	Cash, brick	1.20
16	W. J. Weir, brick	376.63
	----- do	205.37
	Cash, brick	3.60
	Dr. R. B. Ellis, brick	14.60
23	Frank E. Emery, brick	15.00
27	W. H. Matthews, brick	13.00
2	C. H. Jenkins, portraits	6.00
	Joe Merritt, portraits	3.50
16	Mrs. M. E. Whitmire, portraits	2.00
5	Mrs. Wood, 1 old horse	20.00
	Castle Hayne, cash, mare and colt	53.00
	Castle Hayne, cash, boats	30.00
	Castle Hayne, cash, corn	26.00
	Castle Hayne, cash, peanut hay	17.60
16	Sam Blossom, crops, Castle Hayne	500.00
	Sam Blossom, 2 mules, Castle Hayne	125.00
	Castle Hayne, sale 5 hoes, 2 rakes	1.30

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
July 16	Castle Hayne, sale 1 shovel	$1.50
	Castle Hayne, sale 14 crates melons	3.00
	Castle Hayne, sale 88 chickens	16.20
	Castle Hayne, sale cart and fixtures	10.00
	Castle Hayne, sale 45 bales hay	18.00
	Castle Hayne, sale 1 pair mules	150.00
5	H. C. Bridgers, convict labor E. C. R. R	2,149.12
	Lederer & Block, shirts	1,007.38
11	Royall & Borden, mattresses	610.80
29	U. S. Government, support U. S. prisoners	2,178.90
Aug. 1	E. C. Moring, transportation	3.80
20	James C. Davis, transportation	5.30
30	J. R. Anderson, transportation	4.40
	W. W. Green, Jr., transportation	1.05
	J. H. Harris, transportation	5.50
	J. E. Long, transportation	10.00
	Joe Merritt, transportation	2.00
	R. B. Leinster, transportation	12.50
1	J. D. Honeycutt, portraits	1.50
	J. E. Clayton, portraits	1.50
	Joe Merritt, portraits	2.00
	James Howe, portraits	5.50
	O. V. Branson, portraits	1.50
3	Mrs. M. E. Whitmire, portraits	7.00
	J. R. Robinson, telegram	.35
	J. H. Harris, telegram	.25
	Cash, telegram	.25
3	Cash, brick	8.70
	R. H. Utley, brick	9.00
4	Royall Cotton Mills, brick	1,494.00
6	Mills Manufacturing Co., brick	24.00
16	Mrs. C. H. King, brick	36.00
	Cash, brick	.55
21	Sterling Cotton Mills, brick	170.00
	S. C. Vann, brick	60.00
22	R. B. Rainey, brick	15.00

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Aug. 22	H. A. Page, brick	$15.00
	Cash, brick	.50
4	W. H. Randolph & Co., peanuts	37.74
	N. G. Wade, convict labor	499.00
9	Alex. Page & Bro., convict labor	853.15
6	Barbee & Co., account wheat	3,000.00
7	Royall & Borden, mattresses	410.50
9	----- do	3.29
8	Lederer & Block, shirts	510.50
14	W. R. Pope, portraits	3.50
21	T. M. Argo, 2 mules	220.00
	J. R. Anderson, portraits	1.50
	C. M. Busbee	68.95
30	U. S. Government, clothing on discharge	87.00
	O. V. Branson, repairing shoes	.35
	J. C. Evans, repairing shoes	.50
	J. B. Finch, repairing shoes	.35
	H. L. Foard, repairing shoes	.35
	W. W. Green, jr., repairing shoes	.35
	J. Harris, repairing shoes	.50
	C. H. Jenkins, repairing shoes	.70
	H. L. Jones, repairing shoes	.35
	W. T. Lynn, repairing shoes	.35
	R. B. Leinster, repairing shoes	.35
	W. R. Pope, repairing shoes	.35
	H. H. Rasberry, repairing shoes	.75
	J. N. Waddell, repairing shoes	.70
	J. E. Clayton, hat	.50
	F. G. Davidson, hat	.75
	H. L. Foard, sundries	.50
	A. C. C. Griffin, sundries	.50
	James Howe, sundries	.75
	J. D. Honeycutt	.50
	C. H. Jenkins	.75
	R. B. Leinster	.25
	G. S. Tucker & Co., mattresses	254.65

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Sept. 1	C. N. Christian, 6 oil barrels	$3.00
	J. T. Pullen, brick	4.30
5	O. N. Minor, brick	18.50
8	Wynne, Ellington & Co., brick	36.20
15	Cash, brick	8.00
	F. H. Busbee, brick	6.30
17	Mr. Smith, brick	24.00
	W. J. Brown, brick	3.60
19	Jesse Hunter, brick	3.00
20	W. H. Hood	9.75
	Wynne, Ellington & Co., brick	1.20
	W. A. Montgomery, brick	110.00
	Royall Cotton Mills, brick	1,065.00
24	J. H. Robbins, brick	21.05
	Thomas & Carr, brick	60.00
29	B. F. Montague, brick	18.00
1	C. H. Jenkins, transportation	3.50
	J. H. P. Cilley, transportation	22.80
	J. H. P. Cilley, telegram	.25
	J. H. P. Cilley, shoe-shop	.35
6	Royall & Borden, mattresses	675.75
8	Aberdeen and Asheboro R. R., convict labor	230.25
12	H. C. Bridgers, Eastern Carolina R. R., convict labor	1,055.25
21	----do	1,041.94
	Aberdeen and Asheboro R. R., convict labor	462.94
28	H. C. Bridgers, Eastern Carolina R. R., convict labor	135.00
12	Dr. Jenkins, portraits	2.00
	Cash, portraits	4.65
14	Cary Lumber Co., balance account	14.75
17	W. J. Bradshaw, sale mule colt	30.00
19	R. B. Leinster, return Lee Smith	7.00
20	W. G. Allen, stripes	73.44
	E. H. Love, old rags	5.72
24	Lederer & Block, shirts	563.78
25	Jas. H. Pou, 100 bushel peas	100.00
27	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton seed	582.67

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Oct. 1	A. H. Adams, brick	$19.30
5	J. Hogan, brick	1.00
	J. G. Strickland, brick	1.50
	A. J. Jackson, account brick	50.00
	H. A. Bland, brick	21.50
6	F. P. Venable, brick	180.00
1	W. A. Myatt, brick	118.20
	Raleigh Cotton Mills, brick	199.94
	J. M. Broughton & Co., account brick	69.00
12	Raleigh Gas Co., brick	119.97
	Standard Gas and Electric Co., brick	215.00
	Royall Cotton Mills, account brick	1,446.00
	O. N. Minor, brick	9.50
13	A. J. Jackson, brick	50.00
16	T. H. Briggs & Sons, brick	26.75
17	J. S. Wynne, brick	19.50
	F. E. Weathers, brick	3.00
	Henry W. Miller, brick	168.89
18	J. Haley	1.50
	F. E. Weathers, brick	4.50
20	A. C. Mitchell, brick	143.54
22	F. E. Weathers, brick	8.00
	Cash, brick	6.00
23	----do	.60
27	----do	1.50
1	Dr. K. M. Furgerson, gray mare	100.00
	H. L. Foard, transportation	4.40
	F. G. Davidson, transportation	7.50
	J. R. Anderson, transportation	3.25
	Jim Creech, brick	1.30
4	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton seed	272.00
20	----do	335.60
6	Selma Oil Mill, cotton seed	243.28
16	----do	243.20
20	----do	208.80
22	----do	290.40

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Oct. 23	N. C. Cotton Oil Co., cotton-seed	$766.70
8	Lederer & Block, shirts	708.00
	Myatt & Hunter, corn	175.00
	Dewar & Wilder, corn	102.00
11	McCleary & McClellan, cows	520.34
13	W. J. Applewhite, balance account	.48
	Cash, sale cows	470.00
	C. H. Redmond, cows	105.00
	R. Russell, cows	100.00
	W. J. Bradshaw, mules and colts	75.00
	Royall & Borden, mattresses	110.87
20	Cash, portraits	21.25
25	Cash, telegram	.25
	Aberdeen and Asheboro R. R., convict labor	420.93
29	H. C. Bridgers, Eastern Carolina R. R., convict labor	636.18
27	J. M. Wall, sale cows	284.98
30	C. N. Christian, cotton picking	61.49
31	George Terrell, portraits	7.25
Nov. 1	J. H. Harris, transportation	2.20
28	J. H. P. Cilley, transportation	4.80
1	Henry Holderfield, wood	1.25
	Paul Rasberry, portraits	3.00
	H. H. Rasberry, portraits	2.50
	J. L. Ray, portraits	1.38
5	Mrs. Kirkland, portraits	12.50
	Cash, portraits	2.00
28	D. B. Honeycutt, portraits	5.00
2	Mrs. F. P. Tucker, brick	2.50
	F. E. Weathers, brick	5.80
	Wynne, Ellington & Co., brick	1.20
3	H. Mahler Sons, brick	18.75
	J. E. Pogue, brick	91.00
	H. M. Farnsworth, brick	1.50
5	B. W. Ballard, brick	220.00
	V. Royster, brick	2.10
	J. Johns, brick	9.00

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Nov. 9	Henderson Cotton Mills, brick	$498.00
10	S. C. Vann, brick	168.00
13	Cash, brick	3.25
15	Harriett Cotton Mills, brick	192.00
	Stokes & Furgerson, brick	60.00
	J. W. McLauchlin, balance account brick	57.63
17	W. H. Matthews, brick	9.00
	Cash, brick	.75
22	J. A. Mills, brick	11.00
	R. and C. F. R. R., brick	21.00
	R. and C. F. R. R., convict labor	98.75
23	Cash, brick	1.50
26	S. A. L., account brick	1,044.00
	W. J. Weir, account brick	400.00
27	Cash, brick	1.50
28	——do	1.25
30	——do	5.40
	Royall Cotton Mills, account brick	1,000.00
1	N. G. Wade, convict labor	2,091.93
24	Aberdeen and Asheboro R. R., convict labor	429.56
8	Lederer & Block, shirts	1,062.50
10	N. C. Cotton Oil Co., cotton-seed	685.60
	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton-seed	281.96
	——do	316.42
14	E. C. Smith, laundry	44.18
	H. B. Furgerson, account mules	40.00
21	B. H. Thompson, mules	1,040.00
	Mrs. Kirkland, 1 mattress	3.50
23	Cash, 2 mattresses	3.00
22	Barbee & Co., account cotton	10,000.00
26	——do	31,642.12
	George P. Burgwyn, on account	103.48
27	W. R. Crawford, hogs	507.19
	E. T. Clark, mules	210.00
	H. L. Tillery & Bro., balance account	2,100.34
Dec. 1	W. H. Robbins, brick	3.00

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued*

1899.		
Dec. 8	N. C. D., D. and B. Institution	$30.00
10	Stokes & Ferguson, brick	60.00
12	B. T. Green, brick	38.50
	E. J. Pool, brick	1.25
1	Royall & Borden, mattresses	910.34
4	G. S. Tucker & Co., mattresses	104.25
1	J. H. Harris, transportation	2.20
	James Creech, transportation	2.80
	J. E. Clayton, transportation	6.45
	W. S. Joyner, transportation	1.45
	W. Y. Wilson, transportation	2.75
1	J. E. Clayton, portraits	1.00
	R. B. Leinster, portraits	5.25
	J. W. Howe, portraits	2.50
	J. D. Honeycutt, portraits	2.00
	Mrs. M. E. Whitmire, portraits	1.50
	J. H. P. Cilley transportation	17.82
4	Goldsboro Oil Co., cotton-seed	866.11
	Lederer & Block, shirts	602.50
5	U. S. Government, support U. S. prisoners	584.55
	B. H. Thompson, mules	350.00
	G. H. Hill, mules	40.00
	H. B. Furgerson, account mules	40.00
12	J. H. McIver, sale of produce	193.03
	Geo. P. Burgwyn, on account	100.00
	——do	50.00
6	W. Y. Ashecroft, convict stripes	48.60
	Anson Farm, wood and lumber	125.00
12	Pool & Moring, corn	175.03
14	H. C. Bridgers, convict labor	399.75
	J. R. Tillery, 2 mules	180.00
	J. R. Tillery, balance account	68.81
	Black Forest Stock Farm, cattle	1,600.00
	Cash sale of mules at Northampton farm	2,536.86
	E. A. Cuthrell, corn	30.00
	N. C. Cotton Oil Co., cotton-seed	434.40

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Dec. 26	A. L. McCleary, hogs	$308.00
	A. and A. R. R., convict labor	413.62
	H. C. Bridgers, convict labor	485.50
	Harriett Cotton Mills, brick	468.00
	Royall Cotton Mills, account brick	1,000.00
29	Royall & Borden, mattresses	678.30
31	N. C. Cotton Oil Co., cotton-seed	238.55
	Rewards, etc., recaptured convicts	1,064.83
	Caledonia, No. 1, cattle and wood	275.41
	Total earnings	301,083.06
	Received appropriation, Chapter 216, Laws 1899	414.10
	Received appropriation, Chapter 342, Laws 1899	5,000.00
	Received appropriation, Chapter 679, Laws 1899	50,000.00
	Received appropriation, Chapter 679, Laws 1899	50,000.00
	Balance from January 1, 1899	1,684.85
	Total income from January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1901	408,182.01

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON FROM JANUARY 1, 1899, TO JANUARY 1, 1901.

1999.		
Feb. 11	Commutation for discharged prisoners, Tillery	$27.00
	----do	19.00
	----do	27.00
	Commutation for discharged prisoners, Central Prison	6.00
	----do	6.00
	----do	4.00
	----do	3.00
	----do	6.00
	Commutation for discharged prisoners, Halifax	33.00
	----do	28.00
	----do	9.00
	----do	3.00
	----do	10.00
	Commutation for discharged prisoners, Caledonia, No. 2	17.00
	Commutation for discharged prisoners, R. and C. F. Railroad	64.00
	----do	3.00
	Commutation for discharged prisoners, Caledonia, No. 1	13.00
	----do	33.00
	----do	15.00
9	Clerk Superior Court, costs	10.00
	C. T. Bailey, stamps	42.40
	J. H. McIver, account services	12.00
	F. B. Arendell, incidental expenses	100.00
	Raleigh Electric Company, lights	100.68
Jan. 7	Colored guards	892.75
	J. W. Denmark, Director's visits	8.00
	C. Dockery, Director's visits	18.20
	E. T. Clark, Director's visits	18,00
	----	18.00
	R. R. Cotten, Director's visits	28.00
	C. Dockery, Director's visits	18.40
17	J. W. Denmark, Director's visits	8.00
	A. Y. Sigmon, Directer's visits	27.20
	Heenan Hughes, Director's visits	14.50
	E. T. Clark, Director's visits	14.00

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON - *Continued.*

1899.		
Jan. 17	Heenan Hughes, Director's visits	$14.50
	Commutation for discharged prisoners, Anson	14.00
	----do	37.00
	----do	41.00
	----do	8.00
	Commutation for dircharged prisoners, Castle Hayne	29.00
	----do	24.00
	Commutation for discharged prisoners, Northampton	8.00
Feb. 11	Commutation for discharged prisoners, Caledonia, No. 1	30.00
	----do	2.00
	Commutation for discharged prisoners, Northampton	33.00
	Commutation for discharged prisoners, Caledonia, No. 2	12.00
	----do	1.00
	----do	2.00
	Commutation for discharged prisoners, Central Prison,	2.00
	J. S. Alexander, clerical work	30.00
	Commutation for discharged prisoners, Central Prison	28.62
Mar. 2	Cash, guard going to Washington, D. C., for escaped prisoner	6.00
3	B. W. Ballard, Director	10.70
	W. C. Newland, Director	37.00
	W. E. Jones, 12 dozen hats	54.00
4	R. R. Cotton, per diem, etc	79.40
	B. H. Thompson, per diem, etc	36.00
	J. W. Perry, per diem, etc	71.95
	J. T. LeGrand, per diem, etc	67.30
	Commutation, 3 U. S. prisoners	15.00
	Caraleigh P. F. Works, Phosphate	53.50
	W. H. Osborn, per diem, etc	80.95
	A. B. Young, per diem, etc	72.65
7	Samuel L. Rogers, per diem, etc	40.00
	N. A. Ramsey, account salary	50.00
9	F. B. Wimbish, account salary	90.00
10	R. R. Ross, expenses inventory	59.30
	M. Rosenthal, 12 chickens	3.36
	W. H. Osborn, per diem, etc	32.10
	Charles S. Hawkins, stationery	4.91

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON - *Continued.*

1899.		
Mar. 11	M. S. Calvert, account salary	$50.00
14	Commutation, 1 U. S. prisoner	5.00
	C. W. Horton, accouut salary	5.00
	Whiting Bros., account hats	60.75
	Raleigh Electric Company, Lights	190.23
	W. C. Newland, Director	53.00
14	B. W. Baker, coal	102.96
	E. L. Travis, Director	42.40
16	Commutation, 1 U. S. prisoner	5.00
17	Commutation, 3 U. S. prisoners	15.00
	G. M. Harden, expenses inventory	31.35
18	W. H. Osborn, Director's visits	32.10
	N. A. Ramsey, account salary	50.00
	W. H. Butterworth, expenses inventory	27.80
	John P. Futrell, expenses inventory	19.80
	W. T. Currie, expenses inventory	6.00
	F. B. Arendell, account salary	125.00
	J. I. Jones, account salary	31.00
	F. B. Arendell, postage	5.50
21	Commutation, 5 U. S. prisoners	25.00
	Commutation, James Lee	10.00
	Berger-Wood Tobacco Company, account	216.25
	Thomas & Campbell, furniture	5.00
	Cumnock Mines, coal	33.42
	Odell Hardware Company, hardware	174.37
	L. Richardson Drug Company, drugs	227.70
	Allen & Cram Machine Company, castings	43.34
	J. G. Ball, supplies	55.40
	S. & D. Berwanger, clothing U. S. prisoners	48.00
	Phillips & Company, provisions	3.13
	Singer Manufacturing Company, needles	3.00
	J. Schwartz, beef	35.65
	Crowder & Rand, provisions	401.02
	J. R. Ferrall & Company, provisions	67.33
	J. O. Gummage, provisions	9.00
	Henry T. Hicks, drugs	77.36

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
Mar. 21	Sherwood Higgs & Co., supplies	$54.06
	Irby & Young, account	34.90
23	Cross & Linehan, clothing U.S. prisoners	60.00
	S. & D. Berwanger, clothing U.S. prisoners	36.00
	News and Observer, printing	16.40
	C. A. Norris, provisions	48.00
24	S. A. L., freight	38.22
	Morning Post, printing	14.50
	W. H. Osborn, Director	32.10
28	John W. Smith, account salary	40.00
29	Commutation, 8 U.S. prisoners	40.00
	B. S. Jerman, balance commutation	347.61
30	J. R. Moody, account salary	18.00
	Southern Railway, freights	119.73
	T. B. Russell, account salary	75.00
	J. E. Long, account salary	20.00
	W. R. Moore, account salary	65.00
	Whiting Bros., clothing U.S. prisoners	24.00
31	Cross & Linehan, clothing U.S. prisoners	24.00
	S. & D. Berwanger, clothing U.S. prisoners	48.00
	Caraleigh Phosphate Works, fertilizer	108.75
	E. L. Travis, per diem and mileage	32.60
	M. S. Calvert, account salary	50.00
	C. W. Horton, account salary	25.00
	H. L. Foard, account salary	15.00
	F. B. Wimbish, account salary	30.00
	W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	30.65
April 1	Commutation, 7 U.S. prisoners	35.00
	N. A. Ramsey, account salary	50.00
	Commutation, State prisoners	34.00
	Southern Railway, freights	184.40
	Commutation, 2 U.S. prisoners	10.00
3	----- do	10.00
5	M. E. Whitmire, account salary	17.50
3	Ida Moring, account salary	17.50
	W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams	44.87

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
April 3	Postal Telegraph Co., telegrams	$4.56
6	B. F. Aycock, expenses visiting farms	78.15
	News and Observer, printing	7.00
	F. B. Arendell, account salary	25.00
	Raleigh Electric Co., lights	102.47
	W. H. Johnson, account salary	33.00
	E. L. Travis, per diem and mileage	34.50
	R. R. Cotton, per diem and mileage	28.00
	Commutation, State prisoners	9.00
	Commutation, 4 U. S. prisoners	20.00
10	W. S. Lynn, account salary	35.00
	J. Z. Tate, account salary	18.33
	W. H. Osborn, expenses to Kentucky for mules	62.47
	O. J. Moore, freight on mules	437.25
	Cash, for chickens	18.17
	Commutation, State prisoner	3.00
	Cash paid for copy of contract Hanover Land Co	1.00
	Cash paid by W. H. Osborn for mules and horses in Lexington, Ky	6,773.00
	Cash express and and sundry items	133.46
13	E. L. Travis, per diem, etc	26.00
	W. H. Osborn, per diem, etc	28.10
	W. C. Newland, per diem, etc	45.00
	W. H. Osborn, expenses buying mules	200.00
14	B. W. Baker, coal	133.69
	R. H. Arp, salary	16.20
	C. E. Horton, salary	43.71
	Commutation, 1 U. S. prisoner	5.00
15	N. A. Ramsey, account salary	75.00
	J. W. Smith, account salary	15.00
	J. M. Simpson, account salary	16.00
	F. B. Arendell, account salary	25.00
	Commutation, 4 U. S. prisoners	20.00
	Mrs. Nancy Barnes, account clay	100.00
	Express on typewriter	1.75
	J. M. Bryan, salary	44.00
	Express on chickens	1.75
	Expenses J. E. Long to Goldsboro for escaped prisoner	2.25

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1905.		
April 20	J. E. Long, account salary	$20.83
	B. A. Wilkie, salary	10.13
	W. H. Osborn, per diem	20.10
	Keeley Institute, carriage, etc	160.00
	Cash, for chickens	12.00
	L. M. Pittman, meat	197.91
	F. B. Arendell, postage	6.50
	Commutation, 1 U. S. prisoner	5.00
	F. B. Arendell, account salary	10.00
	D. C. McGill, account salary	20.83
	T. B. Russell, account salary	25.00
	W. R. Hill, account salary	7.20
	F. B. Arendell, cash, chickens	5.80
	H. Weil & Bro., rice	1,070.75
	F. B. Arendell, balance salary	75.00
	J. N. Waddell, salary	19.50
	F. B. Wimbish, salary	72.00
	Southern Railway Co., freight	92.98
	J. L. Gwaltney, per diem and mileage	34.10
28	M. F. Morphew, per diem and mileage	43.00
	E. L. Travis, per diem and mileage	26.50
	W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	28.10
	L. M. Bryan, per diem and mileage	50.00
	J. W. Perry, per diem and mileage	19.60
	J. W. Weddington, per diem and mileage	29.40
	B. W. Ballard, per diem and mileage	18.70
	James T. LeGrand, per diem and mileage	26.30
	A. B. Young, per diem and mileage	31.50
	W. C. Newland, per diem and mileage	37.00
	James C. Davis, per diem and mileage	35.00
	R. R. Cotton, per diem and mileage	31.00
	B. H. Thompson, per diem and mileage	38.50
	A. Y. Sigmon, per diem and mileage	31.20
	E. T. Clark, per diem and mileage	26.00
	Heenan Hughes, per diem and mileage	18.50

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
April 28	J. W. Denmark, per diem and mileage	$8.00
	Mrs. M. S. Calvert, salary	50.00
	Commutation, Caledonia, No. 1	65.00
	Caledonia, No. 2	11.00
	Northampton	62.00
	Halifax	3.00
	Anson	21.00
22	J. S. Davis, meat	25.85
29	Salaries, Central Prison, March 7–31	704.97
	Pay-Roll, Caledonia, No. 1	435.41
	Caledonia, No. 2	395.93
	Halifax	271.60
	Tillery	320.15
	Northampton	492.74
28	Commutation, Tillery	33.00
	Castle Hayne	13.00
	L. H. Lindsay, salary	25.00
	C. Dockery, per diem and mileage	22.30
	B. W. Ballard, special service	13.00
	J. A. Perry, investigation at Anson farm	20.00
	Commutation, Robert Ussery, pardoned	11.00
	H. P. Dortch, jr., salary	74.99
	W. H. Day, salary, March 7–31	166.67
	J. M. Simpson, expenses Rutherfordton, escaped prisoner	20.00
	Commutation, 3 U. S. prisoners	15.00
	Seaboard Air-Line, freight	309.96
	J. M. Simpson, expenses Goldsboro for escaped prisoner	3.50
	N. A. Ramsey, account salary	50.00
	N. A. Ramsey, expenses to Joliet, Ill	100.00
	Southern Railway, freights	259.40
	Seaboard Air-Line, freights	379.69
May 2	J. C. McRae, attorney fees	150.00
	Woolcott & Sons, straw hats	12.50
	Standard Sewing Machine Company, 6 machines	150.00
	F. B. Arendell, postage	3.05
9	W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	24.10

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
May 9	R. and C. F. Railroad, freights	$199.47
	C. D. Arthur, fish	13.50
	F. B. Arendell, transcript of Andy Winecoff	1.95
	J. S. Allen, 1 stove	15.00
	Commutation, 3 U. S. prisoners	15.00
	T. N. Hill, attorney fees, etc	251.47
	F. B. Arendell, postage	4.80
	W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	43.50
	Dr. I. E. Green, medical services	25.00
	Costs, Young et al. v. Day	22.30
	Raleigh Electric Company, lights	80.88
	A. Y. Sigmon, per diem and mileage	31.80
	A. B. Young, per diem and mileage	27.50
	J. H. Weddington, per diem and mileage	29.40
18	J. W. Perry, per diem and mileage	10.70
	E. T. Clark, per diem and mileage	22.00
	J. T. LeGrand, per diem and mileage	22.30
	J. A. Perry, special detective	50.00
	C. Dockery, per diem and mileage	22.30
	E. L. Travis, per diem and mileage	22.50
	R. R. Cotton, per diem and mileage	27.00
	J. A. Perry, special detective	25.00
	F. B. Arendell, postage	6.00
	W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	28.10
	W. H. Day, expenses Washington, D. C	50.00
	Commutation, 2 U. S. prisoners	10.00
	Cash, cow and calf	46.00
	A. B. Young, per diem and mileage	27.50
	Commutation, 1 U. S. prisoner	5.00
	A. B. Young, per diem	4.00
	Cash, postage	5.00
2	Freight bills, Anson	13.34
	Northampton	61.71
	Halifax	26.28
13	Castle Hayne	38.97
	McCleary & McClellan, mules	1,550.00

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
May 16	Commutation, El. Randall	$20.00
	Geo. H. Jackson	7.00
	Granberry Johnson	12.00
	Thos. McLain	2.00
	Jos. Peartree	29.00
	Freight bills, Halifax	9.25
	Caledonia, No. 1	92.35
	Caledonia, No. 2	82.31
	Tillery	37.61
	C. P. Vanstory, 2 horses	250.00
	Salary Bird Minder, Lyrias farm	25.00
	J. M. Simpson, expenses recapture	20.00
31	Commutation, Robert Jones	9.00
29	Cash, buggy	45.00
	peas	25.63
18	W. R. Moore, salary	209.05
26	W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	75.00
	Whiting Bros., clothing	93.00
	H. I. Satterfield	17.50
	M. Hoffman & Bro	25.00
	E. L. Travis, per diem and mileage	34.50
	W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	32.10
	Commutation, Halifax	33.00
	Northampton	17.00
	Caledonia, No. 1	26.00
	Caledonia, No. 2	30.00
30	Braxton Banks, wood	60.00
	Cash, 2 cows at $20	40.00
	Commutation, Tillery	65.00
	Anson	13.00
	Castle Hayne	13.00
	F. B. Arendell, account salary	24.60
	Commutation, Central prison	13.00
	B. W. Baker, coal	199.22
	French Bros., old account	144.30
	J. C. McRae, legal services	100.00

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
June 1	Southern R. R., freights	$86.35
	J. Schwartz, meat	100.00
	E. L. Travis, per diem and mileage	30.50
2	Mills Manufacturing Co., lumber	98.40
	W. C. Newland, per diem and mileage	69.00
	Seaboard Air-Line, freights	873.69
	Commutation, 2 U. S. prisoners	10.00
	W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	32.10
3	Commutation, 3 U. S. prisoners	15.00
	J. C. Oldham, chickens	3.24
	Ida Moring, account salary	58.32
6	Commutation, 3 U. S. prisoners	15.00
	C. W. Horton, account salary	23.50
	Commutation, 1 U. S. prisoner	5.00
9	Cash, postage stamps	5.00
10	C. W. Horton, account salary	8.33
	J. A. Perry, special detective	50.00
	W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	32.10
12	C. G. Harrison, salary	18.00
	Raleigh Electric Company, lights	97.91
13	R. and C. F. R. R., freights	441.00
14	N. A. Ramsey, salary	100.00
	F. B. Arendell, postage	5.00
	W. C. Newland, per diem and mileage	45.00
	T. M. Argo, attorney fee	250.00
	Cash, 26 hogs and 11 chickens	74.97
	L. H. Lindsay, balance salary	105.00
17	E. L. Travis, per diem and mileage	34.50
	W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	28.10
	C. G. Harrison, salary to June 17, 1899	8.87
	F. B. Arendell, postage	7.00
	J. K. Riddle, hogs	79.50
22	W. B. West Co., disinfectant	100.00
	Southern Railway, freights	199.14
	F. B. Arendell, postage	5.00
23	Commutation, 5 U. S. prisoners	25.00
	Dr. I. E. Green, cotton seed	20.00

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
June 23	W. H. Rogers, 40 chickens	$6.40
24	E. L. Travis, per diem and mileage	22.50
	James Mott, account salary	25.00
26	Mrs. M. S. Calvert, account salary	50.00
	Upchurch & Holder, carriage	5.00
	J. S. Turner, account salary	50.00
	F. B. Arendell, express, chickens	1.30
28	postage	5.00
	Seaboard Air-Line, transportation	134.14
	Commutation, Central Prison	3.00
	Northampton	10.00
	Caledonia, No. 1	71.00
	Caledonia, No. 2	56.00
	Tillery	28.00
	Anson	8.00
	Halifax	2.00
	Castle Hayne	10.00
	Raleigh Electric Co., lights	46.78
29	W. C. Newland, per diem and mileage	41.00
30	W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	24.10
	F. B. Wimbish, account salary	90.00
	Southern Railway, freights	156.52
	Cash, 22 hogs	52.00
1	Commutation, Loyd Duncan	7.00
	J. H. Jordan	10.00
	James Moore	8.00
	Bud Penland	9.00
	J. M. Simpson, expenses recapture	20.00
	reward Will Sanders	15.00
	Cash, reward and expenses Will Sanders	75.00
20	Commutation, Elam Josey	18.00
July 1	Cross & Linehan, clothing U. S. prisoners	84.00
	S. & D. Berwanger, clothing U. S. prisoners	264.00
	Whiting Bros., clothing U. S. prisoners	48.00
	Transportation, Wilmington—Tillery	7.15
	H.D. Ponton, account salary	5.00

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.			
July	1	I. E. Green, cotton seed	$12.00
		D. H. McCullers, wood	30.00
		Mrs. E. L. Summerell, chickens	6.25
	3	W. H. Day, expenses farms	25.00
		Cash, postage	5.00
	6	Muscogee Manufacturing Company, convict stripes	1,031.07
		W. J. Bradshaw, account salary	43.83
		W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	20.10
		W. R. Crawford, meat	136.96
		J. W. Wilkie, 30 bushels peas	24.43
		Commutation, 2 U. S. prisoners	10.00
		Expenses, recapture of Henry Rogers	60.00
	14	E. L. Travis, per diem, etc	61.00
		Commutation, Wm. Goebal	9.00
		Nancy Carter	88.00
	15	Braxton Banks, account wood	50.00
		F. A. Watson, furniture	66.95
		C. T. Bailey, postmaster, 4,000 stamped envelopes	84.80
	17	Mrs. Nancy Barnes, account clay	100.00
	19	Commutatiou, 2 U. S. prisoners	10.00
	22	W. R. Crawford, meat	97.23
		Commutation, State prisoners	23.00
		W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	16.10
	18	Raleigh Electric Co., lights	88.00
		M. W. Page, peas	59.50
		Reward, etc., recapture Alf Downs	50.00
	25	Boylan, Pearce & Co., on account	200.00
		W. R. Pope, salary	57.99
		W. H. Osborn, per diem and mileage	16.10
	26	Mrs. M. S. Calvert, salary	50.00
		J. S. Turner, expenses to Weldon	4.15
	27	Braxton Banks, balance account	97.00
		Irby & Young, seed	48.00
		Commutation, 1 U. S. prisoner	5.00
		R. and C. F. R. R., hauling clay	276.00
		J. B. Weatherly, pump and pipe	6.10

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued.*

1899.		
July 27	Commutation, Northampton	$77.00
	Caledonia, No. 1	7.00
	Caledonia, No. 2	120.00
	Halifax	36.00
	Tillery	6.00
	Castle Hayne	35.00
	Anson	14.00
	S. E. R. R.	23.00
	Central prison	12.00
	Henry Baker, pardoned	5.00
	B. W. Baker, coal	76.51
	Allen & Cram, castings, etc	103.40
	Commutation, Mary J. Crosson	57.00
31	Seaboard Air-Line, freights	161.21
	Southern Railway, freights	215.60
	Young & Hughes, on account	75.00
31	Postal Telegraph Co., telegrams	2.38
Aug. 2	N. A. Ramsey, account salary	50.00
4	Southern Railway, transportation	133.25
	N. C. Cotton Oil Co., cotton seed	149.22
	Geo. H. Cannon, expenses to Raleigh	10.80
5	Raleigh Electric Co., lights	99.76
7	Dr. McKee, expenses Castle Hayne	25.00
27	Commutation, Caledonia No. 1	81.00
	S. E. R. R.	35.00
	Caledonia No. 2	37.00
	Halifax	18.00
	Anson	6.00
	Castle Hayne	4.00
	Northampton	91.00
	Tillery	13.00
30	W. J. Bradshaw, S. E. R. R., freight	135.00
	salary	50.00
	Appropriation, Chapter 216, Laws 1899	414.10
	J. M. Mewboorne, note	20,666.27
	J. M. Mewboorne, vouchers	435.17

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE'S PRISON—*Continued*

1899.		
Aug. 30	J. R. Tillery, colored guard	$892.75
	Commutation, voucher	569.00
	Balance salaries	102.50
	Raleigh Electric Co	100.68

VOUCHERS AUDITED.

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount
	1899.			
1	July 13	W. C. Newland	Director's visits	$92.50
2		E. L. Travis	do	30.50
3	Aug. 5	T. N. Hill, jr	Legal costs	6.90
4		E. L. Travis	Per diem and mileage	136.00
5		W. C. Newland	do	37.00
6		Pugh Bros	Provisions	250.00
7		F. B. Arendell, Manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
8	8	C. A. Norris	Provisions	295.26
9		Pay-roll	Central prison	1,287.61
10		do	Anson farm	300.68
11		do	Caledonia, No. 1, farm	501.07
12		do	Caledonia, No. 2, farm	481.65
13		do	Halifax farm	333.20
14		do	Northampton farm	501.24
15		do	Castle Hayne farm	173.00
16		do	Lyrias farm	240.25
17		do	Tillery farm	363.08
18	22	T. B. Russell	Expense account	1.25
19	July 1	Jas. I. Johnson	Drugs	3.50
20	9	J. J. Daniel	do	5.63
21	Aug. 23	S. A. L. R. R. Co	Freights	484.83
22		Southern Rwy. Co	do	308.78
23	30	Commutation	Anson farm	14.00
24	Sept. 6	Raleigh Electric Co	Lights	110.66
25		V. E. McBee	Supplies	50.00
26		W. H. Osborn	Per diem and mileage	95.50
27		F. B. Wimbish	Account salary	30.00
28		N. A. Ramsey	do	100.00
29		Pay-roll	Central prison	1,255.10
30		do	Caledonia, No. 1, farm	420.82
31		do	Caledonia, No. 2, farm	361.48
32		do	Northampton farm	427.44
33		do	Castle Hayne farm	51.00
34		do	Lyrias farm	221.50

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
35	Sept. 6	Pay-roll	Tillery farm	$312.70
36		do	Halifax farm	300.33
37		do	Anson farm	277.25
38		do	S. E. R. R. camp	246.58
39		do	A. & R. R. R. camp	216.58
40		do	Central prison	63.25
41		Pattie W. Gee	Rent for Halifax farm	752.50
42		T. C. Sturgis	Transportation	143.75
43		W. H. Day	Sundries	285.00
44		F. B. Arendell	Incidedtal expenses	1,000.00
45	9	Seaboard Air-Line	A. & R. R. R	23.32
46		do	Freights	23.05
47		do	do	40.00
48		Standard Oil Company	Kerosene	140.51
49		Henry T. Hicks	Drugs	79.60
50		do	do	34.30
51		do	do	59.52
52		do	do	65.13
53		L. E. Woodbury & Co	Mattress supplies	77.20
54		J. W. Wyatt	Provisions	125.02
55		J. R. Ferrall & Co	do	481.04
56		Job P. Wyatt & Bro	do	100.53
57		A. B. Stronach	Supplies	74.41
58		Peter Rose & Sons	do	16.00
59		Thos. H. Briggs & Sons	Hardware	822.97
60		R. H. Garner	Wood	121.50
61		J. C. Stevenson & Co	Provisions	34.87
62		J. D. Riggan	Supplies	10.00
63		M. Hessberg	Leather	372.50
64		W. W. Williams	Wood	45.75
65		Woollcott & Sons	Supplies	79.80
66		R. T. Gowan	Typewriter	92.50
67		Boylan, Pearce & Co	Dry goods	182.04
68		W. R. Crawford	Provisions	117.11

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
69	Sept. 9	J. R. Ferrall & Co	Supplies	$12.00
70		Perkins-Campbell Co	Wagon supplies	16.00
71		W. J. Bradshaw, super	Expenses	70.00
72		J. C. Stevenson Co	Groceries	116.51
73		do	do	58.10
74		do	do	236.49
75		do	do	204.93
76		W. E. Maultsby	Supplies	10.00
77		Julius Lewis Hard. Co	Hardware	6.44
78		L. Richardson Drug Co	Drugs	25.76
79		Geo. H. Cannon	Expenses	1.00
80		do	do	.75
81		John M. Scott & Co	Groceries	20.77
82		Berger-Wood Tobacco Co	Tobacco	12.50
83		Thos. H. Briggs & Sons	Hardware	.75
84		do	do	7.50
85		W. S. Forbes & Co	Meat	156.00
86		L. C. Younger	Salary	3.25
87		Emry & Pierce	Provisions	13.90
88		do	do	14.06
89		J. C. Stevenson & Co	do	1.75
90		C. N. Christian, super	Expenses	2.50
91		do	do	1.90
92		C. N. Christian, super	Expenses	1.80
93		do	do	3.00
94		do	do	2.85
95		E. A. Saunders & Sons	Groceries	61.66
96		Emry & Pierce	do	10.80
97		Sherwood Higgs & Co	Dry goods	4.75
98		National Oil Co	Oil	14.49
99		Dewar & Wilder	Provisions	25.00
100		Bailey Bros	Tobacco	54.08
101		National Oil Co	Oil	14.06
102		John M. Scott & Co	Supplies	83.97

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
103	Sept. 9	Woodard & Goodridge	Meat	$55.42
104		Berger-Wood Tobacco Co	Tobacco	25.00
105		Woodard & Goodridge	Meat	8.93
106		Julius Lewis Hard. Co	Hardware	3.13
107		S. & D. Berwanger	Clothing, U. S. prisoner	33.00
108		John M. Scott & Co	Provisions	17.80
109		do	do	20.89
110		J. C. Stevenson Co	do	24.42
111		do	do	51.69
112		do	do	28.43
113		Acme Wine Co	Hospital supplies	10.25
114		R. P. Reinhardt, super	Expenses	6.49
115		do	do	3.62
116		do	do	4.25
117		do	do	2.16
118		do	do	2.75
119		Standard Oil Co	Oil	5.50
120		W. S. Forbes & Co	Meat	102.50
121		L. Richardson Drug Co	Drugs	7.38
122		do	do	45.95
123		Standard Oil Co	Oil	10.50
124		Thos. H. Briggs & Sons	Hardware	2.10
125		do	do	6.50
126		do	do	19.50
127		do	do	7.00
128		Bailey Bros	Tobacco	27.04
129		Dewar & Wilder	Provisions	10.75
130		National Oil Co	Oil	9.71
131		Julius Lewis Hard. Co	Hardware	4.85
132		Pool & Moring	Provisions	79.43
133		E. A. Saunders & Son	do	38.51
134		Odell Hardware Co	Hardware	10.50
135		do	do	2.55
136		W. S. Forbes & Co	Meat	105.00

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
137	Sept. 9	W. S. Forbes & Co	Meat	$102.50
138		Emry & Pierce	Provisions	102.60
139		do	do	14.02
140		Bobbitt-Wynne Drug Co	Drugs	109.79
141		Woodard & Goodridge Co	Supplies	39.83
142		do	do	37.60
143		do	do	20.23
144		do	do	51.11
145		Davenport, Morris & Co	Meat	68.95
146		H. T. Hicks	Drugs	1.50
147		Thos. H. Briggs & Sons	Hardware	11.25
148		do	do	15.00
149		do	do	7.45
150		C. Billups, Son & Co	Supplies	2.64
151		do	do	14.59
152		Thos. H. Briggs & Sons	Hardware	19.14
153		do	do	6.00
154		do	do	10.93
155		do	do	5.67
156		C. Billups, Sons & Co	Supplies	17.61
157		do	do	48.00
158		do	do	4.44
159		do	do	7.92
160		do	do	5.75
161		do	do	18.00
162		do	do	5.70
163		do	do	15.75
164		Woodard & Goodridge Co	Provisions	36.43
165		do	do	6.00
166		do	do	297.30
167		do	do	41.75
168		Magnus Hessberg	Leather	20.73
169		Odell Hardware Co	Hardware	22.00
170		S. C. Pool	Shoes	19.80

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
171	Sept. 9	National Oil Co	Oil	$24.51
172		Davenport, Morris & Co	Meat	70.98
173		T. W. Wood & Son	Seeds	36.45
174		W. S. Forbes & Co	Meat	262.50
175		Peter Rose & Son	Seed	18.50
176		do	do	96.00
177		do	do	13.00
178		Julius Lewis Hard. Co	Hardware	6.50
179		do	do	5.31
180		E. L. Summerell	Expenses	14.98
181		do	do	9.64
182		Emry & Pierce	Provisions	1.08
183		do	do	26.42
184		do	do	3.11
185		do	do	21.00
186		do	do	6.73
187		do	do	11.00
188		J. H. McIver	Expenses	6.65
189		do	do	6.70
190		E. A. Saunders	Provisions	96.25
191		Julius Lewis Hard. Co	Hardware	5.01
192		W. H. Hughes	Furniture	11.45
193		Keely Institute	Wagon	40.00
194		L. C. Younger	Salary	12.30
195		Emry & Pierce	Provisions	11.00
196		A. B. Stronach	do	9.21
197		J. C. Stevenson Co	do	1.75
198		Davenport, Morris & Co	do	250.51
199		Cardwell Machine Co	do	24.00
200		Woodard & Goodridge	do	377.22
201		do	do	39.93
202		do	do	47.65
203		do	do	36.44
204		do	do	113.83

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
205	Sept. 9	Thos. H. Briggs & Sons	Hardware	$23.80
206		do	do	22.35
207		do	do	5.77
208		do	do	11.25
209		do	do	12.70
210		Berger-Wood Tobacco Co	Tobacco	101.00
211		do	do	100.00
212		National Oil Co	Oil	10.40
213		do	do	28.26
214		Odell Hardware Co	Hardware	37.90
215		do	do	86.00
216		S. R. White & Bro	Supplies	26.58
217		do	do	14.63
218		L. Richardson Drug Co	Drugs	74.59
219		do	do	88.18
220		C. J. Rhenn	Expenses	6.58
221		Burwell & Dunn	Drugs	.40
222		Julius Lewis Hard. Co	Hardware	3.25
223		do	do	5.15
224		d0	do	1.13
225		do	do	11.68
226		do	do	16.40
227		Thos. H. Briggs & Sons	do	2.50
228		do	do	26.00
229		do	do	7.91
230		do	do	5.55
231		Woollcott & Son	Provisions	26.15
232		S. R. White & Bro	Castings, etc	12.42
233		do	do	3.50
234		do	do	10.19
235		L. C. Younger	Supplies	34.18
236		do	do	110.20
237		do	do	26.80
238		Woodard & Goodridge	do	153.52

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
239	Sept. 9	Woodard & Goodridge	Supplies	$40.00
240		T. W. Wood & Sons	Seeds	1.40
241		do	do	22.40
242		Peter Rose & Sons	do	32.00
243		do	do	33.50
244		L. Richardson Drug Co	Drugs	86.98
245		do	do	.82
246		do	do	7.33
247		do	do	12.63
248		Emry & Pierce	Supplies	17.04
249		do	do	9.84
250		W. H. Hughes	do	21.45
251		Magnus Hessberg	Leather	25.81
252		Berger-Wood Tobacco Co	Tobacco	75.00
253		National Oil Co	Oil	29.23
254		W. & B. Douglass	Machine castings	48.00
255		Sherwood Higgs & Co	Dry goods	14.41
256		E. A. Saunders' Sons	Provisions	30.02
257		Dennis Simmons L. Co	Lumber	101.26
258		Bailey Bros	Tobacco	108.16
259		Burwell & Dunn	Drugs	84.42
260		Odell Hard. Co	Hardware	54.40
261		T. H. Briggs & Sons	do	7.90
262		do	do	8.50
263		do	do	7.80
264		F. B. Arendell, Manager	Incidentals	1,000.00
265		B. W. Baker	Coal	274.02
266		Pay-roll	S. E. R. R	465.59
267		J. A. Perry	Detective work	100.00
268		Southern R. R. Co	Freight	367.00
269		do	do	188.56
270		do	do	.66
271		do	do	4.69
272		Pool & Moring	Provisions	191.63

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
273	Sept. 9	Interstate Telephone Co	Telephone rent	$22.50
274		S. C. Pool	Shoes	67.65
275		Troy Howell	Salary	13.80
276		N. A. Ramsey	do	50.00
276½	Oct. 6	Pay-roll	Central prison	1,315.39
277		do	Caledonia, No. 1	407.75
278		do	" No. 2	336.83
279		do	Tillery	329.08
280		do	Anson	304.58
281		do	A. & R. R. R	97.92
282		do	S. E. R. R	416.08
283		Raleigh Electric Co	Lights	115.32
284		J. S. Turner	Expenses	5.30
285	14	D. R. Anderson & Co	Provisions	102.50
286		Seaboard Air-Line	Freights	340.39
287	18	Heenan Hughes	Director's visits	14.50
288		A. B. Young	Plows	270.00
289	19	J. W. Denmark	Director's visits	12.00
290		E. T. Clark	do	30.00
291		J. T. LeGrand	do	11.80
292		do	do	26.30
293		Claudius Dockery	do	26.60
294		R. R. Cotton	do	31.00
295		do	do	19.00
296		A. B. Young	do	31.50
297		B. H. Thompson	do	48.00
298		M. F. Morphew	do	43.00
299		B. W. Ballard	do	26.70
300		do	do	38.10
301		J. L. Gwaltney	do	19.60
302		J. W. Perry	do	35.00
303		J. C. Davis	do	22.50
304		Bettie A. Badger	Rent	181.80
305		J. H. Weddington	Director's visits	33.70

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
306		L. M. Bryan	Director's visits	$50.00
307		E. L. Travis	do	30.50
308		W. C. Newland	do	41.00
309	21	J. C. Lashley, super	Expenses	24.06
310		do	do	2.43
311		J. S. Turner	do	.84
312	23	T. B. Russell, warden	Commutation	60.00
313		Pay-roll	Northampton	25.00
314	24	do	do	459.67
315		Jones & Powell	Coal	755.68
316		John W. Smith	Part salary	20.00
317	28	F. B. Arendell, manager	Incidental expenses	1,000.00
318		Shepherd & Busbee	Attorney fees, etc	204.80
319		R. O. Burton	do	206.00
320		Seaboard Air-Line	Freights	338.66
321		Wil. & Weldon R. R.	do	132.28
322		Peter Rose & Sons	Supplies	27.67
323		Benjamin F. Price	do	22.40
324		A. P. Dickson	Salary	11.25
325		do	do	2.50
326		Troy Howell	do	.75
327		H. B. Blake	do	.75
328		W. J. Bradshaw, super	Expenses	54.69
329		R. P. Reinhardt	do	8.67
330		do	do	2.92
331		Mingo Wlifong	Salary	12.00
332		C. N. Christian, super	Expenses	2.70
333		do	do	2.95
334		C. J. Rhem, super	do	10.60
335		do	do	3.35
336	Nov. 7	W. C. Stronach & Son	Provisions	112.48
337		do	do	22.00
338		do	do	12.00
339		do	do	69.71

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
340	Nov. 7	Pay-roll	Central prison	$1,315.97
341		H. U. Butters	Rent, Lyrias	850.00
342		Pay-roll	Halifax	293.95
343		do	do	250.63
344		Thomas Pescud	Provisions	38.66
345		J. C. S. Lumsden	do	129.30
346		do	do	28.10
347		do	do	3.45
348		do	do	1.50
349		do	do	2.80
350		do	do	4.30
351		do	do	2.80
352		do	do	1.50
353		do	do	4.70
354		do	do	7.00
355		do	do	1.50
356		James Mott	Expenses	9.34
357		E. L. Summerell	do	86.00
358		R. P. Reinhardt	do	86.00
359		C. N. Christian, super	Expenses	2.40
360		O. J. Rhem, super	do	3.95
361		J. H. McIver, super	do	5.55
362		J. H. Horton	Supplies	7.00
663		W. J. Bradshaw, super	do	75.06
364		do	do	80.37
365		Southern Railroad	Freights	302.50
366		do	do	116.90
367		do	do	46.90
368		Raleigh & Cape Fear R. R	do	146.50
369		S. T. Pearson, clerk	Account salary	30.00
370		W. R. Crawford	Meat	129.64
371	8	W. W. Williams	Wood	93.62
372		H. D. Fennell	Supplies	12.00
373		E. A. Cuthrell	do	89.30

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
374	Nov. 8	Pay-roll	Castle Hayne	$139.83
375		----do	Lyrias	235.17
376		----do	Caledonia, No. 1	477.52
377		----do	-----do	451.90
378		----do	Tillery	362.08
379		----do	Northampton	505.90
380		----do	Southeast Railroad	288.00
381		----do	Anson	341.09
382		Raleigh Electric Co	Lights	135.47
383		M. Rosenthal	Provisions	426.22
384		----do	-----do	15.00
385		Heller Brothers	Supplies	25.34
386		Whiting Brothers	-----do	16.90
387		----do	-----do	17.50
388		Chesapeake Stove Co	Range	71.61
389		W. B. West Co	Disinfectant	30.68
390		John Duer & Sons	Twine, etc	30.00
391		Wm. J. C. Dulany & Co	Books	50.45
392		Sherwood Higgs & Co	Supplies	71.05
393		Pay-roll	Central Prison	723.29
394		----do	-----do	1,250.75
395		----do	-----do	242.70
396		F. B. Arendell, Manager	Incidental expenses	1,000.00
397		McComb & Block	Cattle	660.61
398		Benjamin Price	Salary	17.60
399		W. E. Jones		165.00
400		W. E. Jones	Supplies	4.80
401	16	Petersburg Railroad	Freights	75.13
402		John N. Brown		1.00
403		J. H. Arrington		20.00
404		John F. Lifsey		50.00
405		J. E. Suiter		275.00
406		J. J. L. McCullers		15.00
407		Northington, Munger Co.		1,369.70

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
408	Nov. 16	W. H. Martin, Paymaster	Expenses, etc	$61.80
409		Edwards & Broughton	Stationery	187.30
410		Seaboard Air-Line	Freights	46.13
411		do	do	62.56
412		National Oil Co	Kerosene	35.30
413		Allen & Cram	Pipe and castings	51.74
414		S. & D. Berwanger	Supplies	48.65
415		Pay-roll	Northampton	526.63
416		do	do	503.19
417		do	do	121.90
418		do	Halifax	354.90
419		do	do	331.42
420		do	do	66.55
421		do	Caledonia, No. 1	521.61
422		do	do	492.92
423		do	do	114.65
424		do	Caledonia, No. 2	410.89
425		do	do	376.77
426		do	do	92.90
427		do	Tillery	397.21
428		do	do	340.27
429		do	do	82.60
430		do	Castle Hayne	391.75
431		do	do	337.50
432		do	do	66.50
433		do	Lyrias	161.12
434		do	do	161.61
435		do	do	18.50
436		do	Anson	350.43
437		do	do	250.25
438		do	do	68.80
439		Willard Bag and Mfg. Co	Caledonia, No. 1	25.00
440		do	do	78.13
441		do	do	24.37

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
442	Nov. 16	Willard Bag and Mfg. Co.	Caledonia, No. 1	$25.00
443		----do----	Caledonia, No. 2	46.38
444		----do----	Caledonia, No. 2	43.13
445		----do----	-----do----	98.38
446		----do----	---- do----	11.75
447		----do----	Tillery farm	8.50
448		----do----	-----do----	36.00
449		----do----	Halifax farm	74.19
450		----do----	Northampton farm	28.75
451		----do----	-----do----	24.38
452		----do----	-----do----	43.13
453		----do----	Anson farm	14.37
454		W. R. Crawford	Central prison	159.25
455		A. Dughi	-----do----	9.75
456		W. M. Sanders	Caledonia, No. 2	18.77
457		E. R. Gulley	Brick-yard	153.87
458		Willcox Bros	Supplies	270.26
459		----do----	Tillery farm	14.00
460		Taylor & Ellis	Central prison	61.16
461		W. R. Capehart	Provisions	135.75
462		R. H. Gulledge	Anson farm	7.60
463		H. E. Litchford, cashier	Supplies	36.12
464		Woollcott & Sons	---- do----	123.75
465		Moore Bros	A. and R. R. R	8.20
466		McComb & Block	Cattle	12.51
467		J. M. Monie	Supplies	71.68
468		Pay-roll	Castle Hayne department	284.75
469		----do----	-----do----	81.00
470		J. W. McGeachy	Medical services	5.00
471	Dec. 1	T. C. Sturgis, agent	Transportation	117.30
472	2	W. C. Kimball, agent	-----do----	313.35
473		E. A. Cuthrell	Supplies	146.40
474	4	R. A. Patterson Tob. Co.	Tobacco	92.75
475		J. A. Whitehead, draft	Cattle	62.70

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
476	Dec. 5	Boylan, Pearce & Co	Dry goods	$170.15
477		A. B. Stronach	do	148.89
478	8	Pay-roll	Central prison	1,337.89
479		F. B. Arendell, manager	Incidental expenses	1,000.00
480		Raleigh Electric Co	Lights	150.03
481		S. A. L. R. R. Co	Freights, prison	591.14
482		do	Freights, farms	351.50
483		Royall & Borden	Felt	194.17
484		B. M. Pugh	Supplies	265.60
485	13	M. Millhiser & Co	do	63.60
486		R. H. Berry	Salary	30.00
487		Allen & Cram Mch. Co	Machinery and castings	251.37
488		Frank Stronach	Wagons	110.26
489	14	Braxton Banks	Wood	24.00
490	16	Pay-roll	Anson farm	275.66
491		do	Caledonia, No. 1	489.25
492		do	Caledonia, No. 2	472.50
493		do	Tillery farm	353.32
494		do	Halifax farm	271.50
495		do	Northampton farm	532.50
496		do	Castle Hayne farm	91.75
497		do	Lyrias farm	203.08
498		do	S. E. R. R. camp	287.92
499	18	T. W. Wood & Son	Caledonia, Nos. 1 and 2	596.00
500	21	P. H. Haynes & Co	Tobacco	90.00
501	22	National Oil Co	Oil	173.91
502		Wm. S. Merrell Chem. Co	Central prison	109.46
503		J. F. Pool	Brick-yard	55.84
504	23	K. B. Johnson	Wood	165.26
505		E. T. Clark	Account survey Cal. farm	100.00
506	26	W. R. Crawford	Meat	161.79
507	28	W. S. Forbes & Co	do	1,080.96
508	29	Southern Railway Co	Freight	104.14
264½	Oct. 6	F. B. Arendell, manager	Incidental expenses	1,000.00

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1899.			
	Apr.	Pay-roll, vouchers		
	May	----do----		
	June	----do----	Of employes	$12,024.41
	Mar.	----do----		
	May 31	J. A. Hillabrant	For material shirt factory	4,524.99
		Warrant for fertilizer	Durham Fertilizer Co	8.200.91

VOUCHERS ISSUED DURING YEAR 1900.

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
1	Jan. 2	S. & D. Berwanger	Clothing for U. S. prisoners	$192.00
2		Sherwood Higgs & Co	do	12.00
3		Boylan, Pearce & Co	do	12.00
4		Whiting Bros	do	36.00
5		Cross & Linehan	do	132.00
6		W. C. Kimball, S. A. L	Transportation	177.65
7		Z. P. Smith, S. A. L	do	134.85
8		Pay-roll	Central prison	1,276.91
9	3	C. A. Norris	Provisions and supplies	295.22
10	4	Southern Railway	Transportation	94.60
11		Watt Plow Co	Castings, North'ton farm	24.73
12		W. H. Day	Expenses visiting farms	249.65
13		Joseph E. Pogue	Provisions and supplies	396.66
14		S. T. Pearson	Extra work, U. S. prisoners	30.00
15		F. B. Arendeil, manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
16	6	H. B. Furgerson	Services, Northampton	261.45
17		B. W. Baker	Coal	282.83
18	8	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke Co	do	303.78
19		Whitley Coal Co	do	71.50
20		J. R. Tillery	Tillery farm	581.30
21		W. U. Tel. Co	Telegrams	50.10
22	9	J. E. & G. W. Thompson	Northampton farm	5.65
23	11	A. Y. Sigmon	Director's visits	31.20
24		Heenan Hughes	do	14.50
25		do	do	22.50
26		J. W. Denmark	do	9.15
27		E. T. Clark	do	70.15
28		A. B. Young	do	31.50
29		W. C. Newland	do	37.00
30		Jas. C. Davis	do	31.00
31		R. R. Cotton	do	31.00
32		B. H. Thompson	do	48.00
33		C. Dockery	do	26.60
34		Jas. T. LeGrand	do	32.20

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
35	Jan. 11	B. W. Ballard	Director's visits	$30.70
36		E. L. Travis	do	30.50
37		J. L. Gwaltney	do	24.10
38		M. F. Morphew	do	39.00
39		L. M. Bryan	do	46.00
40		J. W. Perry	do	19.60
41		J. H. Weddington	do	29.70
42		J. C. Marcom	Provisions and supplies	5.00
43		E. T. Clark	Cattle	28.24
44		do	Account survey North'n	50.00
45		Wilcox Bros	Account Northampton	15.46
46	12	Sou. Plumb. and Heat. Co.	Per improvements	126.72
47	13	J. T. Bennett	Anson	11.50
48		Marshall & Little	Anson, insurance	28.35
49		W. & W. R. R. Co	Freights	1,380.67
50		Raleigh Electric Co	Fuel and lights	173.92
51		Sou. Bell Telephone Co	Telephone	25.85
52		S. A. L. Railway Co	Freights	213.04
53		C. B. Barbee	Inventory, etc	100.00
54		G. Rosenthal	do	100.00
55		G. W. Thompson	do	100.00
56	16	Armour & Co	Meat	225.04
57		J. L. Gwaltney	Director's visits	32.00
58		Wynne & Redford	Groceries	163.83
59		L. M. Bryan	Director's visits	28.00
60		W. C. Newland	do	32.00
61		H. B. Hunter, jr	Pay-roll	9.34
62	18	Southern Railway Co	Freights	37.33
63		Pay-roll	Caledonia, No. 2	481.07
64		do	Anson	274.03
65		do	Castle Hayne	104.17
66		do	Tillery	326.83
67		do	Halifax	276.83
68		do	Lyrias	137.33

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
69	Jan. 18	Pay-roll	S. E. R. R	$283.67
70		do	Northampton	530.40
71		do	Caledonia, No. 1	517.73
72		William Ledbetter	Inventory	18.00
73	20	W. C. Stronach & Sons	Provisions	478.29
74		H. E. Pate	Provisions, Northampton	9.00
75		E. A. Cuthrell	Hogs	101.00
76	22	Magnus Hessberg	Leather	1,063.17
77		J, R. Ferrall & Co	Groceries	712.86
78	23	Bettie A. Badger	Rent, Halifax	180.00
79		R. T. Bennett	Rent, Anson	1,610.12
80		Stratton & Bragg	Peanut machine	252.00
81		Muscogee Mfg. Co	Mattress Ticking	1,229.95
82		R. O. Burton, attorney	Rent, Northampton	1,274.13
83	26	F. B. Arendell, manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
84	27	Tillery Tel. Exchange	Telephone	45.00
85		Ramsey & Effinger	Bagging	546.68
86	30	W. P. Arrington & Co	Peanut planters	252.90
87	Feb. 1	T. C. Sturgis, South. Rwy	Transportation	75.30
88		R. L. Potts, South. Rwy	Freights	354.87
89		Henry T. Hicks	Drugs	250.00
90		Pay-roll	Central prison	1,323.47
91		F. S. Faison	Account rent, North'pton	200.00
92	2	Gilbert P. Graham	S. E. R. R., beef	9.72
93	5	C. T. Bailey, P. M	Stamped envelopes	84.80
94		Young & Hughes	Provisions and supplies	98.48
95		S. B. Kitchin	do	157.22
96		H. K. Mulford Co	do	12.00
97		Woollcott & Sons	do	110.88
98		Johnson & Johnson	Coal	19.13
99		J. C. McRae	Legal services	195.00
100		Wilcox Bros	1 bull, Northampton	40.00
101		Thos. S. Kenan, clerk	Costs, etc	32.20
102	7	A. B. Stronach	Provisions and supplies	108.28

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
103	Feb. 7	E. Clark	Prov. and supplies, Tillery	$27.47
104		I. E. Green	Provisions, A. & R. R.	35.00
105	9	H. B. Furgerson	Expense, Northampton	35.00
106		do	do	64.15
107		F. B. Arendell, manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
108		W. C. Newland	Director's visits	41.00
109		J. W. Perry	do	15.60
110		E. L. Travis	do	22.50
111		C. D. Arthur	Provisions and supplies	29.75
112		H. B. Hunter, jr	Pay-roll	20.71
113		Pay-roll	Caledonia, No. 1	475.20
114		do	No. 2	482.48
115		do	Anson	293.54
116		do	E. Carolina R. R	94.66
117		do	Castle Hayne	95.25
118		do	Lyrias	134.75
119		do	Tillery	344.16
120		do	Northampton	248.88
121		do	S. E. R. R	262.50
122		do	Page's camp	31.66
123		do	A. & R. R. R	59.75
124		W. A. Icenhour	Prov. and supplies, Anson	2.39
125	12	Sparks Bros. Mule and Horse Co.	Mules	1,253.00
126	13	C. A. Norris	Provisions and supplies	351.25
127		Pattie W. Gee	Rent, Halifax	250.00
128		W. J. McLendon	Rent, Anson	350.00
129		L. M. Alston	Survey Caledonia farms	48.00
130		Dobbin & Ferrall	Provisions and supplies	328.13
131		L. M. Bryan	Mules	1,200.00
132		J. T. and C. M. Tate	Hogs	100.00
133		Pay-roll	Northampton	235.33
134		do	Halifax	148.66
135		Newcome & Peebles	Provisions and supplies	268.77
136		R. T. Gowan	Typewriter	102.50

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued*.

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
137	Feb. 13	B. F. Keith Co	Provisions and supplies	$271.39
138		D. L. Gore	do	916.74
139		Woollcott & Sons	do	17.00
140		National Oil Co	Fuel and lights	139.75
141		Mrs. M. E. Shipp	Rent, Caledonia	63.69
142		Sherwood Higgs & Co	Provisions and supplies	124.87
143	17	R. B. Hartley	Cattle	482.16
144	19	F. M. Moore	Lyrias, peanuts	308.14
145		J. A. Norfleet	Inventory, Tillery	14.00
146		A. H. McDonald	Page's camp	4.10
147		Durham Fertilizer Co	Fertilizer	1,127.33
148		Raleigh Electric Co	Fuel and lights	165.72
149		McCleary & McClellan	Horses	1,230.00
150		L. L. Boggan	Rent, Anson	130.40
151		Navassa Guano Co	Rent, Castle Hayne	300.00
152		N. P. Liles	Rent, Anson	50.00
153		T. R. Tomlinson	Rent	21.50
154		C. W. Grandy & Sons	do	1,634.40
156		Adelaide Pope	do	675.00
157		Anna F. Pope	do	675.00
158		M. A. Hamilton	do	77.20
159		Anna Wyatt for N. P. Liles	do	425.70
160	20	R. and E. R. R. Co	Supplies	17.85
161		Barbee & Co		232.05
162		Wilcox Bros	Northampton	8.00
163		E. M. Uzzell	Printing	7.50
164	23	S. M. & W. J. Young	Hardware	87.12
165	24	F. B. Arendell, manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
166	27	Standard Oil Co	Fuel and lights	683.07
167		Postal Telegraph Cable Co	Telegrams	1.90
168		Daniel Pratt Gin Co	Gin, Caledonia, No. 1	108.00
169		Allen & Cram	Machine shop	55.40
170		M. Hessberg	Leather	930.58
171		Berger-Wood Tobacco Co	Tobacco	248.00

VOUCHERS ISSUED – *Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
172	Feb. 27	S. C. Pool	Shoes	$353.00
173		W. H. Randolph & Co	Provisions and supplies	91.29
174		Bailey Bros	Tobacco	297.96
175		J. C. Carlisle		31.26
176		L. Richardson Drug Co	Drugs	132.07
177		Thos. H. Briggs & Sons	Hardware	671.06
178		Julius Lewis Hdw. Co	do	513.29
179		W. E. Springer & Co	Shingles, etc	186.44
180		Davenport, Morris & Co	Meat	501.73
181		Woodward Goodridge Co	Groceries	999.02
182		Caraleigh Phos. and Fertilizer Works.	Guano	80.91
183		Jno. M. Scott & Co	Drugs	90.08
184		Emry & Pearce	Supplies	540.65
185		Southern Railway Co	Freights	661.10
186	28	S. A. L. Railway	do	213.58
187		Cumnock Mines	Coal	34.27
188	Mar. 3	Pay-roll	Central prison	1,278.70
189		D. W. Biggs	S. E. R. R	8.40
190		Harvey, Blair & Co	Meats	212.29
191		E. T. Clark	Survey	100.00
192		Jesse G. Ball	Groceries	177.25
193	5	Cone Exp. and Com. Co	Mattress ticking	117.14
194		A. M. Saunders	Page's camp	5.35
195		W. H. Day	Expense account	53.05
196		McCleary & McClellan	Cows	447.17
197	6	F. B. Wimbish	Commutation Board	24.00
198		W. H. Johnson	Pay-roll	26.67
199		W. M. Boylan	Rent	150.00
200		W. U. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	47.30
201	10	Raleigh Electric Co	Fuel and lights	174.44
202		E. R. Gulley	Wood	137.10
203		Smith & Gilchrist	Provisions	217.45
204	15	M. Rosenthal	do	128.68
205		Anna F. Pope	Rent	58.19

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
206	Mar. 15	Adelaide Pope	Rent	$121.88
207		J. H. Futrell	do	121.87
208		J. P. Futrell	do	121.87
209		J. H. Futrell	do	675.00
210		J. A. McDonald	Pay-roll	46.00
211		Pay-roll	Page's camp	115.50
212		do	A. and R. R	206.00
213		do	S. E. R. R	251.58
214		do	Anson	299.25
215		do	Tillery	294.06
216		do	Caledonia, No. 1	363.82
217		do	Caledonia, No. 2	393.66
218		do	Northampton	449.73
219		do	Castle Hayne	221.17
220		do	Eastern Carolina R. R	278.50
221		C. N. Christian	Expenses	34.65
222		J. M. Wall	do	16.16
223		do	do	4.30
224		C. J. Rhem	do	4.50
225		do	do	4.50
226		do	do	4.20
227		E. L. Summerell	do	6.88
228		J. H. McIver	do	38.20
229		R. P. Reinhardt	do	2.90
230		do	do	5.10
231		Geo. H. Cannon	do	7.69
232		W. R. Dixon	do	2.30
233		T. E. McCaskey	do	9.34
234		do	do	2.50
235		W. J. Bradshaw	do	44.88
236		do	do	41.33
237		do	do	37.97
238		Stedman & Hayes	Caledonia, No. 1	55.00
239		do	do	5.40

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
240	Mar. 15	M. W. Divine & Co	Caledonia, No. 1	$2.00
241		C. N. Skinner	Reward, etc	13.55
242		G. J. Turner and W. H. Jernigan.	Pay-roll	10.00
243		E. C. Nye	Beef, S. E. R. R	7.39
244		Southern Railway	Freights	560.38
245		S. A. L	do	89.88
246		James Mott	Expense	3.15
247		Geo. H. Cannon	do	20.59
248		Wyatt Harness Co	Leather	109.60
249		Crowder & Rand	On account	1,167.94
250		The Spool Cotton Co	Thread	68.89
251		Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co.	Coal	751.50
252		Ramsey & Effinger	Supplies	90.63
253		Jno. W. Evans	L. S. and W	7.90
254		R. J. Price	Drugs	15.00
255		C. A. Norris	On account	183.25
256		Old Dominion Guano Co	Guano	1,086.57
257		Jones & Powell	Coal	497.91
258	17	Peter Henderson & Co	Seed	16.90
259		Atlantic Refining Co	Oil	10.60
260		C. P. Ellis	Supplies	41.30
261		Wilcox Bros	do	190.00
262		R. E Brown	Horse	50.00
263	19	J. J. Wood	Cattleman	30.00
264		T. B. Wall	Permanent improvements	125.00
265		R. W. Hicks	Supplies	224.80
266	20	Jas. T. LeGrand	Director's visits	15.80
267		D. W. Biggs	Provisions and supplies	7.50
268	22	Terrell & Terrell	do	2.70
269	23	F. B. Arendell, manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
270		T. W. Wood & Sons	Seed	169.65
271		E. R. Gulley	Wood	50.30
272	24	Stedman & Hayes	Tillery	64.50
273		Geo. R. French & Sons	Supplies	11.85

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
274	Mar. 24	Dowd & King	Drugs	$51.95
275		Glover & Whitcomb	Mattress factory	247.97
276	26	R. C. Williams & Co	Groceries	95.43
277		Frank Stronach	Wagons, etc	413.15
278	27	L. M. Bryan	Director's visits	76.25
279		Willcox Bros	Permanent improvements, Northampton.	100.00
280		Chatham Mfg. Co	Convict stripes	3,251.33
281		Alfred Williams & Co	Stationery	128.00
282		Lumsden Bros	Tin and hardware	49.40
283		J. A. Sexton	Lumber	385.03
284		Whiting Bros	Clothing U. S. prisoners	96.00
285		Cross & Linehan	do	144.00
286		S. & D. Berwanger	do	84.00
287	Apr. 2	Pay-roll	Central prison	1,366.07
288		T. C. Sturgis, agent Southern Railway.	Transportation	91.40
289		T. L. Armstrong	Horses	350.00
290		Z. P. Smith, agent S. A. L.	Transportation	201.00
291		H. B. Furgerson	Engine	400.00
292	5	J. H. P. Cilley	Electrician	125.00
293		C. M. Busbee	Legal services	200.00
294		S. & D. Berwanger	Clothing, U. S. prisoners	52.50
295		Boylan, Pearce & Co	Provisions	127.19
296		Henry T. Hicks	Drugs	217.25
297		R. J. Madry	Provisions	23.98
298		S. T. Pearson	Extra work, U. S. prisoners	30.00
299		J. J. Wood	Cattleman	38.00
300		J. A. McDonald	Incidental expenses	3.10
301		Wilcox Bros	Provisions	2.75
302	9	T. M. Argo	Legal services	75.00
303	10	C. H. Gattis, agent S. A. L.	Transportation	94.50
304		Raleigh Electric Co	Fuel and lights	170.19
305	13	F. B. Arendell, manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
306		C. A. Norris	Provisions	257.02
307		Edwards & Broughton	Stationery	157.23

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
308	April 13	A. S. Morgan	Wood	$33.80
309		B. J. Uttley	do	35.90
310		Allen & Cram	Machinery	30.56
311		Chas. K. Anderson	Supplies	2.25
312		Block & Gunn	Disinfectant	82.00
313		Boylan, Pearce & Co	Supplies	423.85
314		Muscogee Mfg. Co	Ticking	592.98
315		R. M. Hughes & Co	Groceries	12.25
316		Young & Hughes	Hardware	26.87
317	16	W. S. Primrose, agent	Insurance	113.51
318	17	J. B. Sturdevant	Wood	48.85
319		Newcomb & Peebles	Groceries	105.29
320		J. H. Pittman	Supplies	9.18
321		Caswell Britt	do	8.31
322		W. A. Leggett	do	10.85
323		J. I. Hill	do	10.45
324		Pay-roll	Northampton	458.04
325		do	Caledonia, No. 1	425.08
326		do	Caledonia, No. 2	399.66
327		do	Tillery	356.96
328		do	Castle Hayne	273.75
329		do	Anson	349.25
330		do	E. Carolina R. R	276.08
331		do	Page's camp	148.50
332		do	S. E. R. R	293.00
333		do	A. and R. R. R	242.00
334	19	Standard Oil Co	Oil	150.97
335		Willcox Bros	Lumber	75.00
336		Chas. M. Whitlock	Supplies	182.35
337	21	J. H. P. Cilley	Salary account	50.00
338		Cone Export and Commission Co.	Ticking	121.90
339		E. R. Gulley	Wood	26.20
340		J. H. Horton	Anson, supplies	24.40
341	23	W. C. McMackin	Veterinary surgeon	5.50
342	24	S. M. & W. J. Young	Twine	54.98

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
343	Apr. 26	M. A. Turner	Supplies	$14.60
344	May 1	Pay-roll	Central prison	1,354.73
345		Southern Railway Co	Freights	774.80
346		R. and C. F. R. R	do	438.63
347		T. C. Sturgis, agent Southern Railway.	Transportation	128.20
348		J. W. Taylor	Wood	61.86
349	3	F. B. Arendell, Manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
350	5	W. H. Day	Expenses	61.40
351	14	Raleigh Electric Co	Lights	195.82
352		A. M. Saunders	Expenses	2.80
353		do	do	6.17
354		C. H. Wiggins	Pay-rolls	9.01
355	17	National Oil Co	Oil	93.81
356	18	Interstate Telephone Co	Rent, telephone	33.65
357		Thomas Pescud	Groceries	55.08
358		A. B. Stronach	Tailor shop	170.22
359	19	Jas. C. Davis	Director's visit	71.00
360	21	R. P. Reinhardt	Expenses, Anson	26.37
361	22	Pay-roll	Anson	336.55
362		do	Caledonia, No. 1	429.16
363		do	Caledonia, No. 2	392.50
364		do	Northampton	416.75
365		do	Tillery	351.41
366		do	Castle Hayne	297.00
367		do	Eastern Carolina R. R	263.25
368		do	A. and R. R. R	223.25
369		do	S. E. R. R	255.00
370		do	Page's camp	146.00
371		J. J. Wood	Cattleman	38.00
372		J. H. P. Cilley	Salary	59.33
373		J. C. Lashley	Expense	16.54
374		do	do	13.03
375		do	do	10.53
376		F. M. Johnston	do	20.00
377		do	do	4.15
378		do	do	2.40

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
379	May 22	C. J. Rhem	Expenses	$3.00
380		do	do	5.25
381		do	do	4.35
382		J. H. McIver	do	6.00
383		W. J. Bradshaw	do	28.80
384		do	do	50.19
385		do	do	30.13
386		J. M. Wall	do	4.45
387		do	do	3.78
388		do	do	5.00
389		B. J. Uttley	Wood	35.30
390		C. N. Christian	Expenses	2.40
391		do	do	9.06
392		Charles T. Harper	Medical services	90.00
393		Acme Wine	Hospital	172.50
394		John R. Cary Co	Provisions	124.28
395		The Spool Cotton Co	Thread	49.22
396		J. M. Monie	Groceries	129.52
397		N. C. Home Ins. Co	Insurance	35.50
398		Davis & Atkins	Drugs	73.93
399		J. W. Evans	Harness	17.70
400		S. R. Carrington	Soap	150.00
401		The Amer. Oak L. Co	Leather	220.22
402		Boylan, Pearce & Co	Supplies	127.72
403		W. H. King Drug Co	Drugs	340.54
404	25	A. S. Morgan	Wood	72.70
405	26	Hanover L. and I. Co	Castle Hayne	81.30
406	28	F. B. Arendell, Manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
407		Burwell & Dunn	Drugs	119.66
408		W. C. Stronach's Sons	Provisions	253.43
409		E. N. Ricks & Bro	Northampton, provisions	30.00
410		Wilcox Bros	Northampton, account E. T. Clark.	125.00
411		J. B. Sturdevant	Wood	63.40
412	30	Southern Railway Co	Freights	79.57
413	31	E. R. Gulley	Wood	54.00

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
414	June 1	Pay-roll	Central Prison	$1,324.54
415		T. C. Sturgess, agt. So. Ry.	Transportation	94.15
416		J. H. P. Cilley	Salary	140.00
417		Dr. C. T. Harper	Salary, Castle Hayne	30.00
418	5	J. D. Riggan	Supplies	6.50
419		Willard Bag and Mfg. Co.	Bags	146.38
420	6	F. T. Brockwell	Expense	6.00
421		J. C. Stevenson Co	Supplies	278.36
422	8	S. P. Pennington	Horse-shoeing	2.80
423		Joseph E. Pogue	Tobacco	185.61
424		Woollcott & Sons	Tailor shop	137.00
425		J. B. Sturdevant	Wood	33.67
426		Sharp & Dohme	Drugs	9.72
427		C. Billups Sons & Co	Supplies	180.21
428		Sou. Plumb. & Heat. Co	Plumbing	198.42
429		J. I. Johnson	Drugs	10.05
430		B. R. Jolly	Spectacles	20.25
431		Dr. Thomas Stamps	Drugs, etc	20.00
432		W. T. Lynn	Pay-roll	4.00
433		George N. Ives & Co		13.50
434		Salisbury Liquor Co	Hospital	21.75
435		Seaboard Air-Line	Freights	104.42
436	June 8	Postal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	6.43
437		W. U "	do	28.58
438		The Home Fertilizer Co	Guano	482.55
439		J. S. Tuttle	Tufts	15.50
440	11	Woodward-Goodridge Co.	Provisions	721.44
441		Wyatt Harness Co	Leather	103.00
442		B. B. Boykin	Reward and expenses	10.00
443		Greensboro Lumber Co	Sash and doors	78.75
444		Clayton Investment Co	Wood	41.75
445		A. C. Line	Freights, etc	123.20
446		Crandall Packing Co	Gum packing	52.00
447		Halifax County	Rent, convict	32.00
448		W. M. Russ, clerk	Costs	30.45

VOUCHERS ISSUED – *Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
449	June 12	Cone Export and Com. Co.	Ticking	$142.35
450		J. Schwartz	Meat	142.56
451		L. C. Terrell	Provisions	13.80
452	21	H. E. Litchford, Trustee	do	30.00
453	22	Pay-roll	A. and R. R. R	246.00
454	23	do	E. Carolina R. R	256.08
455	26	W. H. Worth, State Treas.	Int. on bonds (cancelled)	
456		F. B. Arendell, Manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
457		W. C. Stronach Sons	Provisions	56.25
458		Allen & Cram	Castings, etc	53.34
459		John Duer & Sons	Twine, etc	24.21
460		The Raleigh Electric Co.	Lights	184.73
461		C. T. Bailey, Postmaster	Stamped envelopes	84.80
462		E. R. Gulley	Wood	129.25
463		F. R. Gray & Bro	do	34.50
464		P. N. Stainback	Lime, Northampton	34.35
465		J. C. Lashley	Expense	46.28
466		A. S. Morgan	Wood	36.81
467		C. M. Jones	do	35.38
468		C. A. Norris	Groceries	236.96
469		M. Rosenthal	do	105.34
470		Moore Bros	do	21.24
471		N. L. Stedman	Groceries, Tillery	42.75
472	27	W. E. Jones	Leather and shoes	182.47
473		R. and C. F. R. R	Freights	316.50
474		J. J. Wood	Cattleman	38.00
475		Pay-roll	Northampton	427.91
476		do	Anson	337.17
477		do	S. E. R. R	276.67
478		do	Castle Hayne	296.50
479		do	Page's Camp	147.00
480		do	Caledonia, No. 2	380.66
481		do	Caledonia, No. 1	422.95
482		do	Tillery	358.08
483		S. C. Hobby	Wood	216.50

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
484	June 27	Newcomb & Peebles	Groceries	$135.42
485	28	W. H. Day	Expense, to farms	61.32
486	30	O. S. Clark	Shingles	114.00
487	.	J. R. Rogers	Salary	41.67
488		C. H. Gattis, Agt. S. A. L	Transportation	66.15
489	July 2	Pay-roll	Central Prison	1,324.99
490	3	A. Williams & Co	Stationery	68.31
491		D. H. McCullers	Wood	12.75
492		W. B. Mann	Provisions	104.08
493		The M. C. Mayer Co	Groceries	55.67
494		Hall & Pearsall	Drugs	145.54
495		Arnheim Bros	Provisions, E. C. R. R	175.28
496	5	F. B. Arendell, Mgr	Incidental expenses	200.00
497	6	J. H. P. Cilley	Salary	140.00
498		Terrell & Terrell	Provisions	19.50
499		S. T. Pearson	Extra work, U. S. Govt. ac	30.00
500		H. B. Hunter, jr	Pay-roll	6.67
501	10	W. J. Applewhite	Expense	11.28
502		Thad. C. Sturgis	Transportation	36.15
503	11	J. B. Sturdevant	Wood	24.40
504		J. A. Springer & Co	Shingles	2.72
505	12	Raleigh Electric Co	Lights	161.20
506		Ashley Horne	Wood	23.80
507		Raleigh Electric Co	Lights	8.75
508		John O. Gammage	Provisions	19.80
509		F. M. Johnston	Expenses	5.74
510		C. N. Christian	do	4.30
511		C. J. Rhem	do	6.85
512		J. M. Wall	do	3.36
513		J. J. Wood	Cattleman	38.00
514		A. M. Saunders	Expenses	2.35
515		do	do	6.12
516		W. J. Bradshaw	do	57.62
517		J. C. Lashley	do	14.11
518		R. & C. F. R. R	Freight	316.05

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
519	July 12	Southern Railway Co	Freight	$164.86
520		S. A. L., C. S. Allen	do	143.80
521		do	Transportation	264.88
522		Southern Bell Tel. Co	Telephone	9.25
523		Wilmington Messenger	Printing	2.50
524		W. B. Douglas	Castings	.50
525		Geo. H. Wilkie	Inventory	7.00
526		W. S. Forbes & Co	Provisions	1,012.80
527		Odell Hardware Co	Hardware	863.95
528		B. F. Keith Co	Provisions	388.74
529	13	E. R. Gulley	Wood	32.20
530	16	Wynne & Redford	Provisions	96.91
531		Henry T. Hicks	Drugs	233.50
532		J. W. Barber & Son	Wagons	296.00
533		Phillips & Co	Hay	14.49
534		W. J. Weir	Labor, E. L. Plant	205.37
535	18	James A. Sexton	Lumber	292.64
536	20	Dobbin & Ferrall	Dry goods	371.73
537		J. A. Martin	Account engine	500.00
538		D. E. Abbott & Co	Art supplies	34.53
539	21	Phillips & Penny	Provisions	41.87
540	23	Cobb & Forbes	Provisions, E. C. R. R.	33.27
541	25	Whitley Coal Co	Coal	121.25
542	28	F. B. Arendell, Manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
543		Dunn Bros	Provisions	42.22
544		E. Horton	Wood	25.10
345	30	J. A. Saunders	Provisions	15.11
546	Aug. 1	Pay-roll	Central prison	1,417.21
547	4	R. H. Utley	Wood	60.40
548		C. D. Arthur	Provisions	14.10
549		A. S. Morgan	Wood	53.70
550		Geo. M. Harding	Horse	175.00
551		Pay-roll	Northampton	430.24
552		do	Caledonia, No. 1	448.91
553		do	Caledonia, No. 2	480.78

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
554	Aug. 4	Pay-roll	Tillery	$373.62
555		do	Anson	332.00
556		do	Eastern Carolina R. R	236.75
557		do	S. E. R. R	250.50
558		do	Page's camp	146.00
559		do	Castle Hayne	115.00
560		California Fruit Store	Provisions	6.00
561		Mills Manufacturing Co	Lumber	78.61
562		Z. P. Smith, agent S. A. L	Transportation	617.78
563		E. R. Gulley	Wood	13.70
564		Jas. H. Elmore	Coffin, State prisoner	3.25
565	7	Boylan, Pearce & Co	Dry goods	60.06
566	9	E. Horton	Wood	36.30
567	10	J. H. P. Cilley	Salary, etc	140.00
568		T. C. Sturgis, agent Southern Railway.	Transportation	79.25
568½		News and Observer	Printing, etc	13.50
569	14	T. M. Argo	Legal services	100.00
570		J. V. Smith	Wood	13.66
571		A. M. Saunders	Expense	8.10
572		Pay-roll	Page's camp	148.25
573		do	do	54.25
574		Woodward-Goodridge Co	Provisions	590.05
575		Wilcox Bros	Whiskey, Northampton	1.00
576	13	Pay-roll	Caledonia, No. 1	385.45
577		do	Caledonia, No. 2	424.32
578		do	Northampton	358.16
579		do	Tillery	361.58
580		do	Castle Hayne	69.00
581		do	Anson	341.88
582		do	E. Carolina R. R	232.83
583		do	A. and R. R. R	88.16
584		do	S. E. R. R	235.24
585		J. C. Lashley, supervisor	Expenses	24.11
586		W. J. Applewhite, sup'r	do	24.60
587		do	do	8.00

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
588	Aug. 13	W. D. Gaddy	Reward, etc	$11.00
589		W. J. Bradshaw, sup'r	Expenses	38.69
590		J. M. Wall, sup'r	do	6.80
591		C. J. Rhem, sup'r	do	3.25
592		J. J. Wood	Cattleman	38.00
593		Raleigh Electric Co	Lights	163.86
594		do	Fire brick, E. L. P	76.00
595		Chas. Wessell	Castle Hayne, towing	93.00
596	14	J. A. Martin	Blance boiler, E. L. P	521.54
597		Harrisburg F. and M. Co.	Engines, E. L. P	1,377.54
598		Tower-Binford E. and M. Co.	Electric supplies, E. L. P	717.75
599	15	E. Horton	Wood	35.80
600	16	S. C. Hobby	do	82.10
601		W. H. Worth, Treasurer	Interest on bonds	2,400.00
602	17	A. E. Richardson	Wood	65.70
603		National Oil Co	Oil	183.96
604	18	Allen & Cram	Supplies, E. L. P	102.30
605	20	Lumsden Bros	Tin work, E. L. P	122.90
606	21	F. B. Arendell, manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
607		M. Hessberg	Leather	845.56
608		Westinghouse E. and M. Co.	Engines, E. L. P	1,654.00
609		T. M. Argo	Legal services	450.00
610		C. M. Busbee	Legal services, balance	364.80
611		Newcomb & Peebles	Provisions	185.17
612		W. C. Stronach Sons	do	212.47
613	23	W. H. Day, Supt	Expenses to farms	14.68
614	24	E. Horton	Wood	47.50
615		Watkins, Cottrell Co	Provisions	85.56
616		Frank Stronach	Carriage, etc	93.10
617	27	E. W. Hill	Anson, supplies	18.53
618	28	E. R. Gulley	Wood	171.20
619	30	Rumsey & Co., Limited	Pump	16.94
620	31	E. Horton	Wood	47.00
621	Sept. 1	T. C. Sturgis, agent Southern Railway.	Transportation	72.20
622		Pay-roll	Central prison	1,461.64

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
623	Sept. 1	J. H. P. Cilley	Salary, etc	$140.00
624		John M. Scott Co	Drugs, A. and R. R. R	8.45
625		J. G. Hall & Son	Insurance, boilers	70.00
626	3	S. B. Alexander, Jr., Co	E. L. supplies	449.69
627		E. Horton	Wood	13.00
628		E. T. Clark	Balance survey, Caledonia	24.00
629	6	Steamer Buck	Towing, Castle Hayne	25.00
630	7	A. E. Richardson	Wood	25.60
631		J. M. Wall	Expense	3.50
632		Southern Railway Co	Freights	390.13
633		do	do	203.46
634		R. and C. F. R. R	do	75.50
635		do	do	240.50
636	8	Wilson & Bradbury	Ticking	365.12
637		J. D. Johnson	Wood	61.90
638	10	Wyatt Harness Co	Leather	56.52
639		Cross & Linehan	Clothing, etc	137.93
640		M. E. Long	Rent ferry, Northampton	120.00
641		Raleigh Electric Co	Lights	189.76
642		W. W. Green	Expense	9.98
643		F. B. Arendell, manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
644		J. B. Sturdevant	Wood	23.00
645		A. S. Morgan	do	95.70
646	12	S. M. & W. J. Young	Twine	16.45
647		Johnson & Johnson	Wood	18.89
648		J. H. P. Cilley	Salary account	70.00
649	13	E. Horton	Wood	64.10
650	14	E. R. Gulley	do	49.10
651		N. J. Allen	do	30.50
652		Cary Lumber Co	Lumber	126.83
653	15	E. L. Summerell	Commutation, board	136.00
654		W. R. Crawford	Provisions	256.17
655		S. T. Pearson	Extra work, U. S. prisoners	30.00
656		J. J. L. McCullers	Rent telephone, Clay Hole	10.00
657		D. E. Abbott & Co	Art supplies	84.31

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
658	Sept. 20	C. A. Norris	Provisions	$338.41
659		Allen & Cram	Iron work	28.70
660		do	do	47.36
661		R. R. Bellamy	Drugs, Castle Hayne	50.69
662		A. B. Stronach	Dry goods	62.50
663		J. D. Johnson	Wood	48.50
664		E. R. Gulley	do	35.80
665	22	Pay-roll	S. E. R. R	221.09
666		do	East Carolina R. R	221.08
667		do	A. and A. R. R	152.00
668		J. C. Lashley, supervisor	Expense	23.50
669		W. J. Bradshaw, sup'r	do	81.62
670		do	do	33.75
671		do	do	31.41
672		G. H. Womble	Wood	35.24
673		Whiting Bros	Clothing, U. S. prisoners	24.00
674		S. & D. Berwanger	Clothing U. S. prisoners	37.00
675		William Boylan	Real estate	316.67
676		W. E. Weihe	Veterinary surgeon	6.50
677		A. & A. R. R	Freights	11.40
678		W. R. Crawford	Meat	224.43
679		Walter Woollcott	Dry-goods, etc	28.90
680		J. H. P. Cilley	For L. W. Rhyne, E. L. P	13.25
681		Jones & Powell	Coal and wood	603.89
682	27	F. B. Arendell, Manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
683		W. H. McCullers	Wood	49.70
684		Clinton Oil Co	Oil machine shop	37.27
685		D. B. Sumner	Reward, etc	17.25
686		W. J. Applewhite, Sup'r	Expenses	9.43
687		C. S. Allen, Agt. S. A. L	Freights	441.93
688		E. Horton	Wood	81.40
689	Oct. 1	T. C. Sturgis, Agt. Sou. Ry	Transportation	58.75
690		Pay-roll	Central prison	1,423.90
691		J. C. Carlisle	Blacksmith work	16.80
692		H. B. Goodridge Co	Provisions	500.14

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*ontinued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
693	Oct. 3	Postal Tel. Cable Co	Telegrams	$2.68
694	6	H. L. Foard	Pay-roll	10.00
695		A. Brinkley & Co	Provisions	51.52
696		J. H. P. Cilley	Salary	50.00
697	8	A. D. Royster	On account	3.25
698		B. F. Walters	Expenses peanut factory	53.88
699		Myatt & Hunter	Provisions	1,060.44
700		J. Schwartz	Meat	121.42
701		Dewar & Wilder	Provisions	138.88
702		A. S. Morgan	Wood	46.35
703	10	Harrisburg Foundry and Machine Co.	Engine, etc., E. L. P	723.00
704	11	R. & C. F. R. R	Freights	474.90
705		S. A. L	do	363.14
706		Raleigh Electric Co	Lights	168.69
707		Arnheim Bros	Provisions E. C. R. R	52.99
708		Bryant Smith	Straw Matt. Factory	19.40
709		Raleigh Gas Co	Coal tar	22.50
710		J. D. Johnson	Wood	67.30
711		R. W. Hicks	Molasses	42.20
712		S. C. Hobby	Wood	48.40
713		W. U. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	36.96
714		J. H. P. Cilley	On account salary	25.00
715		Henry T. Hicks	Drugs	251.25
716		W. H. Rogers	Chickens	7.00
717		J. S. Freeman	do	7.50
718		Pay-roll	Northampton	356.32
719		do	Caledonia, No. 1	369.20
720		do	Caledonia, No. 2	376.73
721		do	Tillery	321.83
722		Pay-roll	Anson	316.80
723	16	C. N. Christian, sup'r	Expenses	7.34
724				
725		J. M. Wall, sup'r	do	6.60
726		C. J. Rhem, sup'r	do	3.50
727		J. J. Wood	Cattleman, Celedonia	38.00

VOUCHERS ISSUED – *Continued*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
728	Oct. 5	J. H. McIver, sup'r	Expenses	$19.70
729		F. M. Johnson, sup'r	do	2.87
730		F. B. Arendell, Manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
731		Joseph E. Pogue	Tobacco	260.27
732	17	G. W. Marsh & Son	Provisions	12.67
733		T. H. Briggs & Son	Hardware, etc	881.42
734		E. Horton	Wood	92.80
735		Newcomb & Peebles	Provisions	137.50
736		Adelsdorf, Bobbitt & Co	Hats	225.39
737	19	Fred. A. Watson	Supplies	98.09
738	20	R. L. Powell	Straw	13.35
739		Cone Ex. & Com. Co	Ticking	299.16
740		N. C. C. Oil Co	Meal and hulls	151.38
741		W. R. Capehart	Herring	90.00
742		J. R. Ferrall & Co	Provisions	459.10
743		J. L. Gwaltney	Director's visits	74.10
744		W. C. Stronach's Son	Provisions	122.91
745	25	T. E. McCaskey and W. R. Dixon.	Settlement of suit v. S. P	200.00
746		W. H. Day	Expenses visiting farms	97.00
747	29	Southern Railway Co	Freights	393.11
748		R. C. Williams & Co	Groceries	116.54
749		H. C. Bridgers	Supplies E. C. R. R	258.42
750	30	A. E. Richardson	Wood	62.90
751		E. Horton	do	47.50
752	31	Crowder & Rand	Provisions	1,172.76
753		James C. Davis	Director's visits	70.60
754	Nov. 1	Pay-roll	Central prison	1,422.38
755		J. D. Johnson	Wood	13.00
756	2	J. H. P. Cilley	Salary	109.00
757	3	Hardison & Co	Provisions, Anson	216.88
258		Salisbury Liquor Co	Liquor for Hospital	21.75
759		Joyner, Witz & Co	Hats	320.28
760	5	Davenport, Morris & Co	Provisions	211.51
761		John Duer & Sons	Twine and tufts	65.20
762		Universal Lock Co	Padlocks	7.88

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
763	Nov. 5	Willard Bag & Mfg. Co	Bagging, Cal. farms	$147.50
764		R. J. Day	Salary supt. ginning cotton	35.00
765		I. P. Stephenson	Straw	11.97
766		N. C. Home Insurance Co	Insurance on cotton	35.50
767		H. Mahler's Sons	Spectacles	2.35
768		R. H. Utley	Wood	12.70
769	10	H. B. Goodridge & Co	Provisions	766.00
770	13	Adolphus Blair & Sons	do	90.22
771		H. B. Goodridge & Co	Provisions	1,003.66
772		Phillips & Penny	do	42.50
773		Allen & Cram	Machine castings	97.17
774		A. S. Morgan	Wood	28.20
775		J. B. Sturdevant	do	25.80
776		N. J. Emry	Provisions	17.50
777	19	L. Richardson Drug Co	Drugs	87.24
778		F. B. Arendell, Manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
779		Seaboard Air-Line	Freights	292.01
780		Raleigh Electric Co	Lights	186.28
781		T. W. Russell	Labor, peanut factory	164.75
782		Char. Oil and Fer. Works	Guano, Anson	2,205.71
783	22	R. and C. F. R. R	Freights	630.50
784		C. A. Norris	Groceries	211.37
785		Boylan, Pearce & Co	Dry Goods	170.26
786		J. J. L. McCullers	Rent telephone, clay hole	3.66
787		Johnson & Johnson	Coal	207.62
788	23	Standard Oil Co	Oil	301.51
789	24	Seaboard Air-Line	Freights and transportat'n	1,342.89
790	26	Barbee & Co	Provisions	6,880.00
791		do	Convict stripes	3,213.62
792		do	Meat	5,524.80
793		do	Supplies	15,394.89
794		B. F. Walters	Work, peanut factory	300.14
795		Atlantic Coast Line	Transportation and freight	1,097.85
796		Thomas & Campbell	Furniture, etc	300.00
797		W. H. King Drug Co	Drugs	75.97

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
798	Nov. 26	A. B. Thompson	Provisions	$5.40
799		M. W. Cohen	Drugs, Halifax	9.60
800		Pay-roll	East Carolina R. R	165.32
801		do	S. E. R. R	162.99
802		do	A. & A. R. R	155.20
803		do	Anson	309.05
804		do	Tillery	342.41
805		do	Caledonia, No. 1	388.66
806		do	Caledonia, No. 2	380.41
807		do	Northampton	358.91
808		J. J. Wood	Cattleman, Cal. farms	38.00
809		J. M. Wall, sup'r	Expenses	17.09
810		C. N. Christian, sup'r	do	2.20
811		do	do	2.25
812		do	do	1.80
813		J. H. McIver, sup'r	do	10.51
814		O. J. Rhem, sup'r	do	3.70
815		J. C. Lashley, sup'r	do	18.16
816		do	do	6.60
817		E. P. Smith, sup'r	do	2.40
818		W. J. Bradshaw, sup'r	do	43.80
819		Acme Wine Co	Liquor for Hospital	27.60
820		W. R. Crawford	Meat	900.72
821		J. B. Sturdevant	Wood	35.50
822		D. L. Gore	Provisions	725.03
823		B. W. Baker	Coal	41.98
824		Westinghouse Ex. M. Co	Engines, bal. account	1,654.00
825		S. B. Alexander, jr., Co	Supplies E. L. plant	356.92
826	27	Walter Woollcott	Provisions	166.28
827		National Oil Co	Oil	95.01
828		J. H. P. Cilley	Salary E. L. plant	100.00
829		A. & A. R. R	Freights	2.24
830		Tower Binford E. & M. Co	Supplies E. L. plant	389.16
831		Henry R. Worthington	Pump E. L. plant	428.69
832		The Charlotte Supply Co	Supplies E. L. plant	2.05

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
833	Nov. 28	W. H. McNair	Drugs	$23.45
834		H. U. Butters, rent	Lyrias, rent	850.00
835		Willcox Bros	Provisions	76.21
836		do	do	15.25
837		W. H. Day	Expenses farms	42.17
838		S. M. Hale	Supplies Northampton	10.30
839		W. P. Arrington & Co	Bagging	24.96
840	30	F. B. Arendell, Mgr	Incidental expenses	500.00
841		J. D. Jenkins	Drugs	19.00
842		Southern Railway	Freights	326.94
843		do	do	636.44
844		J. J. Wood	Cattleman, Cal. farms	38.00
845		Pay-roll	Caledonia, No. 1	425.04
846		do	Caledonia, No. 2	441.57
847		do	Tillery	394.15
848		do	Northampton	403.83
849		do	Anson	307.04
850		do	A. & A. R. R	140.22
851		E. Horton	Wood	13.20
852		W. R. Capehart	Salt herring	84.00
853		J. T. Pope	Compromise suit v. State's Prison.	200.00
854		Bailey Bros	Tobacco	714.21
855		Standard Oil Co	Kerosene oil	64.61
856		A. Dughi	Provisions	2.10
857		Sam Blossom	Supplies Castle Hayne	38.20
858		Staton & Zoeller	Drugs	6.35
859		do	do	9.60
860		E. A. & B. G. Covington	Provisions	69.18
861		Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co	Shoes	949.50
862		R. T. Stone & Co	Tobacco	311.88
863		J. S. Moore & Sons	Provisions	184.65
864		B. F. Keith Co	do	131.12
865		McMillan & Hughes	do	25.83
866		Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works.	Guano	210.00
867		S. J. Lawson	Provisions, S. E. R. R	2.75

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
868	Nov. 30	Coppedge & Redfearn	Provisions, Anson	$35.89
869		James I. Johnson	Drugs	3.50
870		C. D. Arthur	Provisions	17.25
871		S. C. Pool	Shoe boxes	2.60
872		Pool & Moring	Provisions	232.02
873		W. H. Hughes	Crockery	19.20
874		W. H. Worth, Treasurer	Draft, Weldon C. & F. Mills	619.66
875		J. B. Sturdevant	Wood	25.30
876	Dec. 1	Pay-roll	Central prison	1,431.54
877		T. C. Sturgis, agent South. Railway.	Transportation	98.40
878		Cross & Linehan	Clothing	83.50
879		do	do	12.85
880	3	A. B. Stronach	Dry goods	51.06
881	4	T. W. Wood & Sons	Seed	543.91
882	5	J. A. Sexton	Lumber, peanut factory	1,029.92
883		H. Weil & Bro	Provisions	134.89
884		C. A. Norris	Groceries	111.50
885		W. C. Stronach's Sons	Groceries	71.40
886		S. M. & W. J. Young	Hardware	37.40
887	6	D. E. Abbott & Co	Prints, art gallery	18.29
888		do	Frames, art gallery	65.35
889		Wilson & Bradbury	Mattress ticking	548.51
890		James D. Patton & Co	Provisions	691.61
891		J. R. Ferrall & Co	Groceries	400.85
892		Continental Gin Co	Gin supplies	209.77
893		Odell Hardware Co	Hardware	19.90
894		Whitley Coal Co	Coal	76.38
895		Biltmore estate	Ducks	24.00
896		J. D. Jenkins	Medical services, E. C. R. R.	109.00
897		H. T. Bass	do	80.00
898		W. S. Forbes & Co	Provisions	2,430.04
899		S. R. White & Bro	Plows, hardware, etc	227.10
900		Cannon, McNeal & Co	Provisions	234.54
901		Raleigh Electric Co	Lights	180.49
902		Royall & Borden	Mattress felt	121.76

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
903	Dec. 6	Icana Pool	Wood	$63.10
904		Emry & Pierce	Provisions	98.39
905		R. J. Day	Supt. cotton ginning	35.00
906		do	do	35.00
907		J. B. Sturdevant	Wood	35.33
908		S. C. Pool	Shoe supplies	3.25
909		Boylan, Pearce & Co	Dry Goods	112.04
910		Royall & Borden	Felt for mattresses	208.92
911		David Bell and T. N. Hill	Legal services	100.00
912		Fred. A. Watson	Supplies	45.51
913		S. P. Pennington & Co	Horse-shoeing	3.50
914		Pay-roll	Anson	286.75
915	7	do	Caledonia, No. 1	404.91
916		do	Caledonia, No. 2	485.16
917		do	Tillery	380.16
918		do	Northampton	411.00
919		do	A. & A. R. R	109.25
920		do	East Carolina R. R	132.83
921		J. J. Wood	Cattleman Cal. farms	38.00
922		E. P. Smith, sup'r	Expenses	3.97
923		Saunders & Chambers	Groceries	128.13
924		Seaboard Air-Line	Transportation	220.08
925		Lumsden Bros	Supplies	231.23
926		Garysburg Mfg Co	Supplies, Northampton	228.47
927		M. Hessberg	Leather	531.27
928		W. E. Springer & Co	Provisions	33.00
929		W. H. Randolph & Co	do	43.30
930		John Duer & Sons	Mattress twine	55.60
931		Huntley & Liles	Provisions	13.38
932		Block & Gunn	Disinfectant	51.00
933		P. S. Cook & Bro	Supplies	22.45
934		Allen & Cram	do	8.25
935		Rumsey & Co	Pump	20.00
936		W. U. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	8.50
937		Postal Tel. Cable Co	do	.80

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
938	Dec. 8	Taylor & Ellis	Mattress binding	$13.75
939		S. E. Lumber Co	Supplies, S. E. R. R	8.00
940		J. Schwartz	Meat	31.14
941		Wilson Laundry and Machine Company.	Part of washer	20.00
942		Farber & Levin	Supplies	5.00
943		McDonald Bros	Provisions	6.75
944		Terrell & Terrell	do	41.65
945		Futrell-Hardy Hardware Company.	Hardware	11.00
946		A. Leach & Sons	Groceries	21.36
947		T. L. Hussey	Provisions	6.20
948		E. T. Clark	Survey	42.25
949		W. E. Weihe	Carriage cushion	1.25
950		V. F. Suiter	Supplies	22.66
951		Joseph C. Shepard, jr	do	1.60
952		J. D. Horne	Provisions	6.25
953		T. B. Henry	Blacksmithing, Anson	2.25
954		W. H. Joyner	Supplies, Northampton	11.90
955		C. L. Smith	Tobacco	18.40
956		J. T. Woolvin	Provisions	20.00
957		A. H. Slocumb, cooperage and veneering.	Barrels	7.40
958		Singer Mfg Co	Supplies	6.00
959		P. N. Stainback	Lime and plaster	20.85
960		J. D. Hill	Provisions	1.52
961		Howard & Co	do	21.74
962		do	do	9.41
963		Dr. Thos. Stamps	Drugs	3.50
964		Dr. J. B. Shamberger	Medical service	10.00
965		W. H. Hughes	Provisions	3.25
966		W. T. Hancock	Tobacco	26.00
967		B. H. Crowder	Supplies, Anson	.40
968		W. T. Brasington	do	5.90
969		Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Co.	Rent ferry, Castle Hayne	4.81
970		W. R. Campbell	Supplies	39.96
971		Jno. N. Brown	Drugs	3.75
972		J. T. Briggs	do	40.49

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
973	Dec. 8	J. P. Brown	Supplies	$18.55
974		Upchurch & Bro	Supplies, S. E. R. R	4.90
975		do	do	2.80
976		Jack Highsmith	Repairing gin	27.00
977		D. Lichtenstein & Co	Provisions	3.00
978		Gabe Morrow	Supplies	10.13
979		J. A. Musgrove	do	1.00
980		A. H. McDonald	do	1.95
981		E. J. Parker	do	5.75
982		Atlantic Coast Line	Freights	812.12
983		Carolina Rice Mills	Rice	49.47
984		Chatham Mfg. Co	Stripes	2,743.67
985		Adelsdorf Bobbitt & Co	Hats	5.55
986		William Boylan	Rent of garden	150.00
987		J. J. Bagman	Straw	12.28
988		C. H. Jenkins	Pay-roll	24.96
989		S. H. Poole	Wood	20.55
990		Mrs. C. J. Rhem	Butter	7.60
991		Mrs. J. H. McIver	do	7.50
992		Jones & Powell	Coal	574.97
993		W. H. Day	Salary, Will May	10.00
994		do	Expenses, farms	9.30
995		N. C. Home Insurance Co	Insurance, cotton	55.50
996		Bryant Smith	Straw	13.40
997		Allen & Cram Machine Co.	Supplies	78.45
998		Robert Simpson	Drugs	52.45
999		D. C. Mull	Salary, E. L. P	40.00
1000		J. H. P. Cilley	Account salary, E. L. P	50.00
1001		J. F. Pool	Wood	35.90
1002		Tower-Binford E. and M. Co.	Electrical supplies	10.26
1003		F. B. Arendell, manager	Incidental expenses	500.00
1004		J. B. Sturdevant	Wood	25.20
1005		N. L. Stedman	Provisions	33.45
1006		J. H. McIver, sup'r	Expenses	21.15
1007		S. C. Hobby	Wood	41.00

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
1008	Dec. 8	Sou. Plumbing and Heating Co.	Plumbing supplies	$30.34
1009		W. H. Day, sup'r	Expenses, farms	51.00
1010		do	Free labor, cotton-picking	55.60
1011	17	J. Woodward	Straw	13.68
1012		Robert Ussery	Provisions	6.00
1013		John N. Brown	Drugs	3.25
1014		A. J. Floyd	Provisions	5.45
1015		C. B. Barker & Co., (Ltd.)	Binding attachment	4.59
1016		C. D. Arthur	Provisions	18.28
1017		W. B. Wilder	Straw	16.42
1018		California Fruit Store	Provisions	6.00
1019		C. M. Whitlock	Machine supplies	2.63
1020		S. M. & W. J. Young	Stove	16.50
1021		Heller Bros	Shoe boxes	2.65
1022		J. M. Graham	Supplies A. & A. R. R.	3.80
1023		Alfred Williams & Co	Stationery	57.85
1024		W. R. Vicks	Services Northampton	4.85
1025		C. N. Christian, sup't	Expenses	6.85
1026		C. J. Rhem, sup't	do	5.22
1027		J. M. Wall, sup't	do	11.25
1028		J. C. Lashley, sup't	do	19.38
1029		Doss & Dobson	Tobacco	58.24
1030		W. U. Telegraph Co	Telegrams	11.10
1031		W. H. Hughes	Provisions	6.00
1032		Young & Hughes	Supplies	37.15
1033		Salisbury Liquor Co	Liquor for hospital	36.25
1034		Johnson & Johnson	Coal	261.74
1035		Wyatt Harness Co	Leather	3.60
1036		Dixon Mfg. Co	Convict stripes	751.20
1037		Newcomb & Peebles	Provisions	33.50
1038		The Spool Cotton Co	Thread	43.11
1039		W. C. Stronach's Sons	Provisions	20.11
1040		Norfolk Farm Supply Co	Farm implements	115.00
1041		R. N. Page & Bro	Groceries	23.60
1042		J. S. Moore & Sons	Provisions	133.01

VOUCHERS AUDITED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
1043	Dec. 17	C. J. Rhem, sup't	Expenses	$30.00
1044		E. C. Shearin, sup't	do	30.00
1045		McCormick Harv. M. Co	Harvester	225.00
1046		B. F. Walters	Services and expenses	210.48
1047		Seaboard Air Line	Freights	319.40
1048		J. M. Monie	Provisions	108.34
1049		H. J. Atkins	Straw	3.65
1050		J. H. Stephenson	do	2.37
1051		Julius Lewis Hardw. Co	Hardware	1,207.33
1052		H. L. Foard	Salary, peanut factory	14.00
1053		C. Billups Son & Co	Farm supplies	541.36
1054		W. H. King Drug Co	Drugs	288.49
1055		Rumsey & Co	Pump	17.82
1056		Willcox Bros	Stove	3.00
1057		Morning Post	Printing	14.00
1058		Charlotte Observer	do	2.00
1059	21	J. B. Sturdevant	Wood	50.90
1060		Southern Railway	Freights	682.87
1061		Raleigh & Cape Fear R. R	do	103.00
1062		Henry T. Hicks	Drugs	77.67
1063		Phillips & Co	Hay	17.98
1064		J. T. Evans	Stationery	3.20
1065		M. F. Hart Co	Supplies	.50
1066		A. G. Cox Mfg. Co	do	5.40
1067		Block & Gunn	Disinfectant	51.00
1068		J. A. Norfleet	Services inventory	2.00
1069		Wynne & Redford	Provisions	4.50
1070		C. L. Smith	Tobacco	46.00
1071		H. W. Little & Co	Supplies, Anson	3.00
1072		J. T. Briggs	Drugs	5.63
1073		do	do	5.63
1074		Standard Sew. Mach. Co	Machine supplies	10.60
1075		Phenix Stencil Works	Stencil	12.74
1076		Acme Wine Co	Hospital supplies	16.20
1077		Cannon, McNeal & Co	Provisions	1.95

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
1078	Dec. 21	Berger-Wood Tobacco Co.	Tobacco	$145.13
1079		A. B. Stronach	Blankets	55.00
1080		Bobbitt-Wynne Drug Co.	Drugs	122.43
1081		Sou. Bell Telephone Co	Rent Telephone	18.50
1082		Burwell-Dunn Co.	Drugs	9.55
1083		Continental Gin Co.	Gin supplies	28.80
1084		do	do	8.25
1085		Lumsden Bros	Supplies	26.20
1086		W. H. Randolph & Co.	Provisions	39.50
1087		Dobbin & Ferrall	Dry goods	139.72
1088		Dr. A. C. Bethune	Medical services	11.00
1089		Arnheim Bros	Provisions	9.52
1090		E. A & B. G. Covington	do	69.56
1091		Coppedge & Redfearn	do	17.32
1092		Willow Springs L. Co.	Wood	10.00
1093		D. H. Bricker	Blacksmithing	10.80
1094		Job P. Wyatt & Bro.	Provisions	148.73
1095		H. B. Goodridge Co.	do	1,982.01
1096		F. B. Arendell, Mgr.	Incidental expenses	500.00
1097		E. Horton	Wood	11.88
1098		Icana Pool	do	59.10
1099	26	S. A. L. Rway Co	Freight	240.00
1100	27	Jas. C. Davis	Supplies	2.00
1101		W. H. Martin	Expenses	29.67
1102		Henderson Tel. Co	Rent Telephone	45.00
1103		Will May	Salary, December	10.00
1104		S. & D. Berwanger	Supplies	38.50
1105		J. A. Sexton	Lumber	419.68
1106		N. L. Stedman	Saddles	108.00
1107	31	J. H. P. Cilley	Account salary	50.00
1108		Pay-roll	Central prison	1,439.52
1109		T. W. Wood & Sons	Seed	83.58
1110		Julius Lewis Hardware Co.	Hardware	324.47
1111		Atlantic Coast Line	Freights and transpor'tion	1,877.91
1 12		Seaboard Air Line	do	588.89
1				

VOUCHERS ISSUED—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Name.	For What Purpose.	Amount.
	1900.			
1113		Thos. H. Briggs & Sons	Hardware	$527.35
1114		Navassa Guano Co	Fertilizer	28.26
1115		J. R. Ferrall & Co	Provisions	40.58
1116		S. B. Alexander & Co	Electrical fixtures	387.63
1117		James A. Hardison	Supplies	165.09
1118		C. J. Rhem	Expenses	8.95
1119		Jones & Powell	Coal	243.35
1120		Crowder & Rand	Provisions	464.68
1121		M. Hessberg	Leather	272.34
1122		W. S. Forbes & Co	Meat	1,334.27
1123		National Oil Co	Kerosene	80.76
		Total		404,856.34
		Less vouchers issued and returned.		733.57
		Net disbursem'ts from Jan. 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1901.		404,122.77

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

RALEIGH, N. C., *January 1, 1901.*

HON. W. H. DAY, *Superintendent N. C. State's Prison,*
HON. E. L. TRAVIS, *Chairman Executive Board,*
Raleigh, N. C.

SIRS:—I beg to submit the following report for the years 1899 and 1900:

The general conduct of the prisoners of this Institution for 1899 was fairly good; and it is very gratifying to add that the improvement in their general behavior has been so marked that I can't but call your attention to it. Of course in so large a number of criminals there must necessarily be some refractory ones, but this class is so hopelessly in the minority, that the influence of the better ones predominates to such an extent that those coming in—unless unusually bad—generally try to follow the example of the latter class; in consequence of which punishment is seldom resorted to.

Services are held regularly on each Sunday afteroon by the pastors from the city of different denominations. The Sunday School is regularly conducted every Sunday afternoon by Superintendent A. M. McPheeters, assisted by Messrs. John T. Pullen, S. W. Whiting, Mrs. I. C. Blair, and others.

The commutation system proves a great benefit, and is one of the greatest incentives to good behavior among the prisoners.

The sleeping apartments or cells are kept in good condition, no complaint being made as to uncleanness. Clean sheets and towels are furnished weekly, and oftener, if necessary. The apartments are inspected

daily by me. No prisoner is allowed to sleep in wet clothes, the Hall clerk supplying the necessary wearing apparel. As to comfort and cleanliness, our cells will challenge favorable comparison with any prison in the country. We have taken out all the old wooden bunks, and supplied each cell with a new iron bedstead and a new mattress, all of which have been made in the prison.

The machine shop has made all the iron bedsteads used in our cell blocks; has made and kept in repair all our wheelbarrows used on the brick-yard, farms and other places; has made and kept in repair all the wagons used at the Central Prison, and all the wagons and carts necessary for our own use and the equipment of the farms.

Owing to the condition and construction of our sewerage system, a large amount of time is consumed in keeping them in repair. The pipes have been laid without any covering, etc., and causes them to need daily repair, and I would suggest that a sum be expended sufficient to entirely renovate the whole plumbing system of this Institution, and I believe that this expenditure would be both wise and economical.

The sanitary condition of our Institution, as seen by the mortality, will challenge a like comparison with any other penal institutions.

We made and burned, in 1899, 13 kilns of brick; in 1900, we made and burned 19 kilns of brick, 1 of which was made in 1899, and the green brick carried over without having been burned. We now have on hand 95,000 hard brick; 270,000 salmon brick, and 52,560 green brick. The hard brick are worth $6 per 1,000 on the yard, and the salmon brick are worth $5 per 1,000 on the yard.

We commenced operations in the shirt factory in Oc-

tober, 1899 In this connection we have employed the majority of our women, all of whom are good operators.

We cultivated 35 acres in the garden each year, which has given both the officers and the prisoners an abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables. which has added much to the comfort and health of all. After having been supplied with summer vegetables, we now have on hand a supply of turnips and potatoes for the winter months.

It is with pleasure that I can say the suggestion in my report of 1899, in regard to the installation of an electric plant of our own, has been acted upon, and is the realization of a long-felt want. Every cell is now furnished with an 8-candlepower burner, which gives sufficient light for reading in any part of the cell, thereby doing away with the objectionable smell and disagreeable smoke of kerosene lamps. In addition to this, we are running our pump and shirt factory by electric motor, and have placed 5 arc lights inside the stockade, which so illuminates the grounds that one can be seen in any part of them.

I believe it would add much to the discipline and dignity of our Institution to have all our overseers and guards wear some uniform clothing, and our prisoners some uniform hat. In fact, I fully believe that we will find it just as essential for our guards and overseers to wear a uniform as cities and other institutions have found it to be.

Our present system of weighing, measuring of prisoners, etc., for the purpose of identification, is so crude and out of date, that I hope you, gentlemen, will pardon me if I suggest to you the adoption of the "Bertillion" system of photographing and measuring, or some other equally good. In my opinion, too much care along this line can not be taken, as it will have a strong tendency

to check attempts at running away, and in case of an escape, will greatly facilitate his recapture, as there can, under this system, be no trouble to identify any one.

Last, but not least, I would call your attention to our water supply. At the present rate of decrease, in six months more we will be obliged to look elsewhere for our water supply. The fall for the past twelve months has been about fifteen feet, and the ratio of the fall is on the increase; that is, each day seems to lower the water in our lake more than the preceding day.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. GREEN,
Warden N. C. State's Prison.

TABLE NO. 1—*Record of Convicts from January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1901, showing Number Received from Counties, Recaptures, Deaths, Discharges, Pardons and Escapes:*

Prisoners on hand January 1, 1899	1,091	
Received from counties	697	
Recaptured	55	
Total		1,843
Discharged	665	
Pardoned	137	
Escaped	139	
Died	42	
Total loss		983
		860
Remaining January 1, 1901, as follows: White males	138	
females	4	
Colored males	677	
females	40	
Indian, male	1	
Total		860

TABLE NO. 2—*Prisoners Received since Opening the Penitentiary.*

From January 6, 1870, to November 1, 1870	243
From November 1, 1870, to November 1, 1871	388
From November 1, 1871, to November 1, 1872	350
From November 1, 1872, to November 1, 1873	291
From November 1, 1873, to November 1, 1874	212
From November 1, 1874, to November 1, 1875	440
From November 1, 1875, to November 1, 1876	439
From November 1, 1876, to November 1, 1877	549
From November 1, 1877, to November 1, 1878	495
From November 1, 1878, to November 1, 1879	478
From November 1, 1879, to November 1, 1880	464
From November 1, 1880, to November 1, 1881	395
From November 1, 1881, to November 1, 1882	461
From November 1, 1882, to December 1, 1883	432
From December 1, 1883, to December 1, 1884	490
From December 1, 1884, to December 1, 1885	565
From December 1, 1885, to December 1, 1886	593
From December 1, 1886, to December 1, 1887	602
From December 1, 1887, to December 1, 1888	528
From December 1, 1888, to December 1, 1889	534
From December 1, 1889, to December 1, 1890	481
From December 1, 1890, to December 1, 1891	347
From December 1, 1891, to December 1, 1892	461
From December 1, 1892, to December 1, 1894	542
From December 1, 1894, to January 1, 1895	536
From January 1, 1895, to January 1, 1896	488
From January 1, 1896, to January 1, 1897	471
From January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1898	453
From January 1, 1898, to January 1, 1899	390
From January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1900	364
From January 1, 1900, to January 1, 1901	333
Total received to January 1, 1901	13,226

TABLE NO. 3.—*Nativity of Convicts received in 1899 and 1900.*

Alabama	13
Florida	16
Georgia	16
Mississippi	1
North Carolina	577
South Carolina	12
Virginia	37
Tennessee	11
Kentucky	2
New Mexico	2
Texas	1
Ohio	3
Pennsylvania	1
New Jersey	1
Rhode Island	1
England	3
Total	697

TABLE NO. 4—*Convicts Received in 1899 and 1900. Education.*

Illiterate	440
Read and write	253
Read	4
Total	697

TABLE NO. 5 – *Convicts Received in 1899 and 1900. Occupation.*

Carpenter	9
Firemen	3
Laborer	614
Tramp	1
Artist	1
Barber	3
Cook	10
Blacksmith	2
Machinist	4
Candy-maker	1
Cotton-mill operator	1
Loafer	1
Writer	3
Waiter	4
Shoemaker	1
Minister	2
Bricklayer	2
Clerk	3
Sewing-machine man	1
Weaver	1
Painter	9
Butcher	2
Cooper	1
Cigarmaker	1
Liveryman	2
Sailor	2
Engineer	1
Farmer	8
Hunter	1
Brakeman	1
Plumber	1
Jeweler	1
Total	697

TABLE NO. 6—*Convicts Received in 1899 and 1900. Age when Received.*

Under 16 years	63
From 16 to 20 years	186
20 to 30 years	284
30 to 40 years	100
40 to 50 years	35
50 to 60 years	17
60 to 70 years	10
70 to 80 years	2
Total	697

TABLE NO. 7—*Convicts Received in 1899 and 1900. Sex and Color.*

White males	140
White females	8
Colored males	523
Colored females	25
Indian males	1
Total	697

TABLE NO. 8—*Convicts Received in 1899 and 1900. Social Relations*

Single	520
Married	177
Total	697

TABLE NO. 9—*Convicts Received in 1899 and 1900. Term of Sentence*

4	months	2	7	years	13
6	months	21	8	years	14
7	months	3	9	years	2
8	months	16	10	years	49
9	months	3	11	years	1
10	months	7	12	years	5
11	months	2	13	years	1
15	months	3	14	years	1
18	months	15	15	years	26
26	months	1	16	years	1
30	months	1	17	years	1
32	months	1	19	years	1
1	year	230	20	years	11
2	years	56	21	years	2
3	years	60	25	years	5
3½	years	1	30	years	10
4	years	22	40	years	1
5	years	85	Life		8
6	years	16	Total		697

TABLE NO. 10—*Convicts Received in 1899 and 1900. Counties from which Sentenced.*

Ashe	7	Halifax	58
Alamance	3	Harnett	4
Alexander	1	Haywood	2
Anson	3	Henderson	2
Beaufort	15	Hertford	1
Bertie	5	Hyde	7
Brunswick	6	Iredell	2
Burke	3	Jones	4
Bladen	5	Jackson	5
Buncombe	5	Johnston	17
Camden	1	Lenoir	19
Clay	1	Lincoln	2
Caldwell	3	Madison	9
Chatham	1	Martin	2
Cherokee	4	McDowell	3
Cabarrus	4	Mecklenburg	8
Caswell	7	Montgomery	1
Catawba	8	Mitchell	9
Chowan	8	Moore	11
Cleveland	2	Nash	13
Carteret	2	New Hanover	46
Columbus	12	Northampton	19
Craven	24	Orange	4
Cumberland	17	Onslow	4
Currituck	2	Pasquotank	13
Davidson	4	Pender	4
Duplin	6	Perquimans	5
Durham	4	Person	4
Edgecombe	18	Pitt	19
Forsyth	10	Polk	1
Franklin	13	Richmond	21
Gaston	5	Robeson	11
Gates	8	Rutherford	2
Greene	9	Randolph	5
Graham	2	Rockingham	9
Guilford	6	Rowan	15
Granville	2	Sampson	11

TABLE NO. 10—*Continued.*

Stanly	5	Wilkes	1
Surry	3	Watauga	1
Stokes	6	Warren	8
Transylvania	5	Wayne	27
Tyrrell	1	Wilson	13
Union	2	Yadkin	3
Vance	4	Yancey	1
Wake	6	Grand total	697
Washington	7		

TABLE NO. 11—*Convicts Received in 1899 and 1900. Crimes for which Sentenced.*

Arson	6
Assault with intent to rape	5
Assault with deadly weapons	4
Attempt to wreck R. R. train	1
Attempted rape	16
Burglary	21
Burglary, second degree	15
Bigamy	2
Burning dwelling-house	3
Barn burning	4
Buggery	9
Breaking and entering	6
Breaking in store	7
Embezzlement	1
Forgery	8
False pretence	4
Felony	1
Felonious slaying	5
Highway robbery	3
House-breaking	6
Larceny	397
Larceny and receiving	33
Larceny and house-breaking	8
Manslaughter	24
Incest	10
Murder	37
Murder, second degree	8
Perjury	6
Rape	8
Robbery	10
Robbery and larceny	15
Receiving stolen goods	12
Secret assault with intent to klll	1
Throwing missiles at R. R. train	1
Total	697

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of
the North Carolina Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN:—With the close of the fiscal year it becomes my duty and pleasure to submit to you the Physician's report for the year 1900.

I regret that I am unable to give you a report of the female hospital at the Central Prison, but as a correct record could not be found when I assumed charge, in November, makes it impossible.

The sanitary condition of the cell blocks and the prison as a whole is good. In the hospital there are faults in architecture, etc. For instance, there is no ventilation other than that from the windows, which, in case the hospital should be full, or nearly so, would be quite inadequate. Nothing is more essential to man, especially the sick, than pure, fresh air. This air, warmed from an engine below, should be carried to the hospital through ventilators.

Another equally important change is that of separate apartments for the tubercular subjects. This disease is very easily contracted one from another, and while separate apartments so far have not been available, I have been able to make a change even more necessary, which should never be overlooked, and that is complete isolation of their eating and drinking utensils, as it is the most common means of transmission of this most fatal malady.

The drinking water is excellent, as is evidenced by the character of diseases shown below The sewerage arrangement also is excellent.

A short time ago I met both Dr. K. M. Ferguson and

Dr. H. B. Fergerson and made an inspection of the prisoners' quarters on the farms. I found the sanitary condition all that could be looked for, excepting the water supply on the Tillery and Caledonia No. 2 Farms.

The Caledonia Farm No. 1 has a bored well 80 feet from surface, which is very good. I would suggest similar wells be bored on the other two, would also suggest the erection of wind-mills and severage system. This will cost little and be a permanent improvement. Dr. K. M. Ferguson, out of an average of 320 prisoners during the year, reports not a single death, excepting two who died in the field from sun-stroke. Dr. H. B. Fergerson reports only two for the Northampton Farm. Dr. Ashe, Physician to the Anson Farm, has had only one death in two years, and that from sun-stroke. This is certainly a phenomenally low death rate. Their reports given below is better evidence of the ability of these gentlemen than anything I can write. I attribute much of this success due to the careful attention these prisoners receive daily as dispensary patients from the doctors in charge, thus, by timely medication, preventing illness. Each day the doctors visit the quarters, and as many other visits as are necessary.

The average number of prisoners in the Penitentiary during the year is 956, the number admitted during the year is 333.

On November 1, I succeeded Dr. J. R. Rogers as Physician to the State Penitentiary. Since that time there has been a number of cases of sickness and minor operations, but, so far, no deaths.

Below I give you tables containing the number and classes of diseases treated at the Central Prison, and the doctors' reports of the farms as sent to me. In addition to the deaths given below, there occurred four other deaths at camps.

I can not conclude this report before I beg to thank you, and your most Honorable Board and Management, for the trust conferred upon me, and sincerely hope the future shall prove it has not been misplaced.

Respectfully,

H. McKEE TUCKER,
Physician in Charge.

CENTRAL PRISON.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.
Angina pectoris	3	Insolation	3
Bright's disease	1	Icterus	2
Acute bronchitis	1	La Grippe	23
Bilious fever	19	Laryngitis	1
Catarrh	4	Mitral disease	1
Cholera-morbus	1	Migraine	1
Conjunctivitis	1	Neuralgia	1
Cardiac hypertrophy	1	Pneumonia	2
Diarrhœa	4	Pharyngitis	1
Dysentery	7	Phthisis pulmonalis	3
Debility	1	Stematitis	1
Erysipelas, traumatic	1	Tonsilitis	1
Epilepsy	1	Uticarea	1
Intermittent fever	27	Ulcer of leg	2
Remittent fever	5	Contused wounds	2
Pernicious malaria	1	Gun-shot wounds	2
Typhoid fever	1	Lacerated wound of nose	1
Hemoptysis	1	Incised wounds	2
Hydrocele	1	Total	132
Subacute indigestion	2		

DEATHS.

Name.	Disease.
Isaiah Smith	Phthisis.
Walter Lassiter	Do
John Pearsall	Do
James Ray	Septicemia.
William P. Johnson	Do

EAST CAROLINA RAILROAD CAMP.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.
Pneumonia	1	Syphilis	3
Malaria	20	Heart disease	2
Measles	5	Phthisis pulmonalis	2
La Grippe	20	Total	54

DEATHS.

Name.	Disease.
Warren Anderson	Heart disease.
Sam White	Pneumonia.
W. H. Gainey	Heart disease.

TILLERY FARM.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.
Asthma	1	Rheumatism	3
Bright's disease	1	Abscess	4
Dysentery	22	Yellow chill	1
Bronchial catarrh	20	Continued malarial fever	9
Chills	28	Bilious fever	126
Wounds	2	Total	218

CALEDONIA FARM, NO. I.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.
Wounds	3	Rheumatism	5
Continued type malaria fever	5	Chills	40
Epilepsy	1	Heat exhaustion	20
Abscess	1	Organic heart disease	1
Dysentery	10	Bilious fever	106
Pneumonia	1	Total	203
Bronchial catarrh	30		

CALEDONIA FARM, NO. II.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.
Phthisis pulmonalis	1	Heat exhaustion	28
Abscess	2	Chills	30
Chronic ulcer of leg	1	Dysentery	19
Rheumatism	4	Continued malarial fever	3
Wounds	3	Bilious fever	100
Bronchial catarrh	25	Total	216

With an occasional exception, the duration of the ordinary case admitted to the hospital is three or four days.

(Signed) K. M. FERGUSON,
Physician in Charge of the Caledonia and Tillery Farms

Names of parties dying of sun-stroke are W. H. Sexton and George Hawkins.

NORTHAMPTON FARM.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.
Bilious	111	Catarrh	1
Chills	58	Gonorrhœa	1
Pneumonia	5	Stricture	1
Continued malarial fever	2	Conjunctivitis	4
Hemorrhagic malarial fever	2	Abscess	4
Dysentery	8	Hemorrhoids	1
Rheumatism	3	Hæmaturia	1
Neuralgia	4	Total	246
Bronchitis	13		

DEATHS.

Name.	Disease.
John Hand	Hemorrhagic fever.
Cullen Moore	Continued malarial fever.

We have had a very good year. Small sick-list and only two deaths. The sanitary conditions of the quarters have been thoroughly looked after and every precaution to prevent sickness.

(Signed) H. B. FERGERSON,
Physician in Charge Northampton Farm.

ANSON FARM.

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Diseases.	No. of Cases.
Sun-stroke	1	Syphilis	2
Chills	21	Wounds	2
Bronchitis	4	Abscess	8
Diarrhœa	36	Valvular heart disease	3
Dysentery	10	Hernia	2
Catarrhal fever	14	Total	111
Rheumatism	8		

DEATHS.

Name.	Disease.
W. H. Swain	Sun-stroke.

(Signed) E. S. ASHE,
Physician in Charge Anson Farm.

REPORT OF BOARDS OF HEALTH.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *December 27, 1900.*

Board of Directors State's Prison.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the instructions of the Board of Health, I visited the State farm near Wadesboro, and beg leave to report that it had a satisfactory air of cleanliness, and as much comfort as the buildings could afford.

The barracks were amply sufficient in air space for the number of convicts, amounting at my visit to 35, and would provide for the safe accommodation of double that number. The latrine in the end of the barracks were carefully cleaned, and had been freshly limed for use at night. The air in the building was wholesome, and the prisoners were clean. Sewage matter accumulating in the tubs under the corner of the barracks at night, and under the closets in the yard during the day, is carried each day to a ditch an eighth of a mile from the prison yard and emptied. The ditch carries the matter to a neighboring creek, and is thoroughly cleansed by rains, the fall of the creek providing for its efficient flushing. The food supplies seemed ample, were clean and of good quality.

I found three wells on the premises: One behind the laundry—an old-fashioned one with wooden curbing—from which I was assured that only water for washing was drawn; another, in the yard of the enclosure, had been dug down through a layer of rock to a depth of 46 feet, and curbed with 24-inch terra-cotta pipe, the space on the outside of the pipe being closely packed with sand and loose stone. This well was dug with the idea of use for the barracks, but the prisoners disliked it,

and the Superintendent had returned to the well in front of the yard (several hundred yards from any source of contamination), yielding an apparently safe supply. This water, I was informed, was used entirely for drinking and cooking.

There had been very little sickness in the station, and none of any serious character, except a case of sunstroke last summer. The room set aside for the hospital was quite comfortable and very clean. I respectfully submit that the healthfulness of this station is well assured, and the care of the inmates is in good keeping.

I wish to acknowledge the prompt attention of the Superintendent, Mr. Wall, and his Steward, Mr. McMillan, and their courtesy to your reporter during his visit; with this to their credit, that my visit was entirely unexpected, and I found matters as I should suppose they would be every day.

Yours very truly,

GEO. GILLETT THOMAS,
For Board of Health of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., *December 29, 1900.*

DR. GEO. G. THOMAS,
President State Board of Health.

DOCTOR:—In obedience to your direction, I visited the State Farms in Halifax County, N. C., known as Caledonia, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (to make the biennial inspection required by law) with Dr. Henry W. Lewis, of Jackson, N. C. I reached the farms on the night of December 27, made the inspection December 28, and reached home December 29.

Dr. Lewis came down to the river on the morning of the 28th and found the ferry boat lodged in the mud

away from the bank, where it could not be reached or moved with any available force, and after remaining there until about 3 p. m. returned home, and I made the inspection without his assistance, but cordially supported by Messrs. C. J. Rhem, in charge of Camp No. 2; J. H. McIver, in charge of Camp No. 1, and the second in command of Camp No. 3, in charge of C. N. Christian, who was absent. And of said inspection I have the honor to report as follows:

No. 2 (Capt. C. J. Rhem): 92 convicts, confined within a stockade at night covering an area of about 4 acres. The sleeping dormitories, 30 by 75 feet, 12 feet pitch, ceiled overhead and roofed with tin. In each of these dormitories were 60 double bunks, in barrack form, heated with 2 stoves, lighted by 12 windows, ventilated through center of ceiling and apex of roof; only 1 dormitory in use.

Dining-room, 30 by 90 feet; 12 feet pitch; seats and narrow plank tables to full capacity of convicts, and 2 small plain closets; light and ventilation as in dormitories.

Hospital, 30 by 42 feet; lighted and ventilated as dormitories; 1 drug room inclosed; 1 dispensing closet; 8 beds, wooden frame and slats; mattresses made on the grounds. Patients, 2—1 suffering from malaria, the other from a cut; 4 have died during the past two years (2 in 1899 and 2 in 1900).

The laundry is 10 by 15 feet. The cook room 17 by 35 feet, contains a large iron boiler, oven and stove, in and on which the food of the convicts and patients in hospital is prepared. The building is rough and the oven needs repair. I have seen cleaner places, but the food was of good quality and seemed to be well prepared. The Quartermaster and Commissary occupy the same room, 24 by 36 feet, adjoining the kitchen.

The wash-room and bath-room are consolidated, 24 by 30 feet; 3 large iron kettles are used to heat water for both purposes; a dozen tubs or half-barrels are used for bathing on Sundays, in which all are required to participate—and new convicts immediately upon their arrival upon the grounds.

The dairy—very crude—is 10 by 12 feet; the smoke-house 14 by 20 feet, and the workshop 14 by 34.

Water is supplied from 4 deep wells, in and about the premises, raised by hand-lift pumps, of which the water (superficially) is good. Ice-houses they have, but no ice last year, and little prospect for the coming year, save that which is obtained from a distance for hospital and official use.

The closets throughout the buildings are plain iron hopper pattern, rinsed out and limed after use, and they empty into wooden tubs upon the ground beneath, which are emptied every morning. The rooms of the overseers and guards (one to each class) are small, ceiled, and have fire-places, but the furniture is certainly not creditable. They sleep on wooden frame bunks and slats of the most ancient and primitive character, where vermin, once established, can never be eradicated without persistent labor and attention, which ought not to be expected of men who have spent the day in no easy duty upon the field.

No. 1 (Capt. J. H. McIver): Has 100 convicts, and is almost identical in detail with No. 2. The hospital has a better building, and I found it cleaner and somewhat better kept. There was but 1 patient, suffering from malaria, and none had died during the two years last past. This one building alone was furnished with iron beds and spring mattresses. The wash- and bath-room had no floor, only a narrow plank platform, on which the convicts took their Sunday baths.

No. 3 (Capt. C. N. Christian): Has 95 convicts. The buildings are less in number, smaller, and not in so good condition as Nos. 1 and 2. The hospital had 1 patient, suffering from some affection of the heart. None had been lost during the present year, and, in the absence of Captain Christian, I was unable to ascertain the mortality of last year.

The quarters of overseers and guards were smaller and in worse condition from overcrowding and dilapidation than Nos. 1 and 2. Otherwise there was little to be said of a comparative nature between them. I was informed that No. 3 is operated under a lease which has but one more year to run, and that its renewal is not contemplated; that the Northampton Farm, across the river, is now undergoing surrender and abandonment, and Nos. 1 and 2 have been purchased, and are now the property of the State. These facts seem to make further remarks respecting No. 3 and the Northampton Farm unnecessary, while the permanent character of Nos. 1 and 2 command the best counsel of wisdom and experience for their prosperity and success.

Speaking only from the standpoint of sanitation, I would respectfully suggest the following improvements on Nos. 1 and 2, in the order of their importance:

1. That a windmill be erected at each of these two camps, with tank of suitable dimensions to hold say a week's supply of water, together with the necessary water supply-pipes, plumbing and sewerage. As all the buildings are one story, the tank could be built of brick, raising the floor ten (10) feet above the ground, and the brick could be made on the farm.

2. Change all beds in Hospital No. 2, and overseer and guard-rooms of both camps from wooden bunks and slats to iron frame and spring mattresses.

3. Plant a grove (8 to 10 acres) of forest trees at each

camp to modify the intense heat of the summer sun. The trees adapted to that locality are numerous, and among them are the sugar and Norway maples; the white, the water and the willow oak, the persimmon and black walnut, and best and choicest of all, the great Columbian pecan, whose nut commands the highest price of any nuts known to commerce. The trees should be set from 30 to 50 feet apart, according to their habits, requiring from 16 to 49 trees to the acre. All except the pecan can be obtained from the nurseries of the country at 25 to 50 cents each, and the grafted pecan of the specific variety named from the nurseries of the Gulf States at $1.50 each in quantity.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. W. SHAFFER,

Sanitary Engineer State Board of Health.

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY OF N. C. STATE'S PRISON, JANUARY 1, 1901.

CENTRAL PRISON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Book-case	1	Waste-paper baskets	2
Lounge	1	Letter files	11
Shades	9	Carpet	1
Ink stands	2	Matting	
Round table	1	Table	1
Roll-top desk	1	Bureau	1
Typewriter and desk	1	Spittoons	2
Chairs	11	Grate	1

MANAGER'S OFFICE.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Long table	1	Large map	1
Chairs	6	Carpet	1
Short table	1	Rug	1
Stand	1	Spittoon	1
Pair curtains	2	Fire shovel and stand	
Spring shades	2	Grate	1
Ink stands	4	Water-cooler	1
Letter files	8		

CLERK'S OFFICE AND HALL.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Safe	1	Lot of ink	1
Hall stand	1	Voucher cases	2
Small table	1	Clock	1
Stove	1	Wardrobe	1
Lounge	1	Bureau	1
Book-stand and books	1	Bedstead and furniture	1
Letter-press	1	Window curtains	2
Office desk	1	Roller shades	2
Book desk	1	Letter files	12
Office table	1	Spittoons	2
Chairs	5	Wood boxes	2
Stool	1	Waste-paper basket	1
Small tables	2	Map	1
Glass and pitcher	1	Shannon files	5
Seal	1	Lot of pens, fasteners and pins	
Ink stands	7	Carpet	1
Mucilage stand	1		

EXECUTIVE BOARD ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Roll-top desk	1	Voucher case	1
Chairs	3	Letter file	1
Bed and bedding	1	Matting on floor	
Bureau	1	Shades	6
Fall desk	1	Spittoons	2

WARDEN'S OFFICE AN D HALL.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Large book-case	1	Long office table	1
Letter-box and table	1	Desk and paper-case	1
Long office table	1	Glass front book-case	1
Office chairs	3	Pigeon-hole letter-case	1
Spittoons	2	Bench for cases	1
Waste basket	1	Voucher case	1
Ink stands	3	Book and bill stand	1
Mucilage stands	2	Letter press	1
Thermometer	1	Chairs	9
Dippers	2	----do	17
Mail-box	1	Refrigerator	1
Water bucket	1	Lot letter files, stationery, etc	1
Slop bucket	1	Clock	1
Old safe	1		

WARDEN'S APARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Cotton mattresses	2	Bureau	1
Blankets	2	Wardrobe	1
Sheets	4	Rocker	1
Feather pillows	2	Chair	1
Feather bolster	1	Round table	1
Feather bolster-case	1	Wash bowl	1
Pillow-cases	2	Towels	2
Set of springs	1	Carpet	1
Bedstead	1		

BARBER SHOP.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Mirror	1	Pair scissors	2
Barber chair and stool	1	Slop bucket	1
Table	1	Chair	1
Towel and hat-rack	1	Razor strop	1
Comb and brush	1	Razors	4
Pitcher and bowl	1		

GUN ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Double-barrel shot guns	6	Chairs	4
Repeating shot gun	1	Lot of old guns and fixtures	
Winchester Rifles	13	Ammunition desk	2
Springfield rifles	21	Empty demijohn	1
Cartridge belts	5	Empty oil cans	2
Gun cases	2	Broom	1
Large bill desk	1	Spittoon	1
Library and books	1	Pairs shackles	2
Small table	1	Pistols, S. & W	9

GUARDS AND OVERSEERS.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
New mattresses	32	Wash bowls	5
Old mattresses	14	Round tables	3
Blankets, new	90	Tin dippers	3
Quilts	10	Towels	35
Sheets	103	Wood beds, new	7
Feather pillows	6	Wood beds, old	19
Cotton pillows	42	Iron beds, new	3
Pillow-cases	55	Tin spittoons	20
Feather bolster	6	Towell racks	3
Bolster-case	1	Iron buckets	20
Chairs	50	Bureaus	4
Small tables	30	Lounge	1
Lamps, tin	25	Mirrors	2
Bureaus	4	Carpets, old	2
Lounge	1	Heaters, old	3
Mirrors	2	Oil cans	2
Carpets, old	2	Pitchers	2
Lamp, glass	1	Lamp case	1
Wash basins	10	Hair mattress, old	1

GUARDS AND OVERSEERS, DINING-ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Cups	28	Tin trays	3
Saucers	12	Wash-pan	1
Plates	19	Desk	2
Plates, soup	9	Provision safe	1
Plates, side	6	Tables	5
Sugar dishes	4	Buckets	3
Flat dishes	4	Molasses jugs	2
Deep dishes	4	Butter dishes	2
Glass dish	1	Bowl	1
Knives	21	Napkins	16
Forks	28	Dinner bell	1
Teaspoons	9	Lantern	1
Tablespoons	10	Dipper	1
Pepper cruets	3	Brooms	2
Salt cellars	4	Spittoon	1
Lamps	3	Table-cloths	2
Chairs	26	Picture	1

DINING-ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Gallon iron bucket	1	Molasses pitcher	1
Tables	2	Vinegar cruet	1
Set porcelain ware, new	1	Salt cellars	6
Dinner plates	21	Pepper stands	2
Cups	22	Coffee pot	1
Saucers	22	Egg glass	1
Large dishes	3	Dining-room chairs	12
Deep dish	1	Cupboard	1
Steak dishes	4	Set hand-irons	1
Knives and forks	16	Milk pitcher	1
Dozen tablespoons	1	Table cloths	2
Dozen teaspoons	1	Table pad	1
Tumblers	9	Dozen napkins	2
Sugar dishes	3		

PRISONERS' DINING-ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Tin cups	121	Spoons	66
Salt cellars	20	Forks	128
Tin plates	157	Brooms	4
Sink buckets	10	Tin dippers	6
Molasses cans	44	Table	1
Lamps	6	Wood trays	2
Stoves, old	4	Dinner bell	1
Chairs	4	Benches	75
Stools	5		

KITCHEN.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Ranges	2	Stew-pan	1
Broiler	1	Biscuit pans	4
Dish-pans	20	Biscuit pan	1
Pots	7	Coffee pot	1
Oven	1	Coffee mill	1
Guards' dinner buckets	8	Dish-pans	2
Meat chopper	1	Dipper	1
Pie pans	15	Muffin rings	2
Carving knives	2	Tin pans	2
Flesh forks	3	Tin bucket	1
Meat pans	3	Gallon iron buckets	3
Dinner cans	2	Cook table	1
Sieve	1	Chairs	3
Coal buckets	2	Ice-cream freezer	1
Sink buckets	4	Stone jars	2
Coal shovel	1	Empty barrels	2
Brooms	2	Molasses keg	1
Stew-pan	1	Rolling-pin	1
Dippers	9	Lifter	1
Steam-jacketed kettles	4	Pin-board	1
Strainers	3	Preserve jars	18

KITCHEN—*continued.*

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Meat saw	1	Bowl	1
Coffee pots	4	Safe	1
Coffee mills	2	Broiler	1
Set muffin rings	1	Tin cups	2
Waffle irons	2	Bread pans, small	3
Tables	6	Oil can	1
Potato graters	2	Rolling-pins	2
Clock	1	Large spoons	4
Jug	1	Cake-turners	2
Bread pans	6	Biscuit cutters	2
No. 9 Lee stove	1	Meat-turners	2
Regent range, new, and vessels	1	Provision safe	1
Tea-kettles	2	Round pans	5
Pans	3	Large table spreads	2
Pans, long fry	1	Small table spreads	3
Pots	2		

BAKERY.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Baking pans	20	Broom	1
Coffee-roasting pans	2	Long tables	3
Sink buckets	5	Cupboard	1
Tin cups	2	Meal box	1
Clock	1	Coffee mill	1
Basket cups	2	Wheelbarrow	2
Rolling pin	1	Pattie pans	1
Kettle	1	Cooling racks	2
Frying pan	1	Bread knife	1
Chairs	2	Pair scales	1

LAUNDRY.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Lot of irons transferred from shirt factory.		Scrub broom	1
Small table	1	Wash-pan	1
New washing machine	1	Mirror	1
Old washing machines	2	Packages washing soda	54
Wringer, belting and shafting	1	Packages celluloid starch	5
Laundry baskets, old	2	Packages celluloid starch	50
Stove	1	Bars soap	11
Iron rests	10	Fluting machine, broken	1
Long tables	12	Rubber wringers, old and not used	2
Ironing boards	10	Rope, feet	60
Chairs	2	Small tub	1
Stools	3	Tin cups	13
Galvanized iron buckets	11	Boxes blueing	16
Wooden bucket	1	Washing tubs	8
Tin spittoons	3	Boiling tubs	2
Desk	1	Rinsing tubs	2
Brooms	4		

DAIRY.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Milk buckets	6	Table	1
Milk cans	2	Milk tank	1
Tin cups	4	Oil can	1
Strainer	1	Broom	1
Tin plates	3	Stools	2
Lamps	2	Tin funnel	1
Lantern	1	Molasses can	1
Churn	1	Forks	2
Stove	1		

CENTRAL BOILER ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Boiler, 90-horsepower	1	Hammer	1
Boiler, 100-horsepower	1	Lanterns	3
Boiler, 60-horsepower	1	Oil cups	2
Engine, 20-horsepower	1	Blow pipe	1
Cold water pump	1	Wheel barrows	2
Hot water pump	1	Pair pincers	1
Hand pump	1	Hose pipe, 24 feet	1
Firing scoops	2	Screw wrenches	5
Slash bars	2	Hot water heater	1
Firing hoes	2	One-quart oil cans	8
Grate bars not in use	30	Grate bars	53
Two-gallon oil cans	3	Arch irons	2
Lamps	4	Firing hooks	2
Monkey-wrench	1		

CELL BLOCK.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Galvanized iron buckets	465	Long tables	3
Tin cups	300	Hose carrier, 50 feet of hose	
Wash-pans	265	Lamp cases	12
Chairs	35	Block and falls, 50 feet each	3
Camp stools	120	Iron bedsteads	237
Lamps	185	New mattresses	283
Towels	200	Blankets	522
Tin dippers	9	Sheets	259
Wooden buckets	15	Pillow-cases	204
Large slop cans	2	Old mattresses	41
Water sprinklers	2	Old wood bunks	42
Oil cans	5	Pillows	243
Writing desks	2	Tin spittoons	12
Short tables	3		

SHIRT FACTORY.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Machine tables	54	Spittoons	62
Sewing machines	45	Sprinkler	1
Inis needle machines	3	Wood boxes	73
Eyelet machine	1	Cloth bin	1
Tacking machine	1	Chairs	104
Button-hole machines	4	Paper shirt boxes	200
Bobbin-winder	1	Smoothing irons	15
Roll machine	1	Iron stands	15
Desks	2	Rings	20
Roll-top desk	1	Sets hose	2
Pair large shears	1	Electric lights	42
Washing machines	2	Saw	1
Dip wheel	1	Brooms	3
Hyde Ex	1	Zinc washing-tub	1
Dry room	1	Scraper	1
Set scales	1	Nail-puller	1
Starch kettle	1	Oil cans	5
Collar and cuff ironer	1	Dozen spools thread	10
Gasoline tanks	2	Short tables	15
Blowers,gasoline pipes and tubes	2	Long tables	13
Engine	1	Steel shafts	5
Cuff crimpers	2	Ladder	1
Large belts	18	Gallon iron water buckets	8
Pnlleys	20	Tin dippers	5
Bath-tub	1	Tin cups	4
Wash-tubs	2	Cloth press	1
Cotton stands	60	Pounds small bands	50
Engine—13 H. P	1		

PUMP-HOUSE.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Boiler, 15 H. P	1	Socket wrenches	3
Pumps	2	Gallon oil can	1
Shovel	1		

COMMISSARY, PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Pounds lard	105	Pair bed-springs	1
Gallons vinegar	50	Double mattresses	6
Gallons syrup	20	Blankets	7
Dozen pair socks	80½	Quilt	1
Pounds meal	25	Sheets	13
Pounds flour	50	Table-cloths	3
Pounds fish	40	Pillow-cases	12
Boxes axle grease	4	Bolster-cases	5
Dozen hats	32¼	Towels	21
Dozen hats, straw	1	Feather bolsters	2
Pounds rib sides	1,050	Feather pillows	4
Pounds shoulders	336	Towel racks	2
Bushels peas	50	Chairs	3
Pair large beam scales	1	Small table	1
Pair small beam scales	1	Lamps	2
Pounds baking powder	50	Wardrobe	1
Cans tomatoes	8	Medicine desk and table	1
Pounds candles	15	Carpet, old	1
Pounds snuff	6	Mirror	1
Lantern globes	26	Spittoons	4
Pounds coffee	5	Pairs yarn pants	18
Pounds sugar	20	——do	242
Pounds butter	8	Yarn coats	209
Pounds soda crackers	6	New blankets	66
Pounds soap	3,364	Machine oilers	6
Cases Star lye	12	Carpet	1
Pounds dried peaches	50	Couch, mattress, pillow and sheet	1
Pounds soda	142	Chairs	3
Pounds Wyandotte wash. soda	90	Round table	1
Sink buckets	13	Goblet	1
Pounds starch	3	Molasses stand	1
Pounds rice	150	Sugar bowl	1
Pounds salt	100	Tin dipper	1
Pounds onions	30	Spittoon, tin	1
Dozen boxes matches	35		

COMMISSARY, ETC — *continued.*

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Barrels red pepper	3	Window shades	4
Pounds peanuts	230	Mirror	1
Bedsteads	3	Organ	1

GARDEN DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Double plow	1	Tables	2
Single plows	4	Stove	1
Potato diggers	11	Iron pots	3
Hoes	6	Biscuit pan	1
Mattocks	5	Tea kettle	1
Spades	2	Coffee pot	1
Pitch-forks	2	Dish pans	2
Single harrow	1	Washp-ans	2
Double harrow	1	Tin buckets	2
Cultivators	2	Tin dippers	2
Bedstead	1	Cabbage plants	12,000
Mattresses	3	Celery	1,000
Spring mattress	1	Salsify	1,200
Blankets	6	Shallots	1
Sheets	4	Bushels sweet potatoes	150
Pillows	3	Bushels Irish potatoes	20
Pillow-cases	4		No. Acres.
Wash-stand	1	Turnips	5
Towel-rack	1	Kale	1
Gun-case	1	Mustard	1
Double-barrel gun	1	Onions	2
Lamps	2	Collards	1
Chairs	7	Cabbage	1

SHOE SHOP.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Lasting jacks	2	Pairs shoes	552
Lasting jack, broken	1	Head nails ---pounds--	216
Pegging machine	1	Toe nails---do---	37
Heeling jacks	2	Building nails---do---	29
Trimming jacks	2	Shank tacks---do---	33
Iron jack	1	Peg wood ---boxes--	2
Shoe pincers	8	Machine springs---dozen--	1
Mallets	4	Sewing awls---do---	1
Writing desk	1	Upper leather---pounds--	150
Chair	1	Sole leather---do---	25
Stool	1	Wax ---gallons--	2
Lot shoe racks	1	Ink---do---	1
Sewing machine	1	Shoe thread---pounds--	17
Old sewing machine	1	Shoe tacks---do---	20
Foot punch	1	Cable---do---	25
Peg Cutters	2	Old scales, broken---pair--	1
Heel shaves	3	Water bucket	1
Hammers	10	Tin cups	2
Rivet machine, old	1	Power wheel and crank to pegger	1
Shoe knives ---doz.	2	Old pegger	1
Shank last	1	Iron bucket	1
Pairs shoe lasts	60	Desk for material	1
Set collar tools	1	Tables	8
Set heel dies	1		
Horse collars	81		

BRICK YARD

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Oak wood, cut---cords--	23	Water buckets	5
Pine wood---do---	72	Axes	7
Oak wood---do---	8	Iron stone hammers	4
Mud wheels	3	Roller	1
Lumber (6x8x16) 4,928 ft---pieces--	77	Hard brick	807,494
Lot old lumber, 8,700 feet		Salmon brick	385,481
Lumber (4x4x16) 735 ft---pieces--	35	Green brick	225,000

STOCKADE.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Stoves	8	Dipper	1
Water buckets	8	Part tin guard dinner bucket	
Water cups	8	Window shade	1
Bedstead and bedding	1	Buckets	2
Bureau	1	Knife fork and spoon.	
Washstand	1	Mulligan	1
Chairs	4	Clock	1
Lamp	1		

MACHINE SHOP.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Dippers	10	Pulleys	12
Lamps	12	Small belts	7
Oil can	1	Drill press and drills	1
Bake pan	1	Iron lathe and tools	1
Box tin, new	1	Iron cutter and punching mach.	1
Bunches wire	2	Wood lathe and chisels	1
Set tinner's patterns	1	Iron doors	7
Set tinner's tools	1	Wood safes	6
Pans	100	Jig-saw and table	1
Cups	100	Clock	1
Dish-pan	1	Pair scales (balances)	1
Guards' buckets	10	Soldering irons	2
Wash-pans	6	Hammers	3
Engine and boiler, 10-H. P	1	Cold chisels	6
20-H. P	1	Plate tops	6
12-H. P	1	Piping ---feet	600
15-H. P	1	Balls packing	4
3-H. P	1	do do (cotton)	6
Jack-screws	3	Pipe fittings	200
Pair scales	1	Register	1
Set grate bars	1	Gun packing ---pounds	50
12-inch belt	1	Pipe tongs	7
Shafting, pulleys, etc., line--feet	90	Pairs horse shoes	8

MACHINE SHOP—*continued.*

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Churn drills	3	Set stone-chisels	1
Club axes	2	Broken pumps	2
Spike hammer handles	12	Lumber ---feet	400
Chair	1	Wood clamps	4
Cement---pound	½	Panel doors	2
Boxes window glass	2	Ground pea rakes	100
Brick axes	6	Pegging machine	1
Bead planes	3	Iron press	1
Drawing knives	2	Shackle bender	1
Sets wagon patterns	2	Shackles ---pounds	100
Work benches	3	Tire bender	1
Wood vises	3	Spike hammers	6
Tool-chest	1	Balls and chains	12
Brick moulds	50	Singletrees	12
Heating stoves	4	Grain cradle	1
Grind-stone	1	Scrap-iron---pounds	2,000
Tool-boxes	4	Molasses barrel	1
Truck wagon	1	Ladder	1
Wheelbarrows	100	Small dinner bell	1
Cutting machine	1	Oak barrels	5
Cog-wheel	1	Keg	1
Bath-tub	1	Blocks, tackle and rope	6
Iron bowl for water closet	1	Bush-hooks	6
Scrap iron---pounds	3,000	Old barrow wheels	200
Dump-carts	2	Tamping mawls	200
Roller	1	Two-wheel truck wagon	1
Four-horse wagon	1	Bunch wire rope	1
One-horse wagons	2	Pieces axle timber	100
Jersey wagon	1	Oak lumber---feet	800
Wheels for 4-horse wagon	4	Boiling kettles	3
Cart saddles	6	Brick machines	2
Wood chisels	4	Shovel handles	100
Iron wedges	18	Shackle chain---feet	100
Crow-bars	4	Plumbers' packing---do	10
Stone-hammers	12	No. 3 stick and dies	2

MACHINE SHOP—*continued.*

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
No. 2 stick and dies	1	Cross-cut saws	2
No. 1 do do	1	Wagons	8
Plate cutter	1	Iron bedsteads	8
Stillson wrenches	1	Unfinished wagons	2
Stillson dies	3	Material for wagons	2
Basin wrench	1	Wagon and bedstead iron ---------- pounds	5,540
Valves	12	Round iron ---------- do	2,000
Lead pipe ---------- pounds	30	Unfinished wheelbarrows	16
Fire-pot	1	Sets blacksmith tools	2
Force-pump	1	Wheelbarrows ---- material for	8
Pipe-vise	1	Set bench planes	1
Pet-cocks	12	Hand-saws	3
Chain wrench	1	Hand-axes	3
Flue expanders	2	Braces and bits	2
Side-lace leather	1	Key-hole saw	1
Table	1	Old stove	1
Wash-stand	1	Old wooden pulley	1
Cans paint	9	Wheelbarrows	26
Oil cans	5	Shovels	28
Bunches coil chain	9	Water buckets	2
Oil barrels	4	Old window-sash	16
Machine oil ---------- barrel	1	Old rope ---------- feet	40
Cylinder oil ---------- do	1	Old pipe ---------- do	100
Wood saws	5		
Fan machine	1		

HOSPITAL.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Desk	2	Feet hose	62
Dissecting table	1	Wash bowl and pitcher	1
Chairs	40	Signs and frames	3
Blankets	67	Dippers	3
Tables	6	Towels	3
Bureau	1	Tin lamps	4
Stoves	4	Tin trays	2
Spittoons, tin	41	Tin buckets	5
Sheets	86	Oil cans	2
Pillow-slips	77	Dish pans	2
Provision safes	2	Foot tubs	2
Tin plates	83	Coffee pot	1
Tin cups	40	Bell	1
Forks and knives	57	Razor	1
Spoons	7	Clocks	2
Galvanized iron buckets	15	Frying pan	1
Bed and bedding	1	Kettle	1
Record boards	17	Iron beds	35
Medicine stand	1	Mattresses	50
Medicine boxes	3	Refrigerator	1
Scales, set	1	Table	1
Counter	1	Book-stand	1
Lot drugs, bottles, prescription furniture and surgical instruments	1	Prescription case	1
		Pillows	40

LIVE STOCK AND WAGONS.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Bales of pea hay	5	Old buggy body	1
Food cutters	4	Old two-horse plow	1
Cords wood	15	Old shovel	1
Bridles	26	Old harrow	1
Feed box	1	Carriage	1
Old balance scales	1	Surry	1
Pitch-forks	4	Sets plow harness	3
Barrels corn	75	Sets double harness	1
Bales of hay	5	Sets single harness	2
Sets cart harness (new)	2	New horse collars	5
Horses	3	Old horse collars	10
Mules	4	Set wagon harness	1
Milch cows	8	Pair new hames	2
Calves	3	Pair old hames	1
Stove	1	Barrels lime	2
Water buckets	4	Ox yoke	1
Lantern	1	Ox yoke, double	1
Halters	3	Shoats, 900 pounds	15
Old plows (old iron)	50	Hogs, 650 pounds	5
Old buggy wheels	8	Shoats, 1,800 pounds	18
Old wagon body	1	Hog, 250 pounds	1
Old dump carts	6	Shoats, 250 pounds	5
Old rock-crushers	2	Pigs	80
Old chest	1	Shoats	5
Pile old chain	1	Brood sows	11
Coil wire rope	1	Pigs, 135 pounds	1
Old buggy tire	1	Pigs	2
Old wagon wheels	3		

SOAP HOUSE.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Kettles	2	Tin cup	1
Sink bucket	1	Axe	1
Pot	1	Coal shovels	2
Skimmer	1	Tin plate	1
Dipper	1	Ash hoe	1

MATTRESS FACTORY.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Benches	15	No. 4 ticks,2, 394 yards, 5c	252
Needles	18	5 mattresses	263
Knives	9	6 ticks, 997½ yards, 4c	105
Hair picker	1	7 ticks, 1,425 yards, 4c	150
Tin bucket and dipper	1	Pounds shucks, $10 ton	8,000
Set scales	1	Pounds tufts, 10c	110
Pounds twine	300	Bales, 1,500 pounds, cotton	3
Bolts No. 7 ticking, 3,360 yds, 4c	56	Bale lint from loom	1
No. 1 ticking, 2,349 yds, 7½c	39	Pounds hair	1,000
No. 3 ticking, 1,800 yds, 5½c	30	Tons rice straw	35
No. 4 ticking, 11,700 yds, 5c	195	MATTRESS TICKING.	
No. 6 ticking, 1,080 yds, 4c	18	Yards at 6c	2,160
No. 2 mattresses, $1.55	9	at 7c	600
5 single mattresses	10	at 15c	120
7 mattresses	7	MATTRESS TICKS.	
6 mattresses	84	No. 4 ticks at 65c	71
4 mattresses	115	6 ticks at 60c	43
4 single mattresses	12	5 ticks at 50c	18
3 mattresses	17	MATERIAL.	
2 mattress	1	Pounds cotton	1,000
Cot mattresses	6	felt	200
No. 3 mattresses, $1.35	292	hair	450
4 mattresses, $1.20	797	Tons shucks	4¾
6 mattresses, $1.10	47	Pounds tufts	25

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Tin plates	46	Bolts stripe shirting, 54 yards	35
Tin cups	26	herring bone	6
Dish-pan	1	yarn cloth	34
Water buckets	2	yarn cloth pants, 31	19
Soup bucket	1	cotton jeans, 48	28
Dipper	1	Citizen dresses	12
Forks	12	Chemise	4
Knives	12	Drawers	4
Spoons	15	Yards toweling	26
Bread box	1	Sheets	28
Oil can	1	Towels	42
Soap bucket	1	Mattress ticks	53
Lamps	7	Pillow ticks	61
Wash-pan	1	Bolts ticking, 51	6
Iron bucket	1	cloth, white, 58	3
Old sewing machines	2	sheeting, white, 51	5
Spittoons	4	sheeting, white, 55	2
Tin buckets	68	Quart machine oil	1
Wooden buckets	11	Cutting table	1
Tin wash-pans	41	Pair tailor scissors	1
Tin dippers	5	Yard stick	1
Blankets, old	72	New machines, Singer	6
Blankets, new	34	Pairs scissors	8
Sheets	75	Bolts female dress goods, 30	7
Quilts	7	school-boy jeans, 50	8
Pillows	61	Dozen ladies' hose	6
Pillow-cases	58	Gross shirt buttons	9
Chairs	4	Dozen thread	33
Tin cups	41	Gross coat buttons	10
Mattresses, old	33	Gross pant buttons	84
Mattresses, new	22	Chairs	3
Wooden bunks, old	45	Camp stools	6
Iron bedsteads	2	Dozen thread	11
Camp stools	26	Papers needles	10
Lamps	13	Thimbles	30
Sheets	30	Gross shirt buttons	1

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Pillow-cases	30	Gross pants buttons	3
Mattresses	9	Dozen vest buttons	6
Iron bunks	6	Pairs cards	2
Old blankets	11	Prisoners' shirts	643
New blanket	1	Cotton pants	1,276
Stove	1	Cotton coats	5
Old sewing machine	1	Pairs citizen's drawers	19
Clothes desk	1	shirts	16
Tables	2	pants	34
Clock	1	coats	34
Lamps	3	vests	28
Tin buckets	5	Boys' stripe shirts	7
Tin wash-pans	3	yarn coats	5
Spittoons	3	yarn vests	2
Tin cups	10	Bureaus	2
Pillows	5	Clock	1
Stripe dresses	30	Stove	1

ANSON FARM, 1900.

OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Mattresses	4	Vinegar and pepper cruets	2
Bed springs	2	Coffee pots	2
Blankets pairs	10	Knives and forks	6
Pillows	3	Butter-dish	1
Pillow-cases	10	Tablespoons	2
Sheets	8	Teaspoons	5
Bedsteads	2	Dippers	2
Chamber	1	Water buckets	2
Towels	12	Clock	1
Bowl and pitcher	1	Beef hides	3
Plates	12	Mirror	1
Cups and saucers	6	Chairs	18
Dishes	2	Tables	2
Sugar-bowl	1	Dish	1
Pitchers	2	Cook-stove	1
Molasses pot	1	Andirons sets	3
Salt-cellar	1		

OVERSEERS AND GUARDS DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Plates	12	Baking-pans	2
Coffee pot	1	Sieve	1
Cups and saucers	12	Tables	3
Dishes	2	Table-cloths	2
Sugar-bowl	1	Bedsteads	12
Water pitcher	1	Brooms	2
Salt-cellars	2	Butcher-knives	2
Pepper castors	2	Lamps	6
Knives and forks	12	Mattresses	24
Butter dishes	2	Sheets	24
Tablespoons	6	Pillow-cases	24
Teaspoons	12	Revolvers	2
Water buckets	3	Guns	18
Dish-pans	2	Coffee-mill	1
Wash-pan	1	Sausage-mill	1
Cook-stove	1	Plates	12
Dinner-pots	2	Blankets, pairs	65
Kettles	2	Pillows	24
Frying-pans	2		

PRISONER'S DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Mattresses	60	Water buckets	6
Heaters	2	Large kettles	4
Blankets	178	Coffee mills	2
Pillows	60	Coffee kettle	
Pillow-cases	60	Lanterns	12
Tin cups	120	Lamps	12
Tin plates	120	Suits for prisoners	120

LIVE STOCK.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Mules	13	Fat hogs	22
Horses	4	Pigs	32
Cows	7	Chickens	200
Yearlings	2	Turkeys	5
Calves	4	Blood hound	1
Sows	6		

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
New cotton planters	5	Disk plows	4
Old cotton planters	12	Harrows	4
Guano distributers	8	Sets plow harness	30
Mattocks	24	Sets wagon harness	6
Wagons	10	Forge	1
Carts	2	Bellows	1
Saddles	6	Anvil	1
Wheelbarrows	12	Hammers	4
Shovels	12	Tongs ---- pairs	6
Spades	2	Lasts	6
Picks	12	Shoe hammers	2
Axes	24	Awls, pegs, etc	1
Hoes	36	Buggies	4
Saws	2	Sets of harness	2
Planes	4	One-horse wagons	2
Hatchets	2	Set of harness	1
Auger	1	Engine and machinery	1
Draw knives	3	Boilers	2
Hammers	6	Saws and fixtures	2
Braces	2	Grist mill and fixtures	1
Bits	12	New 70-saw cotton gin	1
Dixie plows	21	Old gins	3
Iron foot plows	17	Cotton press	1
Wood foot plows	17	Lumber and saw-logs.	
Two-horse plows	15		

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Bedsteads	4	Heater	1
Mattresses	4	Chairs	2
Blankets	24	Stoves	3
Pillows	6	Supply of drugs	
Sheets	8	Lime ---barrels	2
Clock	1	Bell	1

PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES ON HAND.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Wood ---cords	2,000	Single and double truss-dozen	15
Pork ---pounds	4,000	Cane mill	1
Bacon ---do	550	Apple cider mill	1
Lard ---do	500	Sorghum evaporator	1
Flour ---do	600	Sycle grinder	1
Meal ---bushels	114	Wheat drill	1
Soap ---pounds	500	Five-gallon churn	1
Soda ---do	50	Hay rake	1
Molasses ---gallons	400	Grain cradles	9
Tobacco ---pounds	25	Grass blades	4
Citizen suits	3	Half-bushel measures	2
Pepper ---pounds	20	Mowers	2
Fertilizer ---tons	1½	Large grindstone	1
Shoes ---pairs	24	Pitch forks	12
Night shirts	75	Fodder ---pounds	6,000
Socks ---pairs	60	Wheat straw ---do	30,000
Hats	36	Shucks ---do	20,000
Lye ---boxes	12	Onions	
Oil ---gallons	50	Turnips and potatoes	

CROPS ON HAND.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Baies cotton	40	Bushels wheat	550
Bushels of seed	1,200	corn	1,500

GROWING CROP.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Acres wheat	80	Turnips	
oats	100	Collards	

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

20 joints large sewer pipe	$45.00
Pumps and well-piping	125.00
Covering dining-room and guard quarters	250.00

ABERDEEN AND ASHEBORO R. R. CAMP.

INVENTORY FOR 1900.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Blankets	63	Bedstead for supe'r	1
Mattresses	23	Shoes, pairs	31
Sheets	12	Socks, dozen	2
Tin plates	85	Shot guns	5
Tin cups	25	Rifle	1
Tablespoons	12	Tents	2
Knives and forks, each	12	Yarn coats	23
Water buckets	5	Yarn pants, pairs	23
Lanterns	9	Hammer	1
Plates	12	Saw	1
Dishes	4	Axe	1
Cook stove and fixtures	1	Butcher knives	2
Heaters	2	Meat forks	2
Dish-pans	3	Meat, pounds	450
Wash-pans	8	Coffee, do	100
Dinner buckets	6	Sugar, do	75
Lamp	1	Flour, barrels	4
Gang chains	2	Meal, bushels	6
Shackle chains	20	Molasses, gallons	50
Shackles	20	Oil, do	25
Large boiling kettles	2	Lard, pounds	25
Wash-tubs	2	Peas, busheis	2
Wash-boards	2	Soap, pounds	50
Cotton pants, pairs	40	Baking powder, do	25
Shirts	60	Tobacco, do	25
Citizens' suits	5		

EAST CAROLINA RAILROAD CAMP.

INVENTORY FOR 1900.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Horse	1	Drugs (small lot)	
One-horse wagon	1	Prisoner bed-ticks	56
Set of wagon harness	1	Water bucket	10
Buggy	1	Dippers	6
Set of buggy harness	1	Convict blankets	135
Wash tubs	8	Mattresses	20
Empty barrels	4	Guard blankets	42
Long gang-chains	2	Guard sheets	12
Shackles	100	Wash pans	8
Saw	1	Pad-locks	4
Heaters	3	Shot guns	14
Heating stoves	2	Springfield rifles	5
Lanters	12	Winchester rifles	1
Lamps	10	Large bell	1

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Meat, pounds	2,300	Meal, sacks	25
Sugar, do	200	Peas, bushels	10
Rice, do	200	Corn, do	2
Coffee, do	90	Lantern globes, dozen	3
Soap, do	20	Lamp globes, dozen	1
Lard, do	75	Lantern wicks, gross	1
Black pepper, do	3	Lamp	1
Tobacco, do	150	Dippers	16
Flour, barrels	4	Wash pans	6
Vinegar, barrel	1	Water buckets	8

INVENTORY—*continued.*

DINING-ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Plates	20	Teaspoons ---dozen--	1
Cups	18	Large dishes	3
Saucers	16	Molasses pots	2
Knives	14	Sugar bowl	1
Forks	14	Pepper boxes	2
Tablespoons ---dozen--	8		

KITCHEN.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Cook stove	1	Wash-pans	2
Small pots	3	Lamps	2
Stove kettles	2	Large pots	3
Coffee pots	2	Tin plates	115
Frying pans	3	Large tin cans	4
Coffee mill	1	Tin cups	100
Baking pans	3	Spoons	50
Knives	2	Knives	2
Large fork	1	Provision box	1
Pie pans	2	Large baking pans	8
Dippers	2	Cider tub	1
Water buckets	2	Buckets	4
Dish pans	2		

NORTHAMPTON FARM.

PRISONERS' QUARTERS

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Blankets	209	Heating stoves	2
Mattresses	60		

PRISONERS' DINING ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Tin cups	107	Cauldron oven	1
Molasses pots	12	Clocks	2
Spoons	100	Bread tray	1
Baking pans	14	Meal box	1
Pot	1	Bread table	1
Coffee mills	2	Lard stand	1
Flesh fork	1	Tubs	3
Cauldrons	2	Slop buckets	2
Dish-pan	1	Water barrel	1
Water buckets	4	Empty barrel	1
Dinner kettles	4	Slop barrels	2
Tin pans	103	Plates	26
Benches	32	Cups and saucers	12
Long table	1	Long dishes	3
Bake oven	1		

OFFICERS' DINING-ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Salt cellars	3	Baking pans	2
Pepper cellars	2	Sifter	1
Knives and forks	11	Butcher knife	1
Table spoons	7	Small heating stove	1
Tea spoons	3	Broom	1
Dipper	1	Tin safe	1
Water buckets	3	Broiler	1
Dish-pans	3	Tables	3
Wash-pan	1	Benches	4
Dinner buckets (officers')	10	Plank chain	1
Cook stove	1	Stools	4
Pots	2	Knife box	1
Kettles	2	Bell	1
Fry-pan	1		

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Axle grease, boxes	6	Coffee, pounds	10
Axle grease, case	1	Sugar, do	25
Tobacco, pounds	64	Rice, do	25
Broom	1	Socks, pairs	16
Turnip seed, bushel	1	6-inch pipe, joints	10
Lamp burners, dozen	6½	Sole leather, pounds	19
Wick, gross	2½	Wool shirts	21
Powder, pounds	35	coats	75
Blasting fuse, blocks	4	pants, pairs	3
Pans	3	Night-shirts	2
Sack twine, pounds	25	Vests	7
Glass, 12x18, box	1	Coat	1
Shoe wax.		Rubber hose	1
Tacks, paper	1	Spanish Brown, pounds	100
12-inch file	1	Blankets, pairs	2
Hand-saw files	4	Mattress	1
Spoons	6	Lantern globes	75

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

Articie.	No.	Article.	No.
Forks	10	Jugs	5
Butcher knives	10	5-gallon kegs	3
Counter scales, pair	1	Seed-sowers	3
Sage, sacks	6	Elbow	1
Pepper, pounds	2	Overalls	8
Soap, bars	23	Molasses, barrel	1
Lye, boxes	23	Flour, do	2
Copperas, pounds	10	Wool, pounds	10
Woolen hats	7	Lard, do	800
Shoes, men, pairs	23	Cracklings, cans	2
Shoes, women, do	2	C. R. sides, pounds	700
Plates	30	Fresh beef, do	270
Cotton convict shirts	6	Herrings, barrels	2½
Shirts and drawers	6	Platform scales	1
Starch, pounds	25	Salt, barrel	4
Irish potatoes, bushels	½	Vinegar, do	1
Mattresses, dozen	17	Molasses, do	1
Baking powders, boxes	15	Strap	1
Box soap, bars	70	6-inch pipe, joints	25
Tallow, pounds	15	½-side harness leather, pounds	8
Blankets, @$4, pair	9½	Sole leather, do	10
Blankets, @$5, do	5	Shoe outfit	1

OIL-HOUSE.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Cylinder oil---barrels	1½	Chairs	2
Tin lamps	24	Table	1
Tubular lanterns	26	Soft soap---pounds	40
Lamp cases	6	Soft soap---barrel	1
Oil---gallons	5	Tub soap grease	1
Oil can	1	Axe	1
Table in oil-house	1	Cotton shirts (old)	99
Bucket in oil-house	1	Cotton pants--do	97
Gallon measure	1	Kettles	2
Wash tubs	12	Water barrels	4
Wash cauldrons	2	Water bucket	1
oven	1	Pumps	2

OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Half-inch pipe---feet	2	Gun-case	1
Mattresses	17	Guns	9
Sheets	26	Revolver	1
Pillow-slips	14	Mirrors	2
Blankets	45	Spirit-level	1
Rocking chair	1	Towel-roller	1
Chairs	4	Letter-press	1
Bedsteads	14	Letter-stand	1
----do------(high)	3	Small stove	1
Clock	1	Joints pipe	49
Wash-pans	6	Stoves	6
Tables	3	Wheelbarrow	1
Locker	1		

HOSPITAL.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Bedsteads	4	Tables	2
Blankets	23	Half-bushel measure	1
Mattresses	8	Stools	4
Sheets	8	Castor oil ---gallons--	5
Clock	1	Bucket	1
Pillows	4	Bowl	1
Pillow-cases	4	Wash-pan	1
Heating stove	1	Oil cans	3
Joints pipe	5	Dipper	1
Kettle	1	Stock of drugs	1
Chairs	5	Medicine scales ---pair--	1
Spittoons	4		

TOOL HOUSE.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Elbows	11	Picks	11
Weed hoes	30	Mattocks	2
Long-handle shovels	30	Set trace chains	1
Spades	11	Beam-scale and pen	1
Grub hoes	6	Small scale and pen	1
Potato diggers	2	Pitchforks	4
Log chains	2		

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Grindstones	2	Forge	1
Axes	24	Soldering iron	1
Anvils	3	Doubletrees	9
Vises	3	Box bolts	1
Die-plate	1	Iron wedges	6
Lot horseshoe tools	1	Pair old shackles	12
blacksmith tools	1	Spike shackles	12
Plow handles	2	Old bellows	1
Pump (new)	1	Pairs plowhandles	20
Pair tongs	1	Tool chest	1
Harrow	1	Lot old tools	1
Plow (new)	1	Lathe	1
Lot carpenter tools	1	Pipe auger	1
Set pipe (dies)	1	Hand drill	1
Frow	1	Crow-bars	2
Hand-saws	2	Feet ½-inch pipe	30
Mattock handles	2	Feet 1-inch pipe	30
Plow beams	5	Pot	1
handles	14	Plows	4
Buggy tongues	2	Slop cart	1
Pair horn cutters	1	Wheelbarrows	4
Jack-screws	2	Spade	1
Lot of old iron	1	Table	1
Keg 4d nails	½	Platform scale	1
Hubs	4	Fan mills	2
Bellows	1	Pumps	20

KITCHEN.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Cook stove	1	Sad irons (8 lbs)	7
Joints pipe	4	Water buckets	2
Pots	5	Dippers	2
Kettles	3	Tin cups	3
Long pans	4	Hand lamp	1
Frying pans	3	Large brass kettle	1
Baking pans	4	Coffee mills	2
Ash-pans	2	Graters	2
Sifter	1	Meal can	1
Tables	2	Flour can	1
Coffee pots	2	Chairs	4
Long boiler	1	Lot pepper	1
Round pans	2	Cupboard	1
Bread pan	1	Pairs plates	7
Knives	2	Rolling pins	3
Forks	2	Dish trough	1
Knives and forks (old)	12	Glass jars and stand	2
Butcher knife	1	Wash-pan	1

OFFICERS' DINING-ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Dining table	1	Long dishes	4
chairs	7	Large jug	1
Plates	49	Molasses jug	1
Goblets	5	Napkins	15
Glass dishes	2	Table cloths	2
Saucers	17	Salt cellars	4
Cups	17	Pepper cellars	2
Cupboard dishes	2	Vinegar cruet	1
Knives	9	Side tables	3
Forks	19	Safes	2
Sugar dish	1	Small tables	2
Tablespoons	7	Curtains	6
Teaspoons	9	Colored table cover	1
Water pitchers	2	Pair andirons	1
Milk pitchers	1	Spittoons	2
Steak dishes	4		

OFFICE.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Furniture ---set	1	Pillow-cases	20
Bedsteads	4	Small table	1
Mattresses	8	Desks	2
Blankets	10	Clock	1
Sheets	10	Lamp	1
Counterpanes	8	Large rocking chair	1
Table	1	Mirrors	2
Buckets	3	Candle stand	1
Chairs	2	Centre table	1
Chairs (cane bottom)	6	Andirons ---pairs	4
Bowls and pitchers	2	Shovels	2
Pillows	10	Spittoons	2
Bolsters	10		

MACHINERY.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Shuck hacker	1	Engine	1
Surrey (carriage)	1	Boiler	1
Sausage-grinder	1	Cotton press	1
Jersey wagon	1	Peanut thrasher	1
Buggy	1	Portable engine	1
Pratt's gins	2		

STABLE YARD.

Article.		Article.	No.
Sows	7	Double plows	7
Shoats	9	Single plows	10
Hogs	3	Cotton plows	14
Boar	1	Bull-tongue plows	6
Sheep	22	Corn-shellers	2
Cows	13	Feed-cutters	2
Mules	25	Pitchforks	6
Horses	8	Corn-crusher	1
Two-horse wagons	11	Hay press	1
One-horse wagon	1	Chickens	50
Dogs	4	Guineas	48
Saddles	7	Turkeys	11
Mowing machines	2	Pigeons	500
Dump carts	3	Cow	1
Road carts	2	Bull	1
Fan-mills	2	Cauldrons	5
Cane mill	1	Old plows	25
Harness sets	2	Cart body	1
Double harness	1	Double harrow	1
Cotton planter	1	Cauldron ovens	2
Corn planter	1	Old broken guns	10
King's cotton planters	5		

STOCKADE.

Stoves	4

SMOKE-HOUSE.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Sausage-stuffer	1	Large stand	1
Tables	2	Sausage ---pounds	150
Salting table	1	Meat ---do	8,500
Souse ---jars	2	Bacon ---do	800
Souse ---large jars	6	Shoulders ---do	200

CALEDONIA FARM, NO. II.

PRISONERS' DINING-ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Tin cups	79	Stoves	3
Tin plates	105	Water barrels	2
Dish-pan	1	Benches	48
Water buckets	4	Kettle	1

OIL-HOUSE.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Tin lamps	32	Water buckets	3
Tin lanterns	22	Wash-tubs	3
Blankets ---pairs	10	Axe	1
Mattress ticks	10	Large jugs	2

WASH-HOUSE.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Tubs, wash	11	Chain	1
Water barrels	3	Table	1
Cauldrons	3	Large cauldron, oven	1
Water buckets	3	Wash-pans	2

PRISONERS' SLEEPING DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Mattresses	71	Pillows	49
Blankets ---pairs	129	Chairs	8
Quilts	7	Benches	2
Stoves	4	Tables	7

DAIRY.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Milk pans	14	Table	1
Churn, wood	1	Wash-tub	1
Buckets, tin	10	Strainer	1
Buckets, wood	5		

OVERSEERS AND GUARDS COOKING DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Tables	4	Salt box	1
Water buckets	8	Safe	1
Cook-stove and fixtures	1	Wash-tubs	2
Bread pans	7	Meat-tubs	2
Dish pans	4	Benches	4
Plates	3	Milk pans	5
Cups and saucers	3	Cauldrons	2
Glasses	2	Table-cloths	2
Stove pots	3	Large tubs	2
Coffee mills	2	Tables	4
Sifters	2	Bake oven	1
Potato graters	1	Cauldron oven	1

OVERSEERS AND GUARDS SLEEPING DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Bunks	16	Clothes box	4
Mattresses	24	Chairs	12
extra	17	Tables	3
Bebsteads	2	Water buckets	6
Bed-springs	1	Dippers	6
Blankets pairs	72	Wash basins	5
Pillows	22	Sheets	72

GUARDS AND OVERSEERS DINING-ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Plates	25	Dinner buckets	12
Cups and saucers	12	Water buckets	2
Long dishes	7	Wash-pans	2
Tin waiters	2	Dish bowls	2
Knives and forks	12	Large dish pans	2
Glasses	8	Clock (time)	1
Teaspoons	10	Tables	4
Vinegar bottles	2	Chairs	4
Pepper boxes	2	Benches	4
Salt cellar	1	Stoves	2
Molasses pots	2	Joints pipe	5
Sugar dish	1	Elbows	2

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Pairs shoes	16	Gallons oil	350
Cotton shirts	140	Pounds pepper	6
Pairs cotton pants	110	rice	131
wool coats	58	sugar	577
pants	50	soda	105
Large bread pans	18	soap	1,110
Pairs blankets	13	tobacco	55
old blankets	18	Gallons vinegar	116
Lanterns	12	Boxes "Y" powders	27
Brooms	15	Citizens' suits	13
Water buckets, tin	29	Pounds sole leather	30
Wool hats	42	Tables	2
Boxes ball thread	8	Meat kegs	4
Bundles back-bands	2	Pair platform scales	1
Box shoe thread	1	Lot pepper sauce	1
Dozens knives and forks	5	Large coffee pot	1
Tin lamps	21	Dozens plates	2
Whitewash brushes	4	Large dishes	2
Wash-pans	4	Molasses pots	6
Tin dippers	24	Tubular lanterns	12
cups	22	Old guns	12
Spring balances	12	Bushels meal	36
Lamp burners	36	Sack salt	1
Buckets paint	10	Bushel peas	1
Lace leather	6	Pounds tallow	10
Box lamp chimneys	1	white lead	25
Pounds meat	3,081	putty	25
coffee	250	Gallons turpentine	2
Barrels herrings	2	Pounds horseshoe nails	25
Pounds flour	2,190	Box glass	1
lard	359	Pounds staples	16
Boxes lye	15	Pairs socks	12
Gallons molasses	133		

OFFICERS DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	
Bedsteads	4	Lanterns	2
Mattresses	5	Shovel and tongs	1
Pillow-cases	16	Bed-spread	1
Sheets	18	Small heating stoves	2
Blankets pairs	18	Dippers	2
Wash-stands	2	Dinner bell	1
Dish-pan	1	Tin wash-pans	2
Waiter	1	Plates	11
Dining table	1	Dishes	7
Pine tables	4	Pitchers	3
Buckets	3	Knives and forks	10
Safe	1	Tumblers	16
Desk	1	Cups and saucers	9
Set andirons	1	Tea-spoons	12
Mirror	1	Cotton pillows	4
Milk bucket	1	Bureau	1
Milk pans	3	Table-cloth	1
Chairs	12	Napkins	12
Water buckets	3	Stove and fixtures	1
Bowl and pitcher	1	Pans	6
Clock	1	Range and fixtures	1

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
One-horse wagon	1	Pumps	10
Two-horse wagons	14	Pitchforks	21
Four-horse wagon	1	Peanut-planters	10
Plow harness ... sets	68	Cross-cut saws	6
Wagon harness ... do	8	Guano distributers	15
Buggies and harness ... double	2	Hand rakes	5
Buggy harness ... single	1	Carpenter's tools ... set	1
Surry harness	1	Grindstones	2
Buggy	1	Grass blades	24
Saddles	10	Cotton King cultivators	52
Old saddles	2	Corn-planters	6
Bridles	40	Brush plows	5
Two-horse plows	24	Cotton plows	58
One-horse plows	58	Cotton-planters	14
Axes	34	Blacksmith's tool ... set	1
Foot-adze	1	Bellows	1
Stretchers	2	Anvils	2
Log chain	1	Vise	1
Buggy pole	1	Lot of casting	1
Corn-shellers	2	Farm bell	1
Corn-shellers, old	2	Smoothing harrows	3
Feed-cutters	2	Springfield rifles	14
Fan-mills	2	Double-barrel shot guns	14
Railroad cart	1	Plow traces ... pairs	14
Brier hooks	24	Currey combs	28
Potato-digger	1	Cahoon seed-sowers	2
Iron wedges	8	Mowing machines	2
Mattocks	33	Reaper	1
Picks	5	Binder	1
Weeding helves	139	Cutaway harrow	1
Corn helves	32	Hay rake	1
Wheelbarrows	10	Iron Age Cultivators	36
Scythes and cradles	27	South Bend plows	2
Singletrees	100	Nails ... kegs	3
Doubletrees	30	Corn-shellers	2
Shovels, long and short	83	Rollers	3

INVENTORY—*continued.*

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Clover knives, dozen	1	Wagon frames	10
Engine	1	Stoves	4
Peanut-thrasher	1	Pipe, joints	20
Wheat-thrasher	1	Shingles	10,000
Peanuts, bags	472	Timber, 10x10x16, pieces	20

LIVE STOCK.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Mules	41	Brood sows	17
Colts	11	Shoats and pigs	84
Horses	6	Turkeys	18
Cows and calves	2	Chickens	250
Steers	4	Pigeons	
Hogs	25	Boar	1

HOSPITAL.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Bedsteads and bunks	8	Water bucket	1
Blankets, pairs	19	Dish-pan	1
Quilts	9	Dipper	1
Sheets	17	Benches	2
Pillows	9	Stove	1
Table	1	Mirror	1
Chair	1	Curtain	1
Plates	2	Mattresses	8
Cups and saucers	2	Lot drugs	1
Tin cups	5	Kettle	1
Tea-spoons	6	Joints pipe	5
Table-spoons	2	Broom	1
Knives and forks	4	Wash-pan	1
Tin pans	5	Thermometer	1
Dishes	2	Stove	1
Pepper box	1		

FARM PRODUCTS.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Meat ---- pounds	5,000	Wheat straw ---- pounds	10,000
Sweet potatoes ---- bushels	250	Oat straw ---- do	60,000
Oats ---- do	3,000	Peanuts ---- bushels	16,000
Wheat ---- do	300	Wheat sacks	2,000
Corn ---- do	7,000	Peanut sacks	1,500
Cotton seed ---- do	500	Turnips ---- bushels	350
Bale cotton	1	Irish potatoes ---- do	50
Peanut hay ---- pounds	100,000	Onions ---- do	10
Cow peas ---- bushels	800	Cabbage plants	8,000
Fodder ---- pounds	85,000	Growing clover ---- acres	50
Shucks ---- do	140,000	Growing wheat ---- do	310
Peavine hay ---- do	100,000	Top fodder ---- pounds	40,000

IN BARN

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Cauldrons	3	Meat ---- pounds	3,100
Cook stoves	2	Lime ---- barrels	2
Heating stoves	6	Separator	1
Pipe ---- joints	30	Machine oil ---- gallons	50
Well-augers	2	Lumber ---- feet	4,000
Cotton sheets	100	Brick	3,000
Camp outfit	1		

MATERIALS FOR ONE BARN.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Pieces, 6x 6x16, sills outside	18	Pieces, 2x6x16, side ribbons and braces	25
6x10x16, heart inside	7	2x 8x30, ceiling joist	59
8x 8x 7, columns	6	2x 8x18, rafters	118
8x10x16, girders	7	Ten ft. 1x 8, braces for rafters	1,000
6x 6x16, corner posts	4	1x 4, bridging floor joist	500
4x 6x16, studs	70	Square feet, one inch boards for roof	4,500
4x 6x16, plates	20	Pieces, 1x12, stde boards	325
2x10x30, floor joist	8	Square feet T. and G. flooring, thick	4,500
2x10x15, floor joist	120		
2x 6x16, perliners			

TILLERY FARM.

OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Pairs blankets	14	Cups and saucers	4
Sheets	6	Dish pans	1
Bedsteads	3	Water buckets	2
Mattresses	5	Slop buckets	2
Tables	3	Knives and forks	7
Table cloths	4	Table spoons	11
napkins	6	Teaspoons	17
Wash-stands	2	Pint cups	2
Bowls and pitchers	2	Cook stove and fixtures	1
Towels	12	Sifter	1
Pair curtains	1	Food chopper	1
Broom	1	Milk buckets	2
Chairs	10	pans	3
Plates	13	Stone jars	2
Butter dish	1	Buckeye churn	1
Meat dishes	5	Tubs	3
Steak dishes	2	Vinegar and pepper castors	4
Deep dishes	3	Andirons ——pairs	2
Sugar bowls	3	Dressing case and mirror	1

LIVE STOCK.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Chickens	150	Steer	1
Ducks	26	Sows and pigs	10
Turkeys	25	Shoats	68
Milch cows	6	Boars	2
Calves	3	Fat hogs	10

GUARD AND OVERSEERS.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Buggy	1	Lamps	3
Buggy harness	1	Bedsteads	18
Blankets	44	Tables	4
Sheets	32	Benches	3
Mattresses	29	Chairs	2
Pillow-cases	26	do	3
Pillows	14	Large table	1
Cook stove and fixtures	1	Tubs	4
Pots	3	Washstands	2
Kettle	1	Long dining table	1
Frying pans	3	Short dining table	1
Desks	2	Table cover	1
Plates	12	Bench	1
Saucers	24	Cupboard	1
Cups	12	Baking pan	1
Forks	24	Water buckets	2
Knives	12	Dippers	2
Sugar dish	1	Officers' dinner buckets	3
Lanterns	7	Spittoons	9

PRISONERS' QUARTERS.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Mattresses	55	Cauldron, small	1
Blankets, pairs	175	Tubs	10
Wool coats	22	Heaters	4
Cotton pants, pairs	100	Stove pipe, joints	20
Cotton shirts	27	Nine-gallon coffee pot	1
Citizen's shirts	7	Cutting table	1
Tin cups	88	Meat cauldron	1
Tin plates	124	Meat, barrels	2
Cauldrons, large	3	Buckets	17
Baking pans	5	Bake oven	1
Dishes	2	Coffee mill	1
Lanterns	11	Tubs	3
Lamps	10	Tin wash buckets	3
Wash-pans	24	Tables	2

FARM PRODUCTS.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Pork ---- pounds	6,400	Fodder ---- pounds	20,000
Bales cotton	185	Peanuts ---- bushels	18,000
Cotton seed ---- bushels	371	Peanut hay ---- pounds	53,000
Seed cotton ---- pounds	1,000	Turnips ---- bushels	150
Sweet potatoes ---- bushels	1,000	Irish potatoes ---- do	1,000
Shucks ---- pounds	9,890	Cow peas ---- do	25
Corn ---- bushels	1,425	Onions ---- do	25

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Pair shoes	75	Fat-backs ---- pounds	4,098
Cases baking powder	3	Pair scales	1
Boxes lye	120	Lamp wicks ---- dozen	4
Tobacco ---- pounds	120	Sausage grinder	1
Brooms	36	Lamps	6
Sheets	50	Meal ---- bushels	20
Soap ---- pounds	480	Twine ---- pounds	5
Lantern globes	30	Axes ---- dozen	2
Lantern burners	36	Vinegar ---- barrel	1
Lamp chimneys	23	Axe handles ---- dozen	2
Sugar ---- pounds	600	Whitewash brush	1
Flour ---- barrels	7	Peanut sacks	1,500
Salt ---- pounds	400	Pair platform scales	1
Herring ---- barrels	3	Lime ---- barrels	5
Molasses ---- do	3	King heaters	2
Coffee ---- pounds	100	Double-barrel shot-guns	5
Lard ---- do	645	Springfield rifles	2

HOSPITAL.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Bedsteads	6	Pans	3
Mattresses	6	Water bucket	2
Sheets	9	Dippers	3
Pillow-cases	8	Slop pan	1
Blankets	14	Lot drugs in store	1
Pillows	7	Tub	1
Stove	1	Towels	6
Joints stove pipe	5	Spittoons	5
Table	1	Broom	1
Chairs	4	Curtains	9
Kettle	1	Half-gallon measure	1

OIL-HOUSE

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Gallons kerosene oil	150	Slop barrels	2
Empty barrels	7	Water buckets	8
Wheelbarrows	2	Dippers	8
Tubs	3		

INVENTORY OF RAEFORD R. R. CAMP.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Bags meal	4	Pairs sheets	14
Pounds meat	800	blankets	66
Barrel molasses	1	Tin plates	48
kerosene oil	1	cups	48
sugar	1	Pie plates	18
Pounds coffee	120	Wash-pans	6
lard	40	Dinner buckets	4
salt	125	Coffee pots	2
Box soap	1	Locks	4
baking powder	1	Knives and forks	6
soda	1	Dozen tablespoons	4
Pounds pepper	10	Meat knife	1
Heaters	3	Pair steel-yards	1
Cooking stove	1	Dozen teaspoons	1
Dish-pans	3	Pairs woolen pants	75
Water buckets	6	Shirts	75
Dippers	6	Pairs cotton pants	39
Lamps	6	Towels	6
Lanterns	6	Tubs	4
Brooms	6	Coffee mill	1
Woolen coats	39	Barrel fish	1
Shot-guns	2	Gang chains	2
Rifle	1	Shackle-chains	35
Pounds tobacco	160	Box cartridges	1
Cauldrons	2	Box rifle cartridges	1
Dozen pair socks	4	Bushels peas	3
Mattresses	30		

CALEDONIA FARM, No. I.

OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Plates	23	Coffee pots	2
Cups and saucers	7	Churns	2
Dessert dishes	10	Milk pans	4
Knives and forks	7	bucket	1
Dishes	5	strainer	1
Goblets	6	Sheets	20
Teaspoons	16	Bolster-cases	5
Tablespoons	12	Pilow-cases	14
Sugar dish	1	Mattresses	6
Spoon holder	1	Counterpanes	2
Butter dish	1	Pairs blankets	17
Castor	1	Bedsteads	4
Table napkins	24	Bureau	1
Table-cloths	8	Wash-stands	3
Molasses pot	1	Small tables	3
Heater	1	Bowls and pitchers	4
Tables	2	Chairs	13
Safe	1	Pair andirons	2
Stove	1	shovel and tongs	1
Buckets	2	Towels	18
Fry pans	4	Pillows	6
Kettles	2	Bolsters	2
Bread pans	3	Bed springs	2
Pots	2	Chambers	2
Tables	2	Desk	1
Pans	4	Brooms	2
Pie pans	2		

DINING-ROOM DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Knives	11	Tablespoons	8
Forks	20	Water bucket	1
Plates	20	Dipper	1
Cups	17	Chairs	3
Saucers	21	Tables	2
Pepper cruets	2	Benches	4
Salt cellars	2	Stove	1
Molasses pots	2	Joints pipe	5
Dishes	7	Safe	1
Water pitcher	1	Table	1
Sugar dishes	2	Coils Id. wire	2
Soup dish	1	Stoves	3
Dinner buckets	9	Joints pipe	15
Teaspoons	12		

OVERSEERS AND GUARDS' DEPARTMENT—BED-ROOM.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Blankets	12	Pillow-cases	8
Bunks	4	Tables	2
Sheets	8	Blankets	12
Pillow-cases	8	Sheets	12
Blankets	44	Pillow-cases	12
Sheets	24	Tables	2
Pillow-cases	22	Buckets	8
Table	1	Dippers	6
Blankets	16	Chairs	4
Sheets	16		

FARM PRODUCTS.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Bushels corn	7,500	Bushels turnips	120
Cans of peas	200	sweet potatoes	100
Bushels cotton seed	1,200	peanuts	15,000
Pounds shucks	40,000	Wheat sacks	2,000
fodder tops	60,000	Cabbage plants	4,090
fodder	10,000	Acres growing wheat	300
sheaf oats	25,000	Acres growing clover	100
hay	30,000	Acre collards	1
peanut hay	150,000	Sacks cotton belt	30
wheat straw	60,000	Rolls cotton bagging	32
Bales cotton	265	Bales ties	50

LIVE-STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Mules	39	Chickens	20
Colts	10	Turkeys	14
Mares	9	Sows	27
Jack	1	Pigs	137
Cows and calves	2	Boars	2
Steers	3	Mules	2

TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Rolls roofing paper	20	Pounds nails	125
Log cart	1	Cotton plows	46
Plow castings	100	Dixie plows	71
Drive pumps	10	do	18
Press	1	Disc plows	3
Bridles	50	Double	3
Sets of harness	45	Cotton King plows	47
wagon harness	2	Cultivators	17
old harness	5	Harrows	3
Saddles	13	Small harrows	14
Old saddles	4	Cotton planters	15
Riding bridles	3	Corn planters	8
Set double buggy harness	1	Peanut planters	8
single buggy harness	1	Guano distributors	20
Wagons	15	Single-trees	187
Buggies	2	Double-trees	30
Set blacksmith tools	1	Weeding hoes	48
Shovels	6	Mattocks	23
Cane mill	1	Mowing blades	9
Evaporator	1	Axes	40
Wheelbarrows	5	Pitchforks	26
Wagon frames	6	Wheat thresher	1
Wagon and cart wheels	50	Shredder	1
Briar hooks	6	Harvester	1
Pair Standard scales	1	Peanut thresher	1
Cider mill	1	10 H.-P. engine	1
Bull-tongue plows	48	Mowing machines	2
Cross-cut saw	1	Rake	1
Grist mill	1	Corn shellers	3
Hay press	1	Fan mills	2
Cradles	20	Manger gin and fixtures	2
Set carpenter's tools	1	Engine and boiler	1
Picks	24		

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Cook stove	1	Bake-oven	1
Tables	5	Coffee-mill	1
Water buckets	9	Pepper-mill	1
Bread pans	21	Chairs	2
Cauldrons	3	Water barrel	1
Flesh forks	2	Tubs	4
Bread tray	1	Milk-pans	6
Dish-pans	2	Farm bell	1
Sifter	1	Cauldron	1

STORE-ROOM DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Auger	1	Sheets	36
Lamp-wicks, dozen	70	Tobacco, pounds	90
Burners, boxes	3	Baking powder, do	50
No. 3 shoe nails, do	1	Lye, boxes	221
Winchester rifles	3	Lamp chimneys	79
Mulligans	7	Lantern globes	18
Shot-guns	9	Sugar, pounds	500
Winchester shot-guns	2	Shoes, pairs	70
Flour, pounds	909	Sole leather, pounds	40
Lard, do	30	Wheat, bushels	6
Molasses, gallons	50	Soda, pounds	5
Vinegar, do	52	Coffee, do	200
Soap, 210 bars, boxes	3	Meal, do	500
Salt, sacks	6	Bacon, do	2,500
Herring, barrels	3	Wool pants, pairs	100
Brooms	12	Set platform scales	1
Black pepper, pounds	20	Citizens' pants, pairs	6

FACTORY AND BOILER DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Peanut factory		Peanut machinery	
Engine and boiler			

J. J. WOOD LIVE-STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Cows and calves	83	Killing hogs	24
Bulls	2		

WASH-ROOM DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Cauldrons	2	Benches	3
Oven	1	Buckets	2
Tubs	10		

SMOKE-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Pounds pork	5,000	Pounds sausage	100
lard	400		

OIL-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Lanterns	35	Cook stove	1
Hand lamps	10	Sad irons	3
Stoves	2	Water buckets	2
Benches	3	Dippers	2
Stoves	4	Pans	2
Empty old barrels	6	Shovel	1
Old lanterns	36	Pot	1
Oil can	1	Gallons oil	150
Roll wire	1		

PRISONERS' SLEEPING DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Blankets	254	Joints pipe	10
Mattresses	89	Wash-pans	25
Stoves	2	Table	1

PRISONERS' DINING-ROOM DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Articie.	No.
Dinner pans	126	Stove	1
Tin cups	110	Joints pipe	5
Water buckets	7	Tub	1
Table-spoons	75	Benches	27

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Article.	No.	Article.	No.
Bedsteads	7	Water buckets	2
Mattresses	7	Dippers	2
Blankets	26	Lot of drugs	1
Sheets	27	Clock	1
Pillows	7	Window curtains	10
Pillow-cases	25	Cupboard	1
Benches	7	Dinner pans	10
Stove	1	Tin cups	10
Joints pipe	5		

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REPORT OF ROBERT SHEPARD, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM AT OXFORD.

To His Excellency, DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
Governor of North Carolina.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Asylum, I hereby submit the following report from December 1, 1898, to December 1, 1899:

Through the goodness and mercy of our Almighty Friend, we have gotten along very well during the past year, and can see some signs of a steady progress.

Number of children admitted (1899)	12
Number of children placed in homes (1899)	8
Number of children now in the Asylum (1899)	130

We employ one general matron, two school-teachers, one instructor in needle-work, one instructor in the laundry, one instructor in cooking, one matron in charge of very small children, one superintendent of garden, one superintendent of farm, and one book-keeper.

Raised on the farm (1899), twenty-eight bushels of wheat, thirteen stacks of fodder, six stacks of oats, one hundred and twenty barrels of corn, eight bales of cotton, three

hundred and fifty gallons of molasses, and two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes. We also raised a large quantity of peas, beans and garden vegetables. We killed 2,500 pounds of pork.

We have four horses, two mules and six cows on the farm.

We have completed the Superintendent's home, built a large corn crib, and we will soon have completed a new kitchen, 16 x 27, attached to the dining-hall.

RECEIPTS.

From the State (1899)	$ 5,000.00
From the Grand Lodge of Free Masons (1899)	106.00
From the sale of cotton (1899)	239.76
From all other sources	861.33
Total receipts	$ 6,207.09

EXPENSES.

To all expenses	$ 6,438.19

ROBERT SHEPARD,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF ROBERT SHEPARD, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM AT OXFORD, N. C.

To His Excellency, DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
Governor of North Carolina.

Report from December 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900, by order of the Board of Directors.

Through the tender mercies of Him upon whom all creatures are dependent, we have passed another year, being supplied by His hands as our needs have been.

We can but praise Him for His great goodness and mercy towards us. Notwithstanding the lateness of spring and the drouth of summer, our crop of cotton and some other crops are larger than they were last year, and our corn crop is nearly as large.

The general health of the children has been good. We humbly thank the Lord that no epidemic has visited us and that our children have been fairly clothed and fed.

Children received	20
Children placed in homes	13
Children died	2
Children ran away	4
Children now in the Asylum	121

RECEIPTS.

Received from the State	$ 5,000.00
Received from the Grand Lodge of Free Masons	180.00
Received from the sale of cotton	276.76
Received from all other sources	642.65
	$ 6,099.41
Received in clothing valued at	34.20
Total	$ 9,133.61

DISBURSEMENTS.

To all expenditures	$ 6,733.47

We employ one general matron, two school-teachers, one instructor in needle-work, one matron in the laundry, one matron in the kitchen, one matron in the boys' building, one superintendent of the farm, one superintendent of the garden, and one book-keeper.

We have dismissed the matron in the infants' home and closed it for the lack of means to support it.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have completed our new kitchen, repaired the girls' building by putting in some doors, locks, window-glass, and chair-boarding all through the building, and new floors in the hall-way, patched and whitewashed the walls. We put new floors in the laundry and a new boiler, covered the cow-shed and fitted up new stalls, repaired the ice-house and built a new dam to the ice pond, and dug a well.

We raised on the farm this year ninety-six bushels of wheat, ninety-five and one-half barrels of corn, eleven bales of cotton, one hundred and fifty bushels of sweet potatoes, one hundred and seventy-two gallons of molasses, fifteen stacks of fodder, and about twenty dollars worth of annual clover. Our cow-pea crop was cut off by the drouth. We cut about twenty-five or thirty dollars worth of pea-vines. We did not stack our oats, but we raised about fifty dollars worth. We also raised a goodly quantity of vegetables. We have not killed hogs yet, but we have eighteen, which will average one hundred and fifty pounds each.

Our bean crop has not been threshed out yet.

Our farm of one hundred and forty-four acres is a most desirable location. It runs within a few hundred yards of the Asylum, and upon this farm we are training the children to work, which is much needed among our people.

With our present means it is not possible to receive but a very small per cent. of those who apply for admission.

We trust that the time is near when we can receive more of these poor unfortunate ones, who are now running over our streets and highways, being brought up in dens of vice and wickedness, and who will become burdensome to the tax-payers of the State and dangerous to the communities in which they may live.

To take more of these children in the Asylum we must have more dormitory rooms and furniture for them. This is urgently needed, and also the pressing need of a building for a workshop.

We are contemplating the conversion of our present school building into workshops and erecting a two-story building midway between the boys' building and the girls' for a chapel and recitation-rooms. We also desire to add another wing to the girls' building. To make these improvements, that we may accommodate all worthy applicants, it will take at least $10,000.

THE AMOUNT THE ASYLUM IS DUE TO DECEMBER 1ST.

Paris Dry Goods Co., balance on dry goods	$ 11.70
Long Bros., balance on dry goods	61.14
Edwards & Winston, balance on hardware, etc.	462.88
J. F. Edwards, balance on hardware, etc.	93.78
J. S. Brown, balance on groceries	99.09
Landis & Easton, balance on dry goods	72.42
E. F. Rawlins, balance on dry goods	30.35
E. H. Crenshaw, balance on dry goods and groceries	19.63
J. D. Brooks, balance on groceries	14.45
J. C. Puryear, balance on groceries	24.86
Parker & Hunt, balance on coal, lumber and fertilizers	260.00
C. H. Landis, balance on hardware, etc.	17.59
J. G. Hall, balance on seeds, books, etc.	26.55
Balance due on land	260.00
Robert Shepard, Superintendent, balance on salary	868.67
Mrs. P. G. Shepard, General Matron, balance on salary	84.03
Miss Cora A. Pair, School-teacher, balance on salary	5.62
Miss Sallie Hawkins, Instructor in Needle-work, balance on salary	32.32

Miss Sarah Pemberton, Matron in Kitchen, balance on salary,	$ 74.75
Richard Carter, Superintendent Farm, balance on wages	12.00
Edward Spruill, Superintendent Garden, balance on wages	26.00
M. C. Ransom, Book-keeper, balance on salary	20.67
Miss Betty Royster, balance on salary	8.00
Miss Victory Johnson, Matron in Boys' Building, balance on salary	14.00
Miss Mary E. Taylor, Matron in Laundry, balance on salary	12.50
	$ 2,613.00

ROBERT SHEPARD,
Superintendent.

REPORT

OF THE

Board of Agriculture

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE

Years 1899-1900.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

OF

NORTH CAROLINA

FOR 1899-1900.

JOHN S. CUNINGHAM, Chairman, Cuningham, N. C.

M. B. PITT	Old Sparta.
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R. H. JONES	Raleigh.
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H. E. KING	Raleigh.
J. R. JOYCE	Reidsville.
GEO. E FLOW	Monroe.
S. F. SHORE	Shore.
J. C. RAY	Boone.

OFFICERS:

S. L. PATTERSON, Commissioner.
T. K. BRUNER, Secretary.
J. W. THOMPSON, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of Immigration.

BIOLOGICAL DIVISION:

COOPER CURTICE, Veterinarian.
GERALD MCCARTHY, Botanist and Biologist.
FRANKLIN SHERMAN, Entomologist.

CHEMICAL DIVISION:

B. W. KILGORE, State Chemist.
W. M. ALLEN, First Assistant.
C. B. WILLIAMS, Second Assistant.
S. E. ASBURY, Third Assistant.
W. G. HAYWOOD, Fourth Assistant.
F. C. LAMB, Fifth Assistant.
*C. D. HARRIS, Fifth Assistant.

*Substitute for Mr. Lamb.

DOCUMENT NO. 20.] [SESSION 1901.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly
of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—The report of the State Board of Agriculture for the years 1899 and 1900, is herewith respectfully submitted. The report only covers that part of the year 1899 beginning with June 15th, as the present administration only took charge of the affairs of the Department on that date.

An Act of the last Assembly very properly separated the chemical analyses of commercial fertilizers, which are under the control of the Board of Agriculture, from the United States Experiment Station, which is conducted so successfully along scientific and educational lines in connection with the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. This action was essential for the best conduct of both institutions, enabling each to properly perform the grave duties assigned it. This Board has established, and is conducting under the skillful guidance of trained chemists, a laboratory for the analyses of all the various fertilizers and fertilizing compounds offered for sale in the State, and also for the identification and assay of all minerals and ores found on agricultural lands in the State; the examination of rural drinking waters, and the scrutiny of all food products for man and beast which are offered for sale in this State,

and the conduct of the Test Farms and Soil Survey, all of which is more fully treated in the report of the State Chemist.

The State Geologist has undertaken, at the request of the Board, the investigation of the timber of the State, as required by an Act of the last Assembly defining the duties of the Board, and also the survey of the flooded districts along the Roanoke and other low-land streams. His reports touching these matters have been unavoidably detained, on account of sickness of a co-worker.

The needs of the Department for more space became apparent at the first meeting of the Board, and steps were immediately taken to enlarge the plant, affording some much-needed room for the expansion of the chemical laboratory, and also provision for an audience room for the use of farmers. It was considered one of the best means within the power of the Board to provide such a place for meeting with the farmers, and to encourage them to come to the Department for the discussion of all topics pertaining to the avocation of the farmer, the truck-grower, the cattleman, and the fruit-grower, in the State. The first gathering in the new hall was that of the Commissioners of Agriculture of the Cotton States, in their second annual convention, at which Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, made an address. The Cotton Growers of the State also held their last convention in this auditorium, as did the Tobacco Growers' Convention. Prof. J. A. Holmes, State Geologist, has also lectured there on the subject of "Good Roads." The field for its usefulness enlarges as its availability becomes known, so that the Board of Agriculture feels that it has been the means of aiding the agricultural and industrial interests of the State in providing a place and encouraging those interested to use it. The upper story of the annex will be used in enlarging the State Museum, which had outgrown its old quarters. The space provided

is somewhat greater than the immediate demands of the work, it is still not too great for the future needs of the Museum. While several years will be required to completely fill the new space, it is well known that the material for the purpose is abundant; much of it has been collected and is now stored away, and new material is constantly coming to hand as the material development of the State advances. The fact may not be fully appreciated that this Museum is the largest and best in the United States, south of Washington City. It is devoted exclusively to the products of North Carolina, and does not contain curios or freaks, but illustrates the products of the farms, orchards, forests, mines, quarries, and fisheries. It also shows the natural history of the State in its *fauna,* and it is in contemplation to add its *flora.* The history of the State is to be cared for, and historical objects will be given place. From the landing on our shores of Sir Walter Raleigh's lieutenants, Amadas and Barlowe, in 1584, to the present time, is the period which it is contemplated to cover; also, to make the present nucleus the basis for an anthropological collection, as pre-historic relics are still quite common in the State. All of these objects should be gathered together and preserved for the benefit of future generations. These subjects require space, and the Board has deemed it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to provide it. The importance of this work may be emphasized, when it is stated that from fifty to seventy thousand persons annually visit the Museum. It therefore becomes a valuable aid to the Board in promoting the development of the material resources of the State.

It has been the constant endeavor of the Board incidentally, in the performance of its duties in regard to fertilizers, to impress upon the farmers the importance of diversified agriculture; of growing grasses; of introducing improved breeds of milch and beef cattle; of setting orchards and growing

small fruits; of extending the trucking area, and introducing other trucking crops, and of producing on the farm, as nearly as possible, all the essentials for the subsistence of man and beast, in addition to cotton or tobacco. Such diversity makes the foundation of successful husbandry. The rapid increase of both cotton and wood manufacturing is creating a constantly-increasing home demand for the products of diversified agriculture. This demand will increase as the machinery comes nearer the raw material. There are now about two hundred and fifty cotton mills in the State, and perhaps as many more wood-working plants. These can not prosper without the farmer.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Act of the last Assembly reorganizing the Department, charges upon it the duty of holding farmers' institutes in the several counties of the State, as frequently as may be deemed advisable. The former Act required the impossible feat of holding an institute in each of the counties of the State each two years. This is a peculiar work, and must, to be effective, have the hearty cooperation of the people where it is proposed to hold the institute. An institute can not be forced upon a community which does not appreciate it, or desire it. Therefore, the change in the law is wise, in that it permits the holding of institutes when and where they are wanted by the people. The Board, through the Commissioner of Agriculture, has conducted institutes wherever an interest on the part of the farmers has been manifested, and where co-operation and enthusiasm have contributed to the success of the institute. During the summer and fall of 1899 institutes were held at Wakefield, Lumberton, Chadbourn, Clarkton, and Tarboro. During 1900 but little interest was manifested, because the people had no time for attending them. However, institutes were held at Enfield, Nash-

ville, and in Greene, Duplin, and Stokes Counties. But the time of the people not required for making the crops was taken up by the vigorous waging of two political campaigns, which were prolonged over about ten months of the year. So there was little opportunity to present agricultural and industrial questions to those who were agitated over political issues.

But the Board of Agriculture believes farmers' institutes to be one of the best means in its power for educating the farmer in the application of new methods, in conserving the nutritive elements in our various soils, and in permanently increasing the average yield in the crops grown; also, to induce the diversification of crops; the introduction of modern methods in dairying, so as to produce an even quality in the products. This is very important, as the larger towns in this State are now supplied with what is called "Northern Creamery Butter," which is not equal to our home-made product, but is sold to the exclusion of the latter, at 25 to 30 cents per pound. If our farmers would only realize that uniform quality and color, uniform package and proper marketing would give them 25 to 35 cents per pound for their butter, instead of the 15 and 20 cents they now receive, it would seem to be sufficient inducement to adapt modern appliances for securing such results. To aid in this work, the Commissioner has secured, and hopes to use at future institutes, a complete modern outfit for dairying, including a separator, churn, butter-worker, Babcock tester, etc., etc. In thus making a practical demonstration of the machinery in operation, it is believed that it must result to the advantage of the dairying industry in our State. So that it is in full contemplation to continue the institute work, and it is hoped to the betterment of the agricultural condition of our whole people.

The Entomological work is also progressing, and the De-

partment is furthering, as best it can, all measures for the protection of the fruit, vegetable, and grain crops from destructive insects. (See report of the Entomologist.)

INSPECTION FOR THE CONTROL OF FERTILIZERS.

The paramount duty of the Board consists in the supervision and enforcement of the laws and regulations relating to commercial fertilizers and fertlizing ingredients offered for sale in the State. The methods employed for the prosecution of this work are (a) the requirement of registration of all brands, giving in detail the guaranteed percentages of valuable ingredients asserted to be present; (b) the purchase of suitable tags, sold for the exclusive use of the purchaser, showing that the requirement as to registration has been complied with; (c) the careful and constant examination, and the drawing of official samples for chemical analysis by the State Chemist, by regularly-appointed inspectors; (d) the searching examination and analysis by the chemists, proving or disproving the guarantee of quality set forth in the claim filed with the Commissioner. Thus, a constant inspection has been exercised to expose and prevent fraud by the introduction of spurious fertilizers and fertilizing compounds. Nothing has been found so efficacious for this end as frequent visits by inspectors to the marts of the State, both on the railroads and water navigation, and at inland points not reached by either. The jurisdiction over this vast trade in fertilizing materials, often involving matters of nice legal construction, has necessarily to be exercised through the Commissioner, subject to the law and the rules laid down by the Board. The penalties exacted by the law for its violation are stringent, and are never put in force except with the utmost circumspection. In the exercise of its

jurisdiction the Board has always proceeded upon certain fixed principles: first, never to resort to seizure, except when the violation of the law was clear, either from carelessness, or from design; second, where seizure became necessary, that it should be so controlled as to give the least interruption to trade; third, where the violation of the law proceeded from misapprehension or mistake, simply to vindicate the law by exacting compliance with its provisions. Indeed, most of the irregularities coming up for adjudication proceed from misapprehension, and the offending parties, as soon as the matter is called to their attention through either correspondence, or by the simple withdrawal of the irregular goods offered for sale, hasten to correct any existing irregularities and seek to conform in every respect to the requirements of the law. In the efforts of the Board to enforce the law, the moral support of manufacturers doing business in the State has not been wanting. The exceptions prove the rule. Yet, the vigorous enforcement of the law and the same exacting vigilance exercised, both through the chemists and the inspectors, is essential to the protection of the farmer against fraud in the purchase of commercial fertilizers and fertilizing materials.

During the fiscal year just closed there were no less than 740 brands offered for sale in the State. It is easy to surmise the difficulty with which the supervision and inspection must be conducted, and the cost of doing so is increasing as the number of brands increase. In the amendments which we suggest to the law, it is proposed to prevent duplication of brands. Under the law, as it is proposed to be amended, there will be no limit to the number of brands which may be registered, except the legal minimum of available ingredients asserted to be present, to-wit: (1) Any complete fertilizer containing phosphoric acid (P_2O_5), ammonia (NH_3), potash (K_2O), when the sum of the available phosphoric

acid, ammonia, and potash do not amount to 11 per centum when added together; (2) any fertilizer containing phosphoric acid and potash, when the sum of the available phosphoric acid and potash do not amount to 10 per centum when added together; (3) any fertilizer containing phosphoric acid and ammonia, when the sum of the available phosphoric acid and ammonia do not amount to 10 per centum when added together; (4) any fertilizer containing ammonia and potash, when the sum of the ammonia and potash when added together do not amount to 10 per centum; (5) any acid phosphate which contains less than 10 per centum of available phosphoric acid, and provided, further, no mixed fertilizer of any kind shall be sold which contains less than 2 per centum of either ammonia or potash, or both, where they are claimed in the same fertilizer.

Constant vigilance must be exercised to prevent the introduction of fertilizers below this standard, which all agree is low enough. Compounds of less strength would be considered inferior and of but little practical value in the farming operations of this State, and, were such admitted, it might lead to the introduction and practice of much fraud in the manipulation of fertilizers.

The sale of tags, which are required by law to be attached to each bag or package, is conducted through the office of the Commissioner, and the labor required to handle promptly the orders for tags, ranging in number from 100 to 25,000, or more, per order, and aggregating between two and three million tags annually, is necessarily severe and exacting upon the clerical force in the Department. These tags are carefully counted and sent in packages by express to the manufacturers ordering them, and the rule of the office is to never allow an order to go over from day to day, but to forward them promptly on day order is received. The cost of the tags, printing, and the hooks for attaching same to packages

add materially to the expenses of the system. A correspondingly larger number of official samples (as the brands increase) are drawn by the inspectors for analysis by the chemists; and the cost to analyze these is also materially increased. When it is remembered that all of this work must be done in the season when the goods are on the market, and the results obtained, printed in bulletins and distributed to the farmer in time to guide or protect him in his purchase, the magnitude, importance and exactness of the work will be more fully realized and appreciated.

In face of the many difficulties encountered in performing exactly accurate work in all the branches of the Department, and the very greatly enlarged amount of work now found necessary in its accomplishment, it is confidently asserted that the inspection for the control of fertilizers is conducted with promptness, care, and with safety to the purchasers of fertilizers.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FUNDS ARISING FROM THE TONNAGE CHARGE DEFINED BY THE COURTS.

For a number of years the very existence of the Department was threatened, on various legal grounds, in a case—*The Patapsco Guano Company v. The Board of Agriculture of North Carolina*—before the Federal Courts. But the decision of Judge Seymour, in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina, which was rendered in September, 1892, establishes, beyond question, the principle of law under which the Board is organized; and after discussing the various appropriations which had been made by the General Assembly from time to time previous to Acts of 1891, from the funds arising from the fertilizer tax, this able opinion concludes:

"That it is evident that the Legislature of 1891 repealed

all laws making any substantial diversion of the money to be derived from the tonnage tax on fertilizers to any other purpose than to such as are directly or indirectly connected with the expense of inspection." Since this time, the Supreme Court of the United States, having the issue before it on appeal, has confirmed the finding of the lower Court, thus rendering it quite improbable for the Department to be again interfered with, as long, at least, as it conforms its conduct and operations well within the scope defined in these judicial constructions, and the Board has carefully guarded its affairs in the effort not to again jeopardize the interest of the farmer.

IMMIGRATION.

Obedient to paragraph nine (9) of section seven (7) of the Act of the last Assembly, to-wit: "With the inducement of capital and immigration by the dissemination of information relative to the advantages of soil and climate and to the natural resources and industrial opportunities offered in the State; by keeping a land registry and the publication of descriptions of agricultural, mineral, and forest and trucking lands which may be offered the Department for sale," etc., the work was assigned by the Board to its Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Immigration. The work has been as vigorously prosecuted as the means of the Board would allow and the demands upon the Department seemed to require.

There is no doubt of the fact that the work is important in its bearings on the development of the State in all its branches of industry. The effort of the Board, through the Assistant Commissioner, has been to introduce only such immigration as is desirable in the State, men of means sufficient to enable them to make investments and build homes; no encouragement being given to indigent steerage immigrants, or other undesirable foreigners.

There have been several publications from this Depart-

ment, the most notable being *"Beschreibung von Nord Carolina—Die Farmen, Frucht, und Wein-garten—Die Walder, Gruben und Fabriken"*—a description of North Carolina, the farms, orchards, and vineyards; the forests, mines, and factories. It is a book in the German language of more than 130 pages and handsomely illustrated. It was distributed at the Paris Exposition and through some forty Consuls in Germany and Belgium. Besides this, a number of folders, and advertisements in the Northern press, have been issued. For more specific information reference is invited to the report of the Assistant Commissioner.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

The Board of Agriculture, upon the solicitation of the National Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, participated to the extent of an auxiliary exhibit of the resources of the State, made in connection with the United States exhibits. The work was delegated to a committee of the Board, and by the committee the details were placed in charge of the Secretary of the Board and the Curator of the Museum. No space could be granted for a distinctive State display, so that the co-operation with the National Commission was the only means of presenting the State's interest at that great international affair.

The exhibits sent consisted, for the most part, of an excellent collection illustrative of our available commercial forests, and comprised the greater part of the national forest display. The ores from our gold, silver, copper, and iron mines went in great numbers. These were supplemented by a large number of economic and rare minerals, crystals, and gems found in the State; also, a fine display of native gold, silver, and copper in nuggets. Cotton and tobacco were sent, a large number of samples of each. They comprise the only products of agriculture. In horticulture, a large

collection of apples, comprising about forty varieties, were sent. These attracted very wide attention, and most favorable comment. Besides the above, one large case, showing the aquatic game birds of the State, and quite a large number of photographs illustrating the physiographical features of the State, were sent.

The total expense of this work, to the Board, was sixteen hundred and fifty dollars, and considering the distance and expenses usually attached to expositions, it is considered moderate, especially when the results are considered. At the time of writing this report, we are advised of the fact that twenty-two medals of honor and merit have been awarded the exhibits sent from this State.

THE BULLETIN.

Much of the value of the work of the Department of Agriculture depends upon the proper dissemination of the results achieved. The Bulletin is the best means at the disposal of the Board for communicating with the agricultural masses of the State. It goes to the homes of the people, informing them of the value—the fertilizing strength, as well as the money value—of the more than seven hundred (700) brands of fertilizers offered for sale in the State. It is a big undertaking to keep the farmer advised upon so large a number of brands, but it is done with reasonable promptness. By this means the farmer is taught to protect himself in the purchase of commercial fertilizers, as is contemplated in the organic law establishing the Department. To this end, the Board, through its officers, embraces every opportunity to increase the usefulness, and to extend the circulation of the Bulletin. At present the Department issues about 156,000 copies of the Bulletin annually. Some of these Bulletins treat of special subjects of great importance to the farmer, and all of them are designed to be of special value to him. It is most grati-

fying to know that the buyers of fertilizers are becoming more and more appreciative of the efforts of the Board to guide them in values in the purchase of fertilizers; indeed it is hardly possible for fraud to be perpetrated under the system authorized by the Act and enforced by the Board.

In this connection the Board announces with much gratification, that under an Act of Congress, the Bulletin is now admitted to the mails at the newspaper rate of postage, as second-class matter, thereby saving on the present circulation about $1,200 a year. The Bulletin is sent free to all applicants inside the State, and it is intended to increase the present circulation as rapidly as possible.

QUARANTINE.

For a statement of work done under this head, reference is made to the report of the Commissioner.

GOOD ROADS.

Probably no question now before the farmers of the State is more pertinent to their thrift than this one of good public roads. The value of good roads can hardly be estimated. When it is attempted, one must include increased valuation of adjacent lands, increased tonnage in transportation, and the comfort of man and beast. The development of the resources of the State, the improvement of rural living, the education, elevation, and betterment of all classes of our people depend largely upon a wise and prompt solution of this question. The Board does not deem it any part of its duty to suggest a plan for action on the part of the General Assembly, but alludes to it because of its importance to the agriculture of the State.

ELECTIONS.

It devolves upon the General Assembly, under the Act (chapter 377, Laws of 1899) regulating the election of members of the Board of Agriculture, to elect six members at the present session. The terms of the members from the First, Fourth, and Seventh Districts expire by limitation. The members from the Second, Third, and Ninth Districts having died, the Board filled these vacancies by the election of Dr. M. B. Pitt, from the Second District; Colin McArtan, from the Third District, and N. L. Barnard, from the Ninth District.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Appended hereto, is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Department for the last fiscal year, and for the months of June, July, August, September, October, and November of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1899, the other months in that year having been included in the report of the Special Investigation Committee before alluded to. In connection with the financial statement, is appended the reports of the Finance Committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. CUNINGHAM,
Chairman of the Board of Agriculture.

T. K. BRUNER,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, appointed by the Board of Agriculture a Committee on Finance, beg leave to submit the following report:

From time to time, at each meeting of the Board, the Committee has carefully and systematically examined the books of the State Treasurer, *ex officio* Treasurer of the Board, and of the Secretary, scrutinizing every disbursement, and find that the books are kept in an orderly way, and that the disbursements have been made in conformity with the action of the Board; that it has found in every instance, where possible, an itemized statement, and always a proper voucher; it has compared the vouchers with the entries on the Treasurer's books, and finds them to agree.

For a detailed account of the expenditures of the Department, reference is made to the subjoined statement of disbursements, covering the last two fiscal years, ending November 30, 1899, and 1900. The statement from December, 1, 1898, to June 15, 1899, is taken from the books of the former administration, and is animadverted upon by the Special Legislative Committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of this Department at your last session.

The receipts from the tonnage charge for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1899, were $59,511.01. From June 15 of that year, to November 30, the receipts were $6,764 from the reduced (20 cents) tonnage charge. The total tonnage for the fiscal year was 244,808.04.

The receipts from the tonnage charge for the fiscal year

ending November 30, 1900, were $55,247.69. This amount, while $4,200.92 less than for the previous year, represents a total tonnage of 276,238½, or 31,430½ more tons sold than in the previous year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. B. COFFIELD, *Chairman.*
(Signed) W. R. CAPEHART.
(Signed) A. T. MCCALLUM.
(Signed) J. A. STEVENS.
(Signed) N. L. BARNARD.

DISBURSEMENTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1898.		
Dec. 1	W. H. Worth, Treas. Experiment Station	$1,250.00
1	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	50.00
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, salary	100.00
1	Ned Shore, usher	15.00
1	G. W. King, watchman	32.50
1	C. R. King, engineer	15.00
1	B. W. Baker, fuel	489.00
3	H. S. Leard	40.00
3	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	50.00
12	Acme Machine Works	31.82
13	Howard Browning, Board and Com. meeting	16.90
14	S. F. Shore, Board and Com. meeting	31.70
14	W. C. Sprinkle, Board and Com. meeting	70.75
15	G. W King, watchman	32.50
15	R. B. Lineberry, Com. meeting	27.00
16	John Brady, Com. meeting	42.70
16	J. C. Ray, Com. meeting	90.40
16	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
16	J. R. Joyce, Board meeting	36.80
16	H. E. King, Board meeting	24.00
16	W. C. Sprinkle, Board meeting	61.55
17	John Brady, Board meeting	6.00
17	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	36.00
17	J. M. Allen, Board meeting	24.00
17	Geo. E. Flow, Board meeting	47.20
17	J. C. L. Harris, attorney	125.00
17	J. C. L. Harris, attorney	1,000.00
17	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
17	J. C. L. Harris	100.00
17	A. Q. Holladay, Board meeting	30.00
17	F. H. Busbee, attorney	1,000.00
19	Battle & Mordecai, attorneys	1,200.00
20	G. W. King, watchman	10 00
21	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	25.00
21	J. M. Allen, Board meeting	18.00
23	Capital Printing Co	123.00
23	H. E. King, Board meeting	18.00
23	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	18.00
23	Charlie Higgs	3.00
1	John R. Smith, commissioner, salary	75.00
1	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	86.10
1	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	75.00
1	S. E. Williams, janitor	30.00
1	James Higgs, servant	35.00
1	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
1	W. B. Henderson, inspector	83.33
1	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
1	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	75.00
2	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	125.00
3	J. M. Allen	44.97
3	J. C. Ray, inspector	75.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1898.		
Dec. 15	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	$32.00
15	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	25.00
15	W. B. Trogdon, inspector, expenses	34.16
15	W. B. Trogdon, salary	50.00
15	J. C. Ray, inspector, expenses	114.75
15	J. C. Ray, inspector, salary	45.00
16	J. S. Hamilton, inspector, expenses	13.05
16	J. S. Hamilton, inspector, salary	137.50
16	John Brady, inspector	53.30
16	John Brady, inspector, salary	45.00
16	John R. Smith, commissioner, salary	75.00
16	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
16	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
17	W. B. Henderson, inspector	40.00
19	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	56.65
20	W. D. Alfred, inspector	28.15
20	W. D. Alfred, inspector	137.50
31	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
	Total for month	$7,984.86
1899.		
Jan. 2	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
2	S. E. Williams, janitor	30.00
2	W H. Worth, Treasurer Experiment Station	1,250.00
2	H. H. Brimley, curator	100.00
2	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
2	W. B. Henderson, inspector	43.33
2	James Higgs, servant	40.00
2	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	100.00
2	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	125.00
2	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
2	G. E. Flow, inspector	100.00
2	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	100.00
4	C. H. King	83.00
4	C. H. King	83.00
3	G. W. King, watchman	32.50
3	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
4	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
4	Ned Shore, usher	13.95
5	Raleigh Water Company	77 00
6	J. R. Joyce	24.80
6	W. C. Sprinkle	54.00
7	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	25.00
7	Southern Bell Telephone Company	20.00
16	H. H. Brimley, curator	50.00
16	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
16	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
16	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
17	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	25.00
24	Guy V. Barnes	457.50
24	D. H. Hill	9.65

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Jan. 5	C. T. Bailey, postmaster	$46.50
7	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	96.35
7	J. M Allen, mail. clerk	138.66
7	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	45.00
7	John Brady, inspector	70.00
7	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	100.00
12	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	100.00
14	J. S. Hamilton, inspector	100.00
16	J. L. Kelly, inspector	100.00
16	John R Smith, commissioner	75.00
16	J. L Ramsey, secretary	62.50
16	W. D. Alfred, inspector	100.00
20	John R. Smith, commissioner	50.00
24	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	50.00
26	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
27	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	100.00
	Total for month	4,427.24
Feb. 1	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
1	W. H. Worth, Treasurer Experiment Station	1,250.00
1	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
1	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	25 00
1	H. H. Brimley, curator	50.00
1	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
1	Charlie Higgs	13.00
1	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	27.51
2	H. E. Bonitz, architect	150.00
6	G. W. King, watchman	10.00
9	Howard Browning	16.90
9	H. E. Bonitz, architect	375.00
9	J D. Maultsby	29.25
9	G. E. Flow	18.00
9	J. C. Ray	74.70
9	H. E. King	12.00
9	J. M. Allen	12.00
9	R. B. Lineberry	21.00
9	John Brady	35.70
9	J. H. Pratt	45.51
9	W. C. Sprinkle	61.55
11	Capital Printing Company	496.34
11	J. C. L. Harris	18.00
11	J. C. L. Harris, attorney	150.00
15	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
15	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
15	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
17	Boyd & Byrum	14.05
21	G. W. King, watchman	16.00
21	H. H. Brimley, curator	15.85
22	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	25.00
1	W. B. Henderson, inspector	83.33

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.		Name.	Amount.
1899.			
Feb.	1	John R. Smith, commissioner	$75.00
	1	S. E. Williams, janitor	30.00
	1	James Higgs, servant	40.00
	1	G. E. Flow, inspector	75.00
	1	J. L. Kelly, inspector	100.00
	1	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
	1	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	62.50
	7	J. M. Allen	221.62
	7	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	75.00
	8	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	100.00
	8	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	75.00
	9	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	75.00
	9	G. E. Flow, inspector	100.00
	9	J. C. Ray, inspector	75.00
	10	John Brady, inspector	75.00
	15	John Smith, commissioner	75.00
	15	W. B. Henderson, inspector	41.68
	15	S. E. Williams, janitor	15.00
	15	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
	20	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
	28	J. L. Kelly, inspector	100.00
	28	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	100.00
	28	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	100.00
		Total for the month	4,956.49
Mar.	1	W. H. Worth, Treasurer Experiment Station	1,250.00
	1	H. H. Brimley, curator	100.00
	1	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
	1	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	50.00
	1	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
	1	C. R. King	5.00
	1	G. W. King, watchman	21.50
	1	Charlie Higg	12.00
	2	J. C. S. Lumsden	38.30
	4	A. Q. Holladay	18.00
	8	Capital Printing Company	213.98
	8	S. L. Hart, Board and Com. meetings	21.60
	10	J. A. Stevens, Board and Com. meetings	13.00
	10	J. E. Robinson	4.00
	10	Howard Browning, Board and Com. meetings	15.70
	10	G. E. Flow, Board and Com. meetings	18.00
	10	L. G. Waugh, Board and Com. meetings	24.10
	10	W. A. Mills, Board and Com. meetings	41.60
	10	J. B. Coffield, Board and Com. meetings	19.50
	10	W. A. Graham, Board and Com. meetings	28.60
	9	Cameron & Batchelor, agents	555.00
	10	A. T. McCallum, Board and Com. meetings	18.50
	10	J. C. Bunch, Board and Com. meetings	17.50
	10	W. C. Sprinkle, Board and Com. meetings	38.40
	10	G. F. Weston, Board and Com. meetings	35.20

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Mar. 10	J. R. Joyce, Board and Com. meetings	$18.60
10	W. D. Smith, Board and Com. meetings	14.55
10	W. R. Capehart, Board and Com. meetings	25.00
10	R. H. Jones, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
11	W. S. Primrose, agent, insurance	864.00
11	J. C. L. Harris, Board and Com. meetings	12.00
11	H. E. King, Board and Com. meetings	12.00
11	J. C. L. Harris, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
11	H. E. King, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
11	J. Bryan Grimes, Board and Com. meetings	20.70
13	J. W. Bailey, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
15	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
15	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
15	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
20	T. C. Sturgis, Agent Southern Railway	25.00
1	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
1	J. S. Hamilton, inspector	150.00
1	....do	100.00
1	S. E. Williams, janitor	15.00
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr	41.65
1	James Higgs, servant	40.00
2	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
2	J. L. Ramsey, Secretary	125.00
2	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	75.00
2	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	100.00
2	C. T. Bailey, postmaster	60.00
2	W B. Trogdon, inspector	75.00
2	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	150.00
6	John Brady, inspector	75.00
6	G. E. Flow, inspector	100.00
9	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	113.67
13	J. S. Wilcox, inspector.	100.00
15	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	40.00
15	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
15	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
17	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	75.00
17	W. D. Alfred, inspector	150.00
20	J. C. Ray, inspector	75.00
30	J. L. Kelly, inspector	100.00
30	G. E. Flow, inspector	100.00
30	John Fields, Jr., inspector	100.00
30	W. W. Huske, inspector	50.00
30	Thomas Badger, inspector	50.00
30	W. M. Parks, inspector	100.00
	Total	6,166.15
April 3	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
3	W. H. Worth, Treasurer Experiment Station	1,250.00
3	H. H. Brimley, curator	100.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
April 3	Ned Shore, usher	$20.00
3	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
3	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	50.00
3	Charlie Higgs	13.00
7	Citizens National Bank (draft)	60.00
8	Capital Printing Co	318.36
12	Baughman Stationery Co	1,396.50
14	S. Bell Telephone Co	7.50
14	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	25.00
15	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	16.67
15	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
15	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
25	Howard Browning, Board and Com. meetings	16.90
25	J. D. Maultsby, Board and Com. meetings	34.55
25	S. F. Shore, Board and Com. meetings	28.35
25	Capital Printing Company	199.25
26	W. C. Sprinkle, Board and Com. meetiugs	51.00
27	J. A. Stevens, Board and Com. meetings	17.00
27	John Brady, Board and Com. meetings	47.85
27	A. T. McCallum, Board and Com. meetings	18.50
27	R. H. Jones, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
27	Geo. F. Weston, Board and Com. meetings	34.80
27	R. B. Lineberry, Board and Com. meetings	27.00
27	J. B. Coffield, Board and Com. meetings	40.30
27	J. C. Bunch, Board and Com. meetings	17.50
27	L G. Waugh, Board and Com. meetings	24.10
27	W. A. Dills, Board and Com. meetings	45.60
27	J. B Grimes, Board and Com. meetings	66.70
27	J. C. Ray, Board and Com. meetings	70.70
27	W. A. Graham, Board and Com. meetings(two meetings)	50.60
27	S. L. Patterson, Board and Com. meetings	25.00
27	G. E. Flow, Board and Com. meetings	45.70
27	J. R. Joyce, Board and Com. meetings	36.80
27	W. C. Sprinkle, Board and Com. meetings	12.00
27	H. E. King, Board and Com. meetings	24.00
28	J. A. Holmes	22.20
28	T. K. Bruner, services	10.00
29	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian	71.45
29	do	187.50
3	S. E. Williams, janitor	30.00
3	James Higgs, servant	40.00
3	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	43.33
3	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
4	J. L. Kelly, inspector	100.00
4	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	100.00
4	do	75.00
5	J. L Ramsey, secretary	125.00
6	W. D. Alfred, inspector	100.00
7	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	100.00
8	W. R. Trogdon, inspector	100.00
8	do	75.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
April 8	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	$263.47
12	Thomas Badger, inspector	25.00
12	E. P. Land, inspector	25.00
12	J. S. Hamilton, inspector	50.00
14	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	50.00
15	John Fields, inspector	50.00
15	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr	40.00
15	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
15	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
28	John Fields, inspector	354.21
28	J. S. Hamilton, inspector	75.00
28	....do	50.00
28	John Brady, inspector	75.00
28	....do	100.00
28	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	100.00
28	W. D. Alfred, inspector	75.00
28	....do	60.00
28	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	75.00
28	....do	50.00
28	W. W. Huske, inspector	50.00
28	....do	75.00
28	M. W. Parks, inspector	150.00
28	....do	50.00
28	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	50.00
28	E. P. Land, inspector	75.00
28	....do	100.00
28	Thomas Badger, inspector	75.00
29	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
29	J. L. Kelly, inspector	100.00
29	....do	100.00
	Total for month	8,166.39
May 1	Thomas Badger, inspector	50.00
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	43.33
1	James Higgs, servant	40.00
1	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
1	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	115.00
1	J. C. Ray, inspector	75.00
1	....do	75.00
1	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	75.00
1	....do	25.00
1	S. E. Williams, janitor	30.00
3	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	150.00
17	Southern Express Co	75.95
17	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
22	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	40.00
22	....do	98.95
23	C. T. Bailey, postmaster	33.00
24	J. L. Kelly, inspector	22.54

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
May 24	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	$31.55
24	....do	112.50
25	E. P. Land, inspector	57.35
25	M. W. Parks, inspector	186.45
25	W. W. Huske, inspector	79.90
25	John Brady, inspector	200.45
26	Thomas Badger, inspector	21.30
26	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	198.83
26	W. D Alfred, inspector	117.94
26	G. E. Flow, inspector	239.85
26	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	82.10
31	John Fields, Jr., inspector	55.00
31	....do	96.55
31	J. L. Kelly, inspector	13.99
31	....do	100.00
31	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
31	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	125.00
31	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	43.33
31	S. E. Williams, janitor	30.00
31	James Higgs, servant	40.00
31	J. C. Ray, inspector	242.44
31	....do	37.50
31	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian	125.00
31	....do	17.30
31	A. W. King, stenographer	50.00
31	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
31	H. H. Brimley, curator	50.00
31	Ned Shore, usher	40.00
31	C. R. King, engineer	28.50
31	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
31	W. H. Worth, Treasurer Experiment Station	1,250.00
31	A. W. King, stenographer	33.33
31	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
31	H. H. Brimley, curator	100,00
31	Ned Shore, usher	40.00
31	Charlie Higgs	13.00
31	J. C. L. Harris	24.00
6	Guy V. Barnes	88.50
20	C. R. King, engineer	12.00
22	Charlie Higgs	6.50
22	G. W. King, watchman	38.50
22	W. F. Massey	10.65
23	The Daily Citizen	6.00
23	H. H. Brimley, curator	50.00
23	J. W. Bailey	8.00
24	Capital Printing Company	264.23
25	Dobler & Mudge	28.12
31	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	100.00
31	John Fields, Jr., inspector	56.35
31	....do	30.00
31	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	80.16
	Total for month	5,907.44

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
June 1	Howard Browning, Board and Com. meetings	$15.70
2	J. B. Maultsby, Board and Com. meetings	30.40
2	W C. Sprinkle, Board and Com. meetings	38.20
2	J. A. Stevens, Board and Com meetings	17.00
2	Geo. F. Weston, Board and Com. meetings	25.15
2	J. C. Ray, Board and Com. meetings	32.20
2	W. A. Dills, Board and Com. meetings	57.60
2	W. A. Graham, Board and Com. meetings	44.80
2	A. T. McCallum, Board and Com. meetings	34.50
2	J. B. Grimes, Board and Com. meetings	29.50
2	S. L. Hart, Board and Com. meetings	29.60
2	R. H. Jones, Board and Com. meetings	12.00
2	L. G. Waugh, Board and Com. meetings	40.00
2	S. L. Patterson, Board and Com. meetings	33.60
2	J. B. Coffield, Board and Com. meetings	36.50
2	J. C. L. Harris, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
2	J. C. Bunch, Board and Com. meetings	25.50
2	G. E. Flow, Board and Com. meetings	23.00
2	H. E. King, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
2	J. S. Cuningham, Board and Com meetings	28.00
2	J. S. Cuningham, Board and Com. meetings	56.00
2	J. C. Ray, Board and Com. meetings	20.00
3	T. K. Bruner, services	20.00
3	W. H. Worth, Treasurer Experiment Station	1,250.00
3	W. H. Worth, Treas. Agrl. College (loan)	5,000.00
3	W. R. Capehart. Board and Com. meetings	49.50
3	N. C. State Agricultural Society	1,500.00
3	Simmons, Pou & Ward, attorneys	250.00
3	Battle & Mordecai, attorneys	250.00
14	H. P Dortch, Jr., inspector	88.68
15	A. W. King, stenographer	25.00
15	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
15	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
15	C. R. King, engineer	18.70
15	Guy V. Barnes	305.62
15	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
15	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
15	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	62.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	41.66
15	S. E. Williams, janitor	15.00
15	J S. Hamilton	210.45
15	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00

NOTE:—The above accounts are taken from the records of the former administration; the officers of the present administration took charge of the books at this point.

16	A. T. McCallum, Com. meeting	$26.50
16	W A. Graham, Com. meeting	36.80
16	L. G. Waugh, Com. meeting	31.10

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
June 16	J. S. Cuningham, Com. meeting	$24.00
16	Battle & Mordecai, attorneys to Board	125.00
16	G. F. Weston, Com. meeting	35.00
16	H. H. Brimley, curator, for special work	200.00
16	R. H Jones, Com. meeting	8.00
16	J. C. L. Harris, Com. meeting	8.00
17	Pearson & Ashe, architects	294.44
19	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	35.00
26	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, traveling expenses	35.48
29	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage Im. work	10.00
	Total for month	10,834.18
July 1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, salary	25.00
1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, salary	73.33
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, salary	62.50
1	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, salary	37.50
1	L. D. Rives, stenographer, salary	25.00
1	W. B. Barrow, labor and materials	81.28
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	35.00
1	Jno. W. Thompson, asst. commissioner, salary	52.08
1	J. P. Arrington, analytical clerk, salary	37.50
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, salary	100.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	20.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	16.67
1	T. G. Pearson, special biological work	40.00
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, salary	37.50
5	Royall & Borden Furniture Co	15.00
6	Jno. W. Thompson, immigration work, itemized	160.22
7	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	89.63
7	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage, itemized	73.80
7	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	4.50
7	Cooper Curtice, veterinary expenses, itemized	62.50
13	C. T. Bailey, postage for immigration work	27.50
15	Edwards & Broughton, paper and printing	174.41
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	J. P Arrington, An. clerk, part salary	37.50
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, traveling, itemized	50.00
17	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, traveling, part salary	75.00
18	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, traveling, itemiz'd	23.80
25	C. T. Bailey, postage on Bulletin	141.50
27	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	25.00
28	S. L. Patterson, com. farmers' institute, itemiz'd	300.00
29	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	50.00
	Total for month	2,116.22

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Aug. 1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, salary	$137.50
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.00
1	W. A. Graham, Jr , part salary	37.50
1	H. P Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
1	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	8.33
1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	50.00
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, salary	100.00
1	B. W. Kilgore, state chemist, salary	208.33
1	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
1	F. C Lamb, chemist, salary	50.00
1	J. P. Arrington, an. clerk, part salary	37.50
1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
1	G. Broughton	30.00
1	J. W. Thompson	104.16
1	T. G. Pearson, biological work, salary	50.00
1	W. L. Williams, inspector, expenses	50.00
2	Brandon Printing Co., lithographic work	330.00
3	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	85.14
3	Edwards & Broughton, printing	251.49
11	J. W. Thompson, immigration work	32.60
12	B. W. Kilgore, itemized expenses	145.90
14	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	75.00
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., part salary	37.50
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
17	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	119.25
18	W. L. Williams, inspector, itemized	60.00
19	Oliver Carter, carpenter work and materials	102.00
21	H. B. Battle, expenses, itemized	8.70
22	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage on Bulletins	200.00
24	Do	10.00
28	Edwards & Broughton, printing	222.00
28	W. B. Tally, first payment on building contract	3,000.00
29	J. W. Thompson, immigration work	22.80
29	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, immigration postage	25.00
29	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage, office	35.00
30	Kerr Craige, attorney, fees and expenses	85.00
31	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
31	T. K. Bruner, secretary, expenses	12.35
31	W. A Graham, Jr., clerk, salary	75.00
31	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
31	L D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
31	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
31	Miss Annie Lewis, usher	40.00
31	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	33.33

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Aug. 31	T. H. Cherry, watchman, salary	$50.00
31	H. H. Brimley, curator, salary	100.00
31	B. W. Kilgore, state chemist, salary	208.33
31	W. H. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
31	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
31	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
31	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60 00
31	F. C. Lamb, chemist, salary	50.00
31	J. P. Arrington, an. clerk, salary	75.00
31	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
31	G. Broughton, janitor, wages	30.00
31	J. W. Thompson, assistant commissioner	104.16
	Total this year	7,782.06
Sep. 1	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	40.00
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	26.78
2	Oliver Carter, carpenter work and materials	123.00
2	Thos. Stevenson, plumbing	98.45
4	J. W. Thompson, immigration work, itemized	57.10
4	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	17.00
4	Do	142.57
4	Do	449 50
5	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	30.00
6	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	100 00
7	W. L. Williams, inspector, itemized	73.70
8	Do	100.00
9	J. W. Thompson, immigration work, itemized	125.00
11	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	75.06
14	W. S. Primrose & Co., insurance	50.00
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, expenses	93.25
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	C. A. Shore, biological work, salary	50.00
15	T. G. Pearson, biological work, salary	8.33
15	H P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
16	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, salary	137.50
16	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	15.00
20	Howell Dunn, itemized bill	13.21
21	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized bill	120.83
21	Nicholas Ittner, second payment on building contract	3,000.00
22	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	50.00
23	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	30.00
25	Do	15.00
26	H. H. Brimley, curator, salary	100.00
27	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage on Bulletin	170.00
30	J. C. Davis, inspector, itemized	50.00
30	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	41.66
	Total for month	5,620.46

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Oct. 2	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	$62.50
2	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.59
2	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
2	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
2	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
2	B. W. Kilgore, state chemist, salary	208.33
2	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
2	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
2	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
2	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
2	F. C. Lamb, chemist, salary	50.00
2	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
2	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
2	G. Broughton, janitor, wages	30.00
2	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	267.60
2	J. W. Thompson, asst. commissioner, salary	104.16
2	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
2	T. H. Cherry, watchman, salary	50.00
2	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	18.33
2	Miss Annie Lewis, usher	40.00
4	J. P. Arrington, clerk, itemized bill	20.00
5	Raleigh Water Co., for water	16.17
5	Edwards & Broughton, printing	196.50
5	Do	24.55
5	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
5	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	60.00
5	Edwards & Broughton, printing	100.25
5	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	35.00
6	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	16.00
6	Do	140.37
7	J. S. Bell, Quar. inspector, itemized	57.40
7	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	75.00
16	H. P. Dortch, Jr., part salary	37.50
16	W. A. Graham, Jr., part salary	37.50
16	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
16	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
16	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
16	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
16	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	298.88
18	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	50.00
19	J. B. Coffield, Board meeting	27.50
19	J. C. Ray, Board meeting	60.10
19	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	50.00
19	W. A. Graham, Board meeting	40.70
19	J. R. Joyce, Board meeting	26 50
19	W. C. Sprinkle, Board meeting	50.20
20	A. T. McCallum, Board meeting	30.50
20	J. A. Stevens, Board meeting	25.00
20	W. A. Dills, Board meeting	61.60
20	W. A. Dills, Quarantine work	41.10
20	C. McArtan, Board meeting	22.30
20	L. G. Waugh, Board meeting	40.10

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1889.		
Oct. 20	J. C. Bunch, Board meeting	$33.50
20	W. R. Capehart, Board meeting	45.00
20	W. A. Graham, Board meeting	4.00
20	R. H. Jones, Board meeting	16.00
20	J. S. Cuningham, Board meeting	32.00
20	J. B. Grimes, Board meeting	37.50
20	W. L. Williams, inspector, itemized	76.35
20	J. A. Holmes, special work on Roanoke river	500.00
20	G. E. Flow, Board meeting	39.00
21	J. C. Davis, inspector, itemized	50.00
21	H. E King, Board meeting	16.00
21	J. C. Horton, Quarantine inspector, itemized	25.45
21	G. E. Weston, Board meeting	27.65
23	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	16 00
25	W. T. Smith, itemized bill	15.00
25	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized bill	50.00
27	W. S. Primrose, collection for Museum	300.00
27	Dobler & Mudge, Bulletin paper	566.27
27	Pool & Ruth, materials and repairs	65.00
27	T. K. Bruner, for Paris work, itemized	100.00
27	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage on Bulletin	80.00
27	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	71.54
	Total for month	5,561.22
Nov. 1	J. W. Thompson, asst. commissioner, salary	104.16
1	J. W. Thompson, asst. com. immigration work	200.00
1	Do	200.00
1	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, salary	100.00
1	G. Broughton, janitor, wages	30.00
1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
1	F. C. Lamb, chemist, salary	50.00
1	W G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
1	W. B. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
1	T. H. Cherry, salary	50.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	33.33
1	Miss Annie Lewis usher, salary	40.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	Miss L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., part salary	37.50
1	W. A. Graham, Jr., part salary	37.50
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
1	C. R. King, engineer, wages	36.00
1	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	75.00
2	Edwards & Broughton, printing	133.36

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Nov. 4	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay bills itemized	$183.82
4	J. S. Bell, quarantine inspector, itemized	75.00
4	Boyd & Byrum, carpenters, labor	14.00
4	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized bill	25.00
6	T. K. Bruner, for Paris work, itemized	50.00
8	J. S. Bell, quarantine inspector, itemized	139.54
14	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage on bulletin	132.00
14	W. W. Green, for Paris work, itemized	150.00
14	W. W. Green, for Paris work, itemized	25.00
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., part salary	37.50
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
15	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	83.33
15	Dennison Mfg. Co., for tags and hooks	1,500.00
15	Gatchel & Manning, half-tone plates	25.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	132.23
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, current work, itemized	200.00
15	H. H. Brimley, Paris work, itemized	108.28
15	Cary Lumber Co., lumber	11.08
15	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	307.28
15	Do	66.75
15	Do	2.50
15	Do	7.50
15	Do	48.20
15	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	35.00
17	J. W. Bailey, Board meeting	4.00
17	Jones & Powell, fuel (coal)	518.50
18	H. H. Brimley, curator, Paris fund; expenses	125.00
18	T. K. Bruner, secretary, Paris fund, expenses	100.00
17	J. F. Brown inspector, itemized bill	57.80
17	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	30.00
24	J. C. Horton, quarantine inspector, itemized bill	156.90
30	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
30	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
30	J. W. Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, salary	104.16
30	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
30	G. Broughton, janitor, wages	30.00
30	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer	66.66
30	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
30	F. C. Lamb, Chemist, salary	50.00
30	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
30	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
30	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
30	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
30	W. B. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
30	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
30	T. H. Cherry, watchman, salary	50.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Nov. 30	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	$33.33
30	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
30	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
30	L. D. Rives, stenographer, salary, part	25.00
30	H. P. Dortch, Jr., salary, part	37.50
30	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, salary, part	37.50
30	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
30	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
30	Wiley Barnes, insurance, itemized expenses	163.70
	Total for month	8,283.60

FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Dec. 1	J. S. Bell, quarantine insurance, itemized bill	$83.30
2	W. W. Green, Paris work, itemized	96.20
7	W. C. Sprinkle, Board meeting	50.20
7	G. F. Weston, Board meeting	43.00
7	W. A. Graham, Board meeting	36.70
7	J. A. Stevens, Board meeting	25.00
7	J. C. Bunch, Board meeting	25.50
7	J. B. Coffield, Board meeting	28.50
7	R. H. Jones, Board meeting	12.00
7	J. S. Cuningham, Board meeting	24.00
7	J. R. Joyce, Board meeting	26.50
7	C. McArtan, Board meeting	22.20
7	A. T. McCallum, Board meeting	26.50
7	L. G. Waugh, Board meeting	34.10
8	J. C. Ray, Board meeting	48.20
8	W. R Capehart, Board meeting	41.00
8	Howard Browning, Board meeting	11.60
8	G. E. Flow, Board meeting	31.00
8	George T. Winston, director, chemical transfer	1,191.88
8	Boyd & Byrum, material and repairs to building	348.62
8	Battle and Mordecai, attorney fees	125.00
9	S. L. Patterson, com. for farmers' institutes	93.21
9	Do	500.00
11	J. C. Davis, insurance, itemized bill	200.65
11	A. N. Kellogg, Nwspr. Co., adv. Im. Department	100.00
11	H. E. King, Board meeting	8.00
11	C. G. Veile, Paris work, itemized	84.80
11	J. P. Arrington, to pay itemized bills	760.35
11	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage, Chemical Div.	10.00
12	J. W. Thompson, Immigration work, itemized	200.00
13	Edwards & Broughton, printing	127.54
14	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage on Bulletin	125.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Dec. 14	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	$99.98
15	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
15	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
15	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
15	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
15	W. M. Allen, chemist, part salary	50.00
15	H. H Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., part salary	37.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., part salary	37.50
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68 75
15	G. Broughton, janitor, part wages	15.00
16	W. B. Talley, third payment on building contract	3,500.00
16	H. H. Brimley, for extra labor, itemized	104.14
16	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	8.00
19	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
19	J. C. Horton, ins., quarantine, itemized bill	109.55
19	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	20.00
21	C. M. Busbee, attorney, expenses	25.00
21	T. H. Cherry, watchman, part wages	30.00
27	Battle & Mordecai, attorneys, expenses	37.20
30	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
30	Reliable Poultry Journal, for poultry cuts	18.90
30	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
30	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
30	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
30	J. W. Thompson, assistant commissioner, salary	104.16
30	G. Broughton, janitor, part wages	15.00
30	M S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
30	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
30	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
30	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
30	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
30	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
30	W. M. Allen, chemist, part salary	50.00
30	W. B. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
30	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
30	T. H Cherry, part salary	20.00
30	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	13.33
30	Miss Annie Lewis, salary	40.00
30	James Higgs, wages	30.00
30	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
30	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
30	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
30	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
	Total for month	10,259.87

DISBURSEMENTS—(*ontinued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Jan. 1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	$236.23
1	Do	7.50
1	Do	60.78
1	Do	16.36
1	Do	44.30
2	Royal & Borden Furniture Co., office fixtures	94.50
3	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	25.00
2	Do	15.87
4	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage Im. Div.	15.00
5	J. H. Pou, attorney, expenses	40.50
6	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	130.00
6	Do	15.00
6	Do	11.00
6	Do	46.10
13	Edwards & Broughton, for printing	493.40
15	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage on Bulletin	110.00
15	S L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk	37.50
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
17	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
19	A. T. McCallum, Com. meeting	22.50
19	W. R. Capehart, Com. meeting	37.00
23	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	100.00
23	H. P. Dortch, Jr, inspector, itemized	50.00
24	Raleigh Water Company, water	18.29
24	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	6.00
25	Pearson & Ashe, architects, services	119.31
26	E. W. Morris, inspector, itemized bill	100.00
26	T. K. Bruner, Paris work, itemized	660.67
26	R G. Russell, inspector, itemized bill	100.00
29	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	30.00
31	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
31	T. K. Bruner, secretary part salary	62.50
31	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	44.00
31	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
31	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
31	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
31	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
31	B W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
31	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
31	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
31	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
31	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
31	F. C. Lamb, chemist, salary	50.00
31	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
31	G. Broughton, janitor, wages	30.00
31	J T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	33.33
31	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	50.00
31	J W. Thompson, assist. commissioner, salary	104.16
31	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1990.		
Jan. 31	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, salary	$100.00
31	G. McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
31	C. R. King, engineer, wages	40.00
	Total for month	4,378.55
Feb. 3	H P. Dortch, jr., to pay itemized bills	245.48
3	J. P. Arrington, clerk, itemized bills	918.59
3	Do	36.20
3	Do	63.55
3	Do	5.00
3	Do	73.75
3	Do	30.20
3	Do	13.78
3	H. P. Dortch, jr., inspector, part salary	31.05
3	H. P. Dortch, jr., to pay itemized bills	25.77
6	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage on Bulletin	110.00
6	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	100.00
7	Do	15.14
9	Edwards & Broughton, printing	149.72
14	J. W. Thompson, immigration work, itemized	100.00
14	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
14	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
14	H. P. Dortch, jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
14	W. A. Graham, jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
14	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	100.00
15	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
16	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	5.00
16	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	100.00
17	R. T. Gowan, for typewriter and desk	126.41
17	G. McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
17	H. H. Brimley, curator, for cur. Museum work	300.00
20	E. W. Morris, inspector, itemized	100.00
21	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	100.00
24	R. D. Byrum, carpenter work and materials	36.15
24	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	160.00
	Total for month	3,264.54
March 1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
1	W. A. Graham, jr., clerk, part salary	37,50
1	H. P. Dortch, jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
1	L D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	33.33
1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	50.00
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, salary	100.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
March 1	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	$208.33
1	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
1	F. C. Lamb, chemist, salary	50.00
1	J. M. Pickel, chemist, salary	75.00
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
1	John Mangum, janitor, wages	30.00
1	J W. Thompson, assistant commissioner, salary	104,16
1	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, salary	100.00
1	G. McCarthy, entomologist, salary	150.00
1	C. R. King, engineer, wages	40.00
1	H. P. Dortch, jr., inspector, itemized	10.65
2	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	100.00
5	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	167.81
5	Do	1.75
5	Do	15.61
5	Do	40.47
5	Do	153.35
6	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	195.39
6	Do	49.60
7	D. G. Passmore, water color plates	25.50
8	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage for Bulletin	132.00
8	W. C. Sprinkle, Board meeting	46.20
8	J. C. Bunch, Board meeting	25.50
8	J. A. Stevens, Board meeting	17.00
8	N. L. Barnard, Board meeting	58.50
8	A. T. McCallum, Board meeting	26.50
8	C. McArtan, Board meeting	22.20
8	J. B. Coffield, Board meeting	28.50
8	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	8.00
8	R. H. Jones, Board meeting	8.00
8	G. F. Weston, Board meeting	39.00
8	L. G. Waugh, Board meeting	32.10
8	W. A. Graham, Board meeting	36.70
8	J. B. Grimes, Board meeting	29.50
8	J. S. Cuningham, Board meeting	24.00
8	J. C. Ray, Board meeting	48.20
8	G. E. Flow, Board meeting	31.00
8	H. E. King, Board meeting	8.00
8	Battle & Mordecai, attorney fees	250.00
8	Simmons, Pou & Ward, attorneys' fees	262.00
9	Walter Green, inspector, itemized	100.00
10	H. T King, inspector, itemized	100.00
10	Royall & Borden, fixtures	11.00
10	Young & Hughes, plumbing	206.75
10	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	50.00
10	J. P. Arrington, clerk, stamps and stationery	20.00
13	S S. Morris, inspector, itemized	50.00
14	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	15.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Mar. 14	R. G. Russell, inspector, itemized	$75.00
15	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	77.17
15	Do	10.06
15	Do	8.82
15	Do	218.17
15	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
15	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	16.66
15	T. H. Cherry, watchman, part wages	25.00
19	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	50.00
19	H H Brimley, special work for museum	100.00
19	T K. Bruner, for Paris work fund, itemized	150.00
20	W. L. Williams, inspector, itemized	100.00
20	J. W. Bailey, Board meeting	8.00
23	Young & Hughes, plumbing	78.00
23	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	30.00
24	Edwards & Broughton, printing	300.09
24	Do	35.45
26	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	25.00
27	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	50.00
27	C. M. Busbee, attorney fees	50.00
28	J. P. Arrington, to pay itemized bills	16.06
29	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	75.00
29	W. W. Morris, inspector, itemized	50.00
29	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	75.00
31	J. F. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
31	J. P. Arrington, to pay itemized bills	43.14
31	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	40.00
31	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
31	H. W. Miller, Im. work	14.20
31	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
31	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
31	H. P. Dortch, Jr., part salary	37.50
31	L D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
31	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
31	J. W. Thompson, assistant commissioner, salary	104.16
31	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, salary	100.00
31	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist	100.00
31	C. R. King, engineer, wages	40.00
31	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
31	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
31	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	25.00
31	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	33.00
31	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
31	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
31	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Mar. 31	J. M. Pickel, chemist, salary	$75.00
31	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
31	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
31	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
31	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
31	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
31	W. E. Dodd, Im work, itemized	75.00
31	T. B. Parker, expenses	6.00
	Total for month	7,586.80
April 3	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	27.10
3	Do	30.00
3	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage for Bulletin	110.00
4	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	302.89
4	Do	81.76
4	J. P Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	465.59
4	Do	216.59
4	Do	9.04
4	Do	27.30
4	Do	6.00
4	J. C. Horton, Quar. inspector, itemized	17.65
4	J. C. Davis, inspector, itemized	75.00
6	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	75.00
7	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	170.20
9	E. W. Morris, inspector, itemized	25.00
9	Walter Greene, inspector, itemized	50.00
12	W. A. Graham, Com. meeting	28.70
12	T. B. Parker, expenses	6.00
12	J. S. Cuningham, Com. meeting	16.00
12	J. B. Grimes, Com. meeting	21.60
12	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	50.00
12	J. S. Bell, Quar. inspection, itemized	71.55
12	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	50.00
13	W. L. Williams, inspector, itemized	20.81
13	E. Willis, expenses, itemized	10.00
13	Edwards & Broughton, printing	204.08
14	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
14	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, salary	37.50
14	H. P Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
14	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
14	H. H Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
14	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
14	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
14	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
14	C. R King, engineer, part wages	20.00
18	E. W. Morris, inspector, itemized	40.00
20	R. G. Russell, inspector itemized	25.00
21	R. H. Jones, 5 days' attendance Com. meetings	20.00
23	C. T. Bailey, P M., postage	32.20
23	Herman Rubens, itemized bill	10.00

DISBURSEMENTS —*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1898.		
April 25	J. W. Thompson, immigration work, itemized	$200.00
25	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	156.60
25	E. W. Morris, inspector, itemized	40.00
27	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	35.00
27	Walter Greene, inspector, itemized	25.00
30	Nicholas Ittner, 4th payment on build'g contract	3,000.00
	Total for month	6,074.00
May 1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, salary	137.50
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
1	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
1	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher	40.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	50.00
1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	66.66
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
1	B. W. Kilgore, State Chemist, salary	208.33
1	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
1	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
1	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
1	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
1	G. McCarthy, entomologist, salary	100.00
1	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
1	J M. Pickel, chemist, salary	75.00
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	14.35
1	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage on Bulletin	137.50
1	J. W. Thompson, agricultural com'r., salary	101.16
1	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	30.00
1	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	15.00
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	102.23
1	Do	23.34
1	Do	53.09
1	Do	16.70
1	Do	259.30
7	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	159.79
7	H. J Reed, inspector	15.00
8	Wiley Barnes, inspector	95.00
8	A. E. Sproul, Im. work, itemized bill	78.40
8	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	4.49
8	R. G Russell, inspector, itemized	83.34
8	Do	247.50
8	Rand, McNally & Co., for stock law map	295.00
8	Progressive Farmer, advertisement	3.50

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
May 8	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	$450.49
8	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	50.25
10	Walter Greene, inspector, itemized	10.05
10	Do	150.00
10	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	15.51
10	Do	167.50
12	J. C. Davis, inspector, itemized	43.70
12	Do	87.50
12	Battle & Mordecai, attorney fees	100 00
12	Edwards & Broughton, printing	229.69
12	E. W. Morris, inspector, itemized	21.29
12	Do	208.50
14	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	81.84
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25 00
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	Cooper Curtice, veteriharian, part salary	50.00
15	S. E. Asbury, chemist, part salary	33.33
15	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
15	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
15	J. S. Bell, quarantine inspector, itemized	99.65
15	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
15	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	46.00
15	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	75.00
15	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
18	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	62.20
24	" " " on Bulletin	121.00
30	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, balance salary	68.75
	Total for the month	5,823.60
June 1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.60
1	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
1	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	50.00
1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	66.66
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
1	R. H. Jones, Com. meeting, salary	8.00
1	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
1	W. M. Allen, chemist salary	100.00
1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, part salary	33.33
1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
1	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
1	J. M. Pickel, chemist, salary	75.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
June 1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	$75.00
1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
1	John Mangum, part wages	15.00
1	J. W. Thompson, assistant commissioner, salary	104.16
1	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
1	G. McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
1	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	243.33
1	Do	66.35
1	Do	15.50
1	Do	14.15
1	Do	668.39
1	Do	184.42
1	Do	439.94
2	Edwards & Broughton, printing	112.77
6	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	95.98
6	Do	448.00
13	W. A. Graham, Board meetiug	44.70
13	J. B. Maultsby, Board meeting	33.90
14	Howard Browning, Board meeting	19.70
14	J. A. Stevens, Board meeting	21.00
14	J. B. Grimes, Board meeting	25.50
14	W. R. Capehart Board meeting	41.00
14	M. B Pitt. Board meeting	2 .50
14	J. B. Coffield, Board meeting	28.50
14	J.W. Bailey, several meetings and Com. meeting	40.00
14	W. C. Sprinkle, Board meeting	50.20
14	C. McArtan	14.20
14	R H. Jones, Board meeting	12.00
14	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	12.00
14	G. F. Weston	47.00
14	N. L. Barnard. Board meeting	66.50
14	A. T. McCallum, Board meeting	30.50
14	J. S. Cuningham, Board meeting	48.00
14	Nicholas Ittner, fifth pay. on building contract	4,000.00
14	L. G. Waugh, Board meeting	36.10
14	J. C. Ray, Board meeting	52.20
14	G. E. Flow, Board meeting	31.00
14	J. C. Bunch, Board meeting	25.50
15	G. McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
15	H. E. King, Board meeting	12.00
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	J. W. Thompson, assist. commissioner, part sal	50.00
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
15	S. E. Asbury, chemist, part salary	33.33
15	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
15	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
June 15	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	$30.00
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
16	C. M. Busbee, attorney fees	500.00
16	Simmons, Pou & Ward, attorney fees	262.00
16	J. W. Williamson, quar. ins., itemized	92.30
16	J. S. Bell, quar ins., itemized	114.35
16	W. H Duckworth, quar. ins., itemized	73.05
16	J C. Horton, quar. ins., itemized	114.30
18	Henry T. King, fertilizer inspection, itemized	119.21
20	H. H. Brimley, curator, cur. work and ex. labor	404.00
20	Battle & Mordecai, attorney fees	250.00
25	J. S. Bell, quar. ins., itemized	17.50
27	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	150.00
27	Allen Roofing Co., painting roofs	45.56
30	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
30	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50,00
30	S. E. Asbury, chemist, part salary	33.33
30	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
30	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
30	H. P. Dortch, Jr , inspector, part salary	37.50
30	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
30	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
30	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
30	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	50.00
30	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	66.66
30	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
30	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
30	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
30	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
30	W G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
30	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
30	J. M. Pickel chemist, part salary	37.50
30	J. P. Arrington, clerk	75.00
30	M. S Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
30	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
30	J. W. Thompson, assist. commis'r, part salary	54.16
30	G. McCarthy, part salary	50.00
30	C. R. King, wages	40.00
30	Edwards & Broughton, printing	56.99
30	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage for Bulletin	65.76
	Total for month	12,517.96
July 5	Boyd & Ray, labor and materials	60.64
5	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	166.05
5	Do	156.18
5	Do	32.67
5	Do	14.50
5	Do	20.00
5	Do	14.69
5	Do	77.02

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
July 5	R. H. Jones, Com. meeting	$4.00
9	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	57.35
9	Do	49.89
9	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	33.50
11	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	50.00
11	Do	100.00
11	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	30.00
14	A. E. Glenn, painting lecture-room	40.00
16	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
16	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
16	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
16	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
16	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
16	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
16	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
16	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
15	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, part salary	104.00
16	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
17	T. H. Cherry, watchman, part wages	33.33
18	J. P. Arrington, itemized	20.00
18	W. B. Barrow, cont., labor and materials	105.35
21	Southern Plumbing and Heating Co., plumbing	216.60
26	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
29	Edwards & Broughton, printing	198.82
31	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
31	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
31	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
31	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
31	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
31	J. W. Thompson, assistant com., part salary	54.16
31	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
31	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	50.00
31	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
31	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
31	L. D. Rives, stenographer, salary	50.00
31	T. H. Cherry, watchman, part wages	33.33
31	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, part salary	104.33
31	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
31	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
31	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
31	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
31	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer	66.66
31	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
31	G. McCarthy, entomologist, salary	100.00
31	J. P. Arrington, clerk	75.00
31	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
31	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, salary	100.00
	Total for month	3,297.20
Aug. 2	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	$37.66
2	Do	27.73

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Aug. 2	Boyd Ray, carpenter work and materials	$21.50
6	C. T. Bailey, P M., postage	19.00
7	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bill	478.66
7	Do	154.09
7	Do	3.60
7	Do	21.29
7	Do	1[illegible].00
7	Do	402 96
7	Do	171.51
7	Nicholas Ittner, 6th pay, on building contract	950.00
8	R. H. Jones Com. meeting	8.00
9	Pearson & Ashe, supervising architects	100.00
9	J. P. Arrington, clerk, itemized bill	20.00
9	J. W. Bailey, Com. meetings	12.00
11	J. W. Williamson, Quar. inspector, itemized	49.90
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
15	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
15	John W. Thompson, assist. comr., part salary	52.08
15	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
20	Thos. J. Duffey, part pay on chairs	25.00
23	N. C. State Agr. Society acceptance	1,500.00
24	W. S Primrose, Agt., insurance on new build'g	430.00
25	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, part salary	100.00
25	E. C. Horton, elec., labor	12.00
31	F. C Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
31	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
31	T. K Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
31	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, salary	75.00
31	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
31	L D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
31	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
31	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
31	J. T Kennedy, janitor, wages	50.00
31	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	66.66
31	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
31	B. W. Kilgore, State Chemist part salary	108.33
31	W. M. Allen, chemist salary	100.00
31	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
31	S. E Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
31	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
31	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
31	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
31	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
31	J. W. Thompson, assistant com'r., part salary	52.09
31	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
31	G. McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	100.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Aug. 31	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	$20.00
31	Edwards & Broughton, printing	129.47
	Total for the month	6,435.34
	Less acceptance to Agricultural Society	1,500.00
	Actual for month	4,935.34
Sept. 1	R. H. Jones, Com. meetings	20.00
1	L. G Waugh, Com. meetings	44.10
1	A. T. McCallum, Com. meetings	34.50
1	W. R. Capehart, Com. meetings	57.00
1	W. R. Capehart, chairman committee work	255.00
1	Dobbin & Ferrall, making and laying carpet	347.90
3	W. H. Duckworth, quar. inspector, itemized	18.75
3	Do	53.05
4	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	16.75
4	Do	170.53
4	Do	32.76
4	Do	93.97
4	Do	125.83
4	Do	183.56
4	Do	20.00
4	J. C. Horton, quarantine inspector, itemized	80.80
7	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	70.25
7	Do	10.00
7	J. W. Thompson, immigration, itemized	7.00
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr , inspector, part salary	37.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	41.60
15	Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
15	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
15	Edward & Broughton, printing	25.66
15	B. W. Kilgore, State Chemist, itemized	75.00
20	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	50.00
20	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	50.00
22	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	50.00
27	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage Im. division	17.50
29	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
29	G. W. Perkins, manager, for chairs	488.91
29	Southern Rwy., freight on chairs	76.44
29	Edwards & Broughton, printing	135.45
29	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
	Total for the month	3,053.46

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Oct. 1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	$68.75
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
1	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
1	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	50.00
1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	66.66
1	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
1	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
1	C. B Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
1	J. P Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
1	M. S Birdsong, stenographer	66.66
1	John Mangum, janitor, wages	30.00
1	J. W. Thompson, asst. commissioner, salary	104.16
1	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
1	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	24.91
1	F. Sherman, entomologist, salary	56.66
4	J. P. Arrington, to pay itemized bills	303.07
4	Do	58.44
4	Do	26.71
4	Do	25.20
4	Do	24.70
4	Do	69.75
5	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	50.00
6	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	94.89
6	Do	4 50
6	Do	31.31
6	Do	18.15
8	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	50.00
9	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	50.00
11	Nicholas Ittner, cement	6.00
11	Royal Daniel, services	50.00
12	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, itemized	50.00
13	J. C. Horton, Quar. ins., itemized	106.20
13	J. S. Bell, Quar. ins., itemized	136.65
13	W. H. Duck orth, Quar. ins., itemized	78.65
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	J. T. Kennedy, part wages	25.00
15	J P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
15	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
15	C. R King, engineer, part wages	20.00
16	G. McCarthy, entom , part salary, special work	50.00
17	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	87.35

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Oct. 17	S. S. Morris, ins., itemized, salary	$50.00
17	Do	50.00
18	B W. Baker, fuel (coal)	547.50
19	C. F. Bailey, postmaster, postage	30.00
20	Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, book in German	440.47
25	H. J. Beed, inspector, itemized	74.51
25	W. A. Graham, Board meeting	36.70
25	J. B. Coffield, Board meeting	28.50
25	J. C. Ray, Board meeting	52.20
25	A. T. McCallum, Board meeting	30.50
25	M. B. Pitt, Board meeting	29.50
25	W. R. Capehart, Board meeting	41.00
25	J. A. Steveus, Board meeting	21.00
25	R. H. Jones, Board meeting	12.00
25	C. McArtan, Board meeting	18.20
25	N. L. Barnard, Board meeting	62.50
25	J. B. Grimes, Board meeting	29.50
25	J. S. Cuningham, Board meeting	28.00
25	W. C. Sprinkle, Board meeting	50.20
25	L. G Waugh, Board meeting	36.10
25	J. D. Maultsby, Board meeting	29.90
25	J. C. Bunch, Board meeting	25.50
26	H. E. King, Board meeting	12.00
27	J C. L. Harris, Board meeting	12.00
27	G. E. Flow, Board meeting	31,00
	Total for month	4,874.39
Nov. 1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, itemized, salary	37.50
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, itemized, expenses	50.00
1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
1	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
1	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	25.00
1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	66.66
1	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
1	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	S E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30 00
1	C. D. Harris, chemist, salary	50.00
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
1	John Mangum, janitor, wages	30.00
1	J. W. Thompson, assistant commissioner, salary	104.16
1	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
1	F. Sherman, entomologist, salary	100.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Nov. 1	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	$9.85
1	Do	100.00
3	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, to pay itemized bills	64.09
6	H. P Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	50.82
8	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay bills due, itemized	162.38
8	Do	4.90
8	Do	16.19
8	Do	6.00
8	Do	190.75
8	Do	166.59
8	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	38.40
9	Edwards & Broughton, printing	166.85
10	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, itemized	50.00
10	G. McCarthy, special work	50.00
13	J. W. Bailey, Board meeting	4.00
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	L. D Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	J. W. Thompson, assistant comr., part salary	52.08
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
16	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
16	J. T. Kennedy, Janitor, part wages	25.00
16	W. W. Willis, itemized bill	8.00
16	W. L. Williams, inspector, itemized	70.00
16	Do	81.35
19	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	18.30
20	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, itemized	50.00
21	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	20.00
	Total for the month	$3,150.52

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

To His Excellency, CHARLES B. AYCOCK, *Governor.*

SIR:—The law requires of the Board of Agriculture a biennial report to the Legislature of its "general action and conduct." I had occasion to address you a few days ago with reference to this report, and to transmit through you to the General Assembly a statement of receipts and disbursements prepared by the Finance Committee of the Board of Agriculture. In addition to this general report, it seems to me proper that the Commissioner also shall make a report, reviewing the operations of the Department and presenting for the information of the Legislature and yourself the general scope of the work of the Department of Agriculture. Especially does this seem the more obligatory, since by Act of the last Legislature, the Commissioner is no longer a creature of the Board of Agriculture, but has been made an elective officer, and the office filled at the last general State election.

The present Commissioner, elected by the Legislature of 1899 to fill the interim until the general State election of 1900, and then re-elected for a regular term, took charge of his office June 15, 1899. Although not elected by the Board, under the law as it now stands, he occupies the anomalous position of being wholly subject to their control. A review of his own work therefore necessarily involves a review of the general work of the Board of Agriculture.

THE TRADE IN FERTILIZERS.

It is well understood that one of the main duties of the Department of Agriculture is the inspection and analyzation

of commercial fertilizers, and a just and reasonable control of their traffic. However we may think about it, whether wisely or unwisely, it becomes more and more apparent that a liberal use of these fertilizers in their farming operations is the settled policy of our farmers. And when we consider the easy and inviting opportunities for fraud in their manufacture and sale, and the utter helplessness of the purchaser to prevent it, or detect it, until, his money gone, his labor wasted, his crops fail to make a corresponding increase, the duty of the State is imperative to save him from those who would swallow him up, and to furnish him that protection which he is not able to furnish himself. Reasonable laws, wisely administered, are a protection to the honest, well-meaning manufacturer, as well as to the farmers, and it is gratifying to be able to state that little evidence is manifested in the dealings of the companies, now doing business in the State, of a purpose to offer to the trade fertilizers below their guaranteed claim, or to evade the laws, most of the irregularities being due to error and not intent.

The increase in the use of fertilizers in the State is shown by the following figures, taken from the office records:

	Tons.
For the year 1897	214,371½
For the year 1898	245,511¾
For the year 1899	244,808
For the year 1900	276,238½

The indications are that the sales of the current year will considerably exceed any of the past.

Of the amount sold in 1900, about 117,373 tons, or 42½ per cent of the whole, were manufactured within the State.

During this year, the only full year's operations under the present management, there were registered for sale in the State 740 brands. It does not follow that sales are made of all the brands registered; but of the fertilizers found 1,200 samples were taken and 1,122 analyses made. The results of

these analyses are published in the Monthly Bulletin of the Department for December, 1899, (fertilizers used on fall crops), and March, April, and May, of 1900, (fertilizers used on spring and summer crops.) All of these results are brought together in the September Bulletin, which is to be found in the matter annexed herewith.

INFORMATION IN REGARD TO FERTILIZERS, THEIR MANUFACTURE, AND COST.

The law charges the Board of Agriculture "with such supervision of the trade in commercial fertilizers as will best protect the interests of the farmer," and directs it to "report to Solicitors and to the General Assembly information as to the existence or formation of trusts or combinations in fertilizers, or fertilizing materials, which are, or may be, offered for sale in this State, whereby the interests of the farmer may be injuriously affected."

The increase in the price of fertilizers and fertilizing materials at the beginning of the season of 1900, and a further rise early in the spring, led to much comment and discontent on the part of the users of fertilizers. At the first meeting of the Board, after this state of affairs was evident, action was taken looking toward securing such data as would have a bearing on the cause of the increase in price; and such material thus collected as seems likely to be of interest in this connection is transmitted herewith for the information of the General Assembly.

FERTILIZER COMPANIES IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND THEIR CAPACITY.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Total Annual Capacity, 49,800 Tons.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works, Raleigh.
Cowell, Swann & McCotter Co., Bayboro.
Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Co., Charlotte.
Dey & Bro., Beaufort.
Goldsboro Oil Company, Goldsboro.
Jamestown Bone Meal Co., Jamestown.
E. H. & J. A. Meadows Co., New Bern.
Selma Oil and Fertilizer Works, Selma.

With no estimates for the following companies: *

Acme Manufacturing Company, Cronly.
N. C. Cotton Oil Company, Raleigh.
Reidsville Fertilizer Company, Reidsville.
Southern Chemical Company, Winston.

MEMBERS OF VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Total Annual Capacity 82,000 *Tons.*

Navassa Guano Company, Wilmington.
Powers, Gibbs & Co., Wilmington.
Durham Fertilizer Company, Durham.

Sufficient data for the independent companies in North Carolina is not at hand to furnish basis for a fair comparison of the capacities of the independent companies and the members of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

* NOTE.—This is not given (in all cases referred to), as the information was not furnished on request.

FERTILIZER COMPANIES LOCATED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF THE STATE, DOING BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Total Annual Capacity, 340,100 *Tons.*

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works, Raleigh, N. C.
Cowell, Swann & McCotter Co., Bayboro, N. C.
Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Works, Charlotte, N. C.
Dey & Bro., Beaufort, N. C.
Goldsboro Oil Company, Goldsboro, N. C.
Jamestown Bone Meal Co., Jamestown, N. C.
E. H. & J. A. Meadows Co., New Bern, N. C.
Selma Oil and Fertilizer Works, Selma, N. C.
Ashepoo Fertilizer Company, Charleston, S. C.
MacMurphy Fertilizer Company, Charleston, S. C.
Read Phosphate Company, Charleston, S. C.
American Fertilizer Company, Norfolk, Va.
Banister Dan Mills Company, Houston, Va.
Blackstone Guano Company, Blackstone, Va.
Camp Chemical Company, Petersburg, Va.
F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.
Atlantic Chemical Company, Norfolk, Va.
Pocomoke Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.
Imperial Fertilizer Company, Norfolk, Va.
A. S. Lee & Son, Richmond, Va.
Virginia State Fertilizer Company, Farmville, Va.
Powhatan Chemical Company, Richmond, Va.

With no estimates for the following:

Acme Manufacturing Company, Cronly, N. C
N. C. Cotton Oil Company, Raleigh, N. C.
Reidsville Fertilizer Company, Reidsville, N. C.
Southern Chemical Company, Winston, N. C.
Pocahontas Guano Company, Lynchburg, Va.
R. L. Upshur, Norfolk, Va.

Richmond Guano Company, Richmond Va.
Baugh & Sons Company, Norfolk, Va.
Columbia Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.
Lazaretto Guano Company, Baltimore, Md.
Home Fertilizer and Chemical Works, Baltimore, Md.
Bradley Fertilizer Company, Boston, Mass.
Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works, Newark, N. J.
Ober & Sons Company, Baltimore, Md.
Patapsco Guano Company, Baltimore, Md.
Piedmont-Mt. Airy Guano Company, Baltimore, Md.
Zell Guano Company, Baltimore, Md.

MEMBERS VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Total Annual Capacity, 334,000 *Tons.*

Allison & Addison, Richmond, Va.
Atlantic & Virginia Fertilizer Company, Richmond, Va.
Norfolk and Carolina Chemical Works, Richmond, Va.
Old Dominion Guano Company, Norfolk, Va.
Davie & Whittle, Petersburg, Va.
Navassa Guano Company, Wilmington, N. C.
Powers, Gibbs & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Durham Fertilizer Company, Durham, N. C.
Edisto Phosphate Company, Charleston, S. C.
Rasin-Monumental Company, Baltimore, Md.
Blackstone Fertilizer Company, Blacksburg, S. C.

With no estimates for the following:

J. G. Tinsley & Co., Richmond, Va.
S. W. Travers & Co., Richmond, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE ROCK SITUATION—*Companies Mining South Carolina Phosphate Rock—Their Output and the Phosphate Land Owned or Controlled—Independent Companies.*

Name of Company.	Output in Tons in 1899.	Acres of Land Owned or Controlled.
Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co	110,000	18,000
C. C. Pinckney, Jr	20,000	1,700
C. H. Drayton, Jr	25,000	3,000
W. L. Bradley	30,000	15,000
Bolton Mine	40,000	3,000
Horse-Shoe Mines	15,000	2,500
St. Andrews Mining Co	15,000	2,000
Rose Mining Co	12,000	1,200
Coosaw Company	60,000	River Co.
Empire Company	15,000	Do.
Central Company	3,000	Do.
Beaufort Company	30,000	Do.
Stono Company	10,000	Do.
Unanez & Co	6,000	Do.
Totals	391,000	46,400

MEMBERS VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Name of Company.	Output in Tons in 1899.	Acres of Land Owned or Controlled,
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co	30,000	4,500
Georgia Chemical Works	15,000	3,100
Bear Branch Mines	25,000	3,600
Melbrook Mines	*100,000	4,200
Cherokee Mines	*60,000	5,000
Oakland Mines	*35,000	3,700
Gregg Mines	*40,000	9,000
Totals	305,000	33,100

*These figures represent capacity, and not output.

From these figures it appears that independent companies own or control 58.3 per cent of the phosphate land being

worked in South Carolina and mine 56.3 per cent of the output of phosphate rock from that State, while the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company owns or controls 41.7 per cent of the phosphate land, and mine,or have the capacity to mine, 43.7 per cent of the output of phosphate rock.

Shipments of Phosphate Rock for past Ten Years from Beaufort and Charleston, S. C., with Average Price for Each Year.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.

Years.	Tons.	Price.
1890	586,758	$6.50
1891	572,949	6.25
1892	548,396	6.25
1893	915,589	4.25
1894	475,199	3.75
1895	431,375	3.25
1896	445,000	2.75
1897	434,118	3.50
1898	409,581	3.50
1899	481,076	4.00
1900		4.50

These figures show the price of phosphate in 1890 to have been $6.50 per ton, from which time it fell in price till the low-water mark of $2,75 was reached in 1896, since which time it has advanced in price till the present season, when it has been selling for $4.50 per ton.

A gentleman who is well acquainted with, and posted on the phosphate and fertilizer business in South Carolina, makes the following comment on the phosphate situation:

"There are two classes of phosphate miners in South Carolina: land miners, who own their own mines and pay no royalty to the State, and river miners, who mine the State's streams and pay a royalty of twenty-five cents per ton for every ton mined.

"There are no combinations controlling prices of chemicals here, nor phosphate rock, but the buying up of all but the Bradley Fertilizer Companies is almost a monopoly, and is trying to make it more so daily; but the Bradleys belong to the Northern syndicate and will not sell out to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. There are about $10,000,000 invested here in phosphate and fertilizer plants, and can mine 600,000 tons of rock and make 550,000 tons of fertilizer in twelve months."

Col. S. W. Vance, State Phosphate Inspector for South Carolina, in closing his report for 1899, makes use of this language:

"There has certainly never been a time in the history of the phosphate industry when it was more incumbent upon the State to give especial care to the development and protection of the phosphate deposits than now confronts us.

"A large syndicate is buying up all the fertilizer factories of this and other States, and we will soon have a gigantic phosphate trust somewhat similar to the Standard Oil Trust. I have been informed that this syndicate has bought up some of the land phosphate deposits, and that they have recently bought out one of the companies mining in the navigable waters of the State under license granted by your honorable Board."

SOUTH CAROLINA ACID PHOSPHATE SITUATION.

To show the fluctuation in prices of acid phosphate; the manufactured product from raw phosphate rock; in comparison with the phosphate rock for the same years, the following figures have been obtained from the same expert that gave the data in regard to phosphate rock already recorded. For the sake of easy comparison the prices of phosphate rock for the same years are here repeated:

Prices Bulk Acid Phosphate—13 per cent. Goods.

Acid Phosphate.		Phosphate Rock.	
	Ton.	Year.	Ton.
March 3, 1891	$10.85	1891	$6.25
Jan. 4, 1892	10.50	1892	4.25
Jan. 5, 1893	9.50	1893	4.25
Jan. 5, 1894	9.00	1894	3.75
Jan. 4, 1895	8.00	1895	3.25
Feb. 5, 1896	7.25	1896	2.75
Nov. 6, 1896	6.25		
1897	6.50	1897	3.50
Jan. 4, 1898	5.85	1898	3.50
Jan. 2, 1899	5.85	1899	4.00
1900	8.50	1900	4.50

TENNESSEE PHOSPHATE SITUATION.

The following information has been obtained in regard to Tennessee phosphate and the companies owning and mining phosphate in that section:

"The American Phosphate Company owns in fee simple about 4,000 acres, on which it has in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 tons of rock. This company has a very large, well-equipped, and up-to-date plant, with complete washing, drying, crushing, and cleaning facilities for handling 500 tons per day, with an emergency loading capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

The Tennessee Phosphate Company has about 1,200 acres of land, on which it has probably 750,000 tons of phosphate.

The Tennessee Phosphate Company has two well-equipped complete plants located in their property, with full railroad facilities to each of them, the combined capacity of the two being 1,000 tons per day on an extra run. In addition to this, they have loading sheds at the depot here, and buy rock from small miners.

The Nashville American, of March 7, 1900, reports that this company—the Tennessee Phosphate Company—has sold ist interests in phosphate lands, in Lewis and Hickman Counties, to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for $75,000.00, which is one of the largest phosphate deals of the year.

The Blue Grass, Petrified Bone, and Columbian Companies have 2,200 acres of land, half in fee simple, and half leased at 15 cents per ton, on which they have probably 750,000 tons of rock.

The Blue Grass, Columbian, and Petrified Bone Companies have one small crushing plant, the facilities of which they are at present increasing, and also have loading sheds and railroad side-track facilities, which permit of their getting out, on extra run, about 500 tons per day, most of which is domestic rock, whereas, in the case of the Tennessee Company, most of the output is export rock.

The Howard Phosphate Company has leased, at $1.20 per ton royalty, 173 acres of land, on which there are about 400,000 tons of rock.

The Howard Phosphate Company is constructing a plant of about 400 tons daily capacity, most of which will be for domestic purposes.

The International Phosphate Company has 810 acres of land, on which it has probably 1,000,000 tons of rock.

The International Phosphate Company has two plants, one of about 400 tons daily capacity, and the other of 100 tons, most of which is export rock.

The Jackson Phosphate Company has about 300 acres of land, on which it has about 100,000 tons of rock.

The Jackson Phosphate Company has no plant, but has loading sheds, which admit of its loading about 200 tons per day, almost entirely for the domestic market.

Carpenter & Wilson have about 40 acres of leased land,

on which they have probably 50,000 tons of rock, on which they pay $1.00 per ton royalty.

Carpenter & Wilson have about the same facilities as the Jackson Phosphate Company, and attempt to put half their output on the export market.

The Central Phosphate Company controls, by lease, some 475 acres of land, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton, on which there are about 300,000 tons of rock, and it has a complete plant, except as to washing facilities, with a capacity of 200 tons per day, about three-fourths export and one-fourth domestic.

The Ridley Phosphate Company has 300 acres of land, with about 75,000 tons of rock, without any improvements on the property.

The Export Phosphate Company has 300 acres of land, on which are supposed to be 300,000 tons of rock, and on which it is just erecting some drying sheds.

The Perry Phosphate Company controls all the property in Perry County. This is a high-grade rock, similar to the Florida land rock.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, and the Cleveland Dryer Company, representing the Northern Fertilizer Trust, own considerable land in various sections of the phosphate field, but neither of them has done a great deal of mining. The Swift Fertilizer Works, of Atlanta, own a small property in the neighborhood of Spring Hill, Tenn.

It is understood that the capacities given are limit capacities, and it is not intended to convey the idea that they actually get out this amount of rock the year round, nor that they could do so.

The gentleman, a phosphate broker, who furnished most of the above information, concluded his letter with this comment: "The miners here are very rapidly coming to the conclusion that they have been very foolish to sell 80 per cent

bone phosphate rock for less than $3, when animal bones containing less than 60 per cent B. P. L., bring $10 to $13 per ton. The prices, therefore, are decidedly on the increase, but the laws of Tennessee are too strict to permit of a combination."

WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAW FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

Potash Salts at Norfolk, Va.

	Feb. 1899.	Feb. 1900.	Jan. 1 1900.
Kainit, 500-ton lots of 2240 lbs. to ton	$8.80	$9.10	$9.10
Muriate of Potash, 50-ton lots, 2000 lbs. to ton	35.90	37.00	37.00
Sulphate of Potash, 50-ton lots, 2000 lbs to ton	40.00	40.00	41.40

Ammoniates.

	April, May, 1898.	March, April, 1899.	March, April, 1900.	Jan. 1, 1900.
Tankage, 8 per cent and 20 per cent, f. o. b. Chicago	$14.25	$13.75	$17.25	$14.50
Dried Blood, 16 per cent, f. o. b. Chicago	24.80	26.00	36.00	28.40
Nitrate of Soda. 19 per cent, f. o. b. New York	----------	32.00	42.00	57.00
Sulphate of Ammonia, 25 per cent, f. o. b. New York and Baltimore	----------	54.00	42.00	57.00
Cotton-seed meal at mills	----------	17.00	22.50	----------

From the foregoing figures it is seen that the prices of potash salts increased about 3 per cent for the year. There were heavy increases in the prices of raw ammoniates, most of which took place after January 1, 1900.

PRICES OF FERTILIZERS TO FARMERS.

The foregoing has had reference to the prices in large quantities of acid phosphate, potash salts and materials furnishing ammonia, as purchased by manufacturers out of which to make complete fertilizers, or else to sell as such in

ordinary retail quantities. The advance in the prices of all these, except potash salts, has been considerable, and the advance in the price of all fertilizers and fertilizer materials to the farmer, without exception, has been marked.

It appears that there is a thorough understanding among the fertilizer factories doing business in the State as to the prices of different grades of goods. For the purpose of carrying out the agreement of uniform prices, the State has been divided by a number of the manufacturers into sections, in each of which sections the prices for the same grade of goods are the same, regardless of freight or distance from port or factory, so that in one of the sections the farmers around Wilmington, in New Hanover County, close to port and to factories, pay as much for fertilizers as the farmers in Cherokee County, where it has to be freighted long distances at considerable cost.

PURE FOOD LAW.

The General Assembly of 1899 passed an act to "Prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food and drink," and made it the duty of the Department of Agriculture to do the work in connection with this law. I call attention to the report of the State Chemist, and to the December Bulletin, which contains the results of the first year's investigations of this subject. These results show the importance and great need of the law, and it is the purpose of the Department to push this work as much as the time, means and other duties of the Department will allow.

TEST FARM.

It has been the constant policy of the Department to urge farmers to study for themselves, as far as possible, the needs of their soils, and, purchasing the necessary ingredients, to

mix their own fertilizers. This system, intelligently conducted, would effect a saving to them, I hazard nothing in saying, of a half million dollars per annum.

While practically all crops and all soils need the three principal ingredients of phosphoric acid, potash, and nitrogen, different crops and different soils require them in different proportions. Unquestionably, much money has been wasted in the application of fertilizers containing ingredients out of proportion to the needs of the soils and crops to which applied.

With these facts in view, the Board of Agriculture has begun, under the wise and judicious management of Prof. B. W. Kilgore, the efficient State Chemist, a system of tests, establishing two Test Farms, in Edgecombe and Robeson Counties, upon soils as nearly typical as possible of the majority of soils in the eastern section of the State, and comprising the principal cotton and trucking area, and a large portion of the tobacco area; and with the purpose of extending the tests in future into the middle and western sections, as time and means give opportunity.

The results of the first year's experimentation is set forth in the Bulletin matter comprised herewith.

USE OF FUNDS FROM FERTILIZER TAX.

It is well understood that the Department derives its support from a tonnage tax on fertilizers sold. Under a decision of the late Judge Seymour, of the United States Circuit Court, and afterwards affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, (in a suit to test the validity of the tax), this tax is constitutional only when levied as a regulation for police control and not for revenue. The tax, as first levied, was 25 cents per ton, payment of which by the fertilizer companies was to be evidenced by tags furnished by the Department and affixed to the bags. Owing to the in-

creased and increasing receipts of the Department from the sale of tags, the last Legislature deemed it wise to reduce the tonnage charge from twenty-five to twenty cents, under which rate the receipts of the Department have been for the last fiscal year, $55,247.70.

The decision and opinion of the Court do not prohibit the use by the Department of any incidental revenue accruing from the tax, as it expressly declares the impossibility of the Legislature fixing a tonnage charge that should exactly meet the requirements of inspection, analysis, publication, etc. From this incidental revenue, therefore, the Department has conducted other work enjoined upon it. (I respectfully refer to the decision, which is to be found in 171 U. S. Reports, p. 345.)

CATTLE QUARANTINE AND THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

Among the duties thus committed to the Board is the control of the diseases among cattle and other domestic animals. To this end, it is given power "to quarantine infected animals, to regulate the transportation of stock in this State, or from one section of it to another; and may cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture in establishing and maintaining catle districts, or quarantine lines, to prevent the infection of cattle from Splenic or Spanish fever." This is one of the most important duties enjoined on the Board, and one involving much responsibility. The United States Secretary of Agriculture is given plenary power to fix a Federal quarantine line extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic oceans. By this line the whole State of North Carolina is included within the quarantined district, from which cattle are forbidden to be driven, or in any manner transported, (except under regulations for immediate slaughter), to the northward across the line, and hence our cattle are deprived of the best markets.

But the Secretary is empowered to exempt from the operations of the law any district within the quarantined territory that is free of the Splenic fever, where the State authorities will adopt and enforce such regulations as will effectually prevent infection within such district, giving assurance thereby, that cattle, originating for shipment within the district, are healthy and free of danger of carrying infection with them to other markets. In order to secure the advantages thus accruing, the Board of Agriculture has cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture, and has secured exemption from the quarantine restrictions of the sixteen trans-mountain counties in the State. The benefits thus secured the cattle owners and dealers are very great, the shipment of cattle being the main source of income to those counties. Within these, according to the last report of the Auditor,are some 110,000 cattle. They are of improved breeds, and find ready sale in the best markets. It is not too much to say that this exemption from quarantine restriction is worth to these cattle $5 additional per head, or in the aggregate $550,000. But constant vigilance on the part of the few quarantine inspectors employed by this Department, aided by the cattle clubs and citizens generally, to prevent the introduction of infection from without, is the price that must be paid for the benefits that accrue. Failure on our part will forfeit the aid and protection given by the Federal authorities and relegate these counties to the territory declared infected, with the consequent loss to them of their most important industry. It is well known that a species of tick is the source of infection which has wrought such havoc to the cattle industry of the South. It is also now known that these ticks live and have their being, (in this region, at least), only on cattle. Cattle raised in a "tick" country, and infested with ticks, become immune, but when associated with other cattle, whose blood is entirely free of

the tick poison, convey to these the disease known as Splenic, or Spanish fever, while the immune cattle may thrive and appear entirely healthy.

There is another phase of this problem. Previous to the introduction of the stock law in the State the range was free to all cattle, and hence all cattle became infested with ticks, except in the mountain and adjacent Piedmont region, where the winters were too severe for their survival. Since the adoption of stock law in all the middle belt of the State some curious results are to be noted. The ticks have almost disappeared, entirely so where care has been taken, the cattle have lost the taint of poison, and are now subject to the dangers of infestation, as are the mountain cattle when brought into contact with cattle infested. This result has been brought about almost without knowledge of the owners. As a consequence, serious losses have occurred, the cause of which is entirely inexplicable to the owners. This state of affairs, together with the increased value of cattle within the tick-fever territory, makes it desirable to rid the State, as far as possible, of ticks. To this end the State Department of Agriculture, in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture, has undertaken the work of cleaning up another district to be added to the exempted territory of the mountain counties. This new district comprises the three western townships of McDowell County, Broad River, Crooked Creek and Old Fort, and all that portion of McDowell and Burke, north of the Catawba River, Caldwell and Surry counties, and that portion of Wilkes north of the Yadkin River.

If this effort prove successful it will give encouragement to all the State, certainly to that portion under stock law, to make a united and determined effort to rid their cattle of their greatest plague, thereby giving the owners and dealers access to northern markets, and of thus adding thousands

and hundreds of thousands of dollars in value to the cattle interests of the State, and further encouraging the introduction and raising of improved breeds of stock. A quarantine line, wherever located, will occasion more or less annoyance and vexatious hindrances in the movement of cattle of all kinds along the line. It would be far better, as it is entirely practicable with intelligent and united effort, to so rid the country of the disease-producing ticks, as to render, in time, the quarantine restrictions unnecessary, in order to prevent Splenic fever. I am presenting this cattle problem at some length, because of its great importance, and because also of the vacancy in the office of State Veterinarian. To Dr. Cooper Curtice, some time State Veterinarian, are we due for most of the work accomplished in the solution of the problem. Dr. Curtice did most valuable service on this subject, in connection with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, and was especially serviceable in bringing the best methods, aided by long experience and high skill, to bear on the conditions in this State. Unfortunately for us, Dr. Curtice resigned his office a few months since, in order to accept the Chair of Biology in a New England College. The enforcement of the quarantine regulations is wisely placed in the hands of the Board of Agriculture, with certain police powers, and with authority to establish and change lines and districts as needs and conditions may require, and as may be necessary for full cooperation with the Federal authorities. Statutes fixing quarantine lines have never proved satisfactory nor effective in accomplishing their purpose.

INSECT PESTS.

The Board is charged with "investigations relative to the ravages of insects." The need of such investigation and of measures for the abatement of ravages done by noxious insects to the fruit, truck and garden crops, especially,

was never so imperative as now, and is yearly increasing. As the country is denuded of its forests, and more and more land opened for cultivation, the birds, the gentle friends of the farmers and the natural enemies of the worst species of insect pests, are being driven out of existence, to say nothing of the wanton and cruel waste of bird life by idle and reckless hunters and trappers. The appearance of the San Jose scale within the State is a cause of grave alarm. Already it has done great damage to the fruit industry at Southern Pines, and rigid measures are necessary to prevent its spread. Acting in conjunction with the Commission for the Control of Crop Pests, of which the Commissioner of Agriculture is ex-officio a member, Mr. Franklin Sherman, Jr., has been engaged as Entomologist, whose intelligent and constant devotion to his work, during the four months of his service, gives promise of good results for the future. His report is herewith presented.

FARM FENCES AND THE STOCK LAW.

The Board is charged "with the collection of statistics relating to the subject of farm fences, with suggestions for diminishing their cost, and the conditions under which they may be dispensed with altogether." This obligation may be briefly disposed of by the assertion, that "farm fences," in the sense used, cost more than farmers are able to bear in the light of the increased market value of timber and the rapid diminution of the supply; and the suggestion, that the "stock law" is the best means for diminishing their cost and of dispensing with them as far as practicable.

I will suggest also that the "stock law" has other notable features to commend its adoption.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration work required of the Department has been in direct charge of Mr. John W. Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, whose report is herewith presented. This work consists in conducting all correspondence, and the "dissemination of information relative to the advantages of soil and climate, and to the natural resources and industrial opportunities offered in the State."

I commend the deep interest he has felt in his work, and his constant efforts to make the work effective. It is gratifying to know that his labor has not been in vain.

OBTSRUCTION TO THE PASSAGE OF FISH.

The sections of The Code, and Acts amendatory thereof, relating to the construction of fish-ways over the dams and other obstructions of the waters of the State, and to the free passage of fish in the inland streams, are not effective in securing the object aimed at, and much complaint is made in consequence.

DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

Efforts by the Department "to promote the improvement and extension of diversified farming, including the rotation of crops, the raising of home supplies, vegetables, fruits, stock, grasses," etc., have been earnest and unremitting in the Bulletin, at Farmers' Institutes, by letters; in every way, the policy outlined in the sentence quoted has been urged. Put into practice, it is the royal road to wealth. Its wisdom has been proved. The farmers of the State are in a more independent condition than at any time since the war. They have passed through sore trials and much tribulation to get on solid ground, but their present condition of comfort and independence is only the forerunner of the future,

if they will but travel in the same road that has brought them to safety.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Quite a number of Farmers' Institutes have been held, as required by law, and as opportunity from other duties allowed. I regret to say that, with a comparatively few exceptions, the attendance on the Institutes and interest manifested have not been as encouraging as the importance of the occasion (in my judgment) warranted.

It is difficult to persuade farmers to talk in public, even upon matters of common interest to themselves. But surely their gathering together to exchange views as to best methods, to give results of experiments and their experience in different lines, to be told by the State Chemist about their fertilizers, to hear from others results in new lines of endeavor, to have lectures from the officers of the Experiment Station and College—surely these things must be of advantage. There is not lacking evidence, however, that many of the Institutes have borne good results. After all, as new ideas are usually of slow growth, perhaps an audience of a dozen intelligent, thoughtful farmers may be a better medium of introducing a new idea, or improved method, than through a promiscuous audience of hundreds. The Institute system has become a fixed and popular feature of State policy in some of the Northern States, and in one, at least, of the Southern—Louisiana.

THE BULLETIN.

The Bulletin is published monthly, and goes to some 15,000 farmers. The mailing list is constantly increasing. The Bulletin is the mouth-piece of the Department; it belongs to the farmers—whatever of value it may contain ought to be known to them. It is the earnest wish and pur-

pose of the Department to place it in the hands of every reading, intelligent farmer in the State. Appended hereto, and to be bound with this report, as soon as the State printers can do the work, as the first Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, are Bulletins and parts of Bulletins, from July, 1899, to December, 1900, inclusive. "Dead" matter, and all of mere temporary interest, has been eliminated. It is hoped that, in the remainder here presented, some matters of value may be found.

An important saving of expense in mailing the Bulletin was made a few months ago—by the passage of an Act by Congress—secured mainly by our own efforts, but aided by the Association of Commissioners of Agriculture of the Cotton States. This Act admits the Bulletin to the mails as second-class postage matter, thereby saving more than a thousand dollars annually, with a prospective increase of saving as the mailing list increases.

MUSEUM.

I need not dwell upon the constant growth of the State museum, and its ever increasing variety and value. It stands for itself. Nothing in the South approaches it, and but few Northern museums excel it.

To meet present and early future demands for space, the Board of Agriculture erected last summer a spacious building as an extension of the former building, which will meet all wants for some years to come. Within the new extension, fronting on Salisbury street, they have provided a handsome and commodious hall, in which meetings of agricultural associations and the like may be held. The hall has already been put to good use on several occasions. It opened its doors first in August to the Association of Commissioners of Agriculture of the Cotton States, of which the North Carolina Commissioner is a member. Many valuable

papers were read at this meeting, which have been published in pamphlet form for distribution, and at least one of which will be included in this volume, that of Professor Duggar, of Alabama.

OTHER DUTIES.

Other duties are enjoined on the Board of Agriculture, besides those of which I have endeavored to give a cursory view, which have had more or less attention as opportunity offered, or seemed practicable.

EXAMINATION OF WATER.

Prof. Gerald McCarthy is doing valuable work as a Botanist, and is making bacteriological examination of drinking waters of public institutions, working in conjunction with the State Board of Health, with a view to detecting any typhoid, or other fatal germs that may endanger life.

ENLARGED SPHERE FOR WORK AND USEFULNESS.

The scope of work undertaken by the Board of Agriculture is wider and more varied than ever in the history of the Department, and certainly the weight of responsibility upon the Commissioner and other officials is heavier.

I must beg the indulgence of your Excellency and of the General Assembly for this somewhat hastily prepared review, delayed, as explained in my letter of the 28th inst., transmitting the report of the Finance Committee.

As the new century opens bright with promises to agriculture, and indeed, to every line of legitimate business within the State; as, with the beginning of the century, North Carolina begins a new era in her fruitful history, coincident with the auspicious beginning of a new State administration, it is

the ambition of the officers of the Department of Agriculture to keep well to the fore in endeavoring constantly to increase its usefulness.

Very respectfully,

S. L. PATTERSON,
Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE STATE CHEMIST.

Mr. S. L. PATTERSON, *Commissioner of Agriculture.*

DEAR SIR:—At your request, I hand you a report of operations in the Chemical Division of the Department since July 1, 1899 (the time at which I took charge of the work), together with a brief statement of some of the plans for future work.

The report will be considered under the following heads:

1. Analytical Work.
2. Pure Food.
3. Test Farms.
4. Soil Survey.

1. *Analytical Work.*—An idea of the amount of work which has been done in the laboratory during the seventeen months, since July 1, 1899, will be conveyed by the following summary of analyses of various materials made in that time:

Mineral waters	137
Health waters	239
Iron pyrites	5
Iron ores	61
Copper ores	5
Assays for gold and silver	6
Marls	15
Phosphates	9
Fertilizers for Commissioner of Agriculture	904
Fertilizers for farmers	904
Cotton-seed meals	35
Compost	2
Farm-yard manures	6

Tobacco stems	4
Tobacco dust	1
Tobacco stem ashes	1
Wood ashes	1
Cotton-seed hull ashes	1
Soils	6
Liquors	8
Coal	2
Land plaster	5
Soap	1
American slag	1
Lubricating Oil	2
Whitewash	1
Clay	1
Graphite	1
Paint	1
Minerals, ores and rocks, identified and values reported	271
Canned corn	68
Beans and peas	61
Tomatoes	67
Succotash	14
Asparagus	9
Pumpkins	5
Okra	1
Celery	4
Breakfast foods (oat meal, flakes, cracked wheat, etc)	25
Vinegars	21
Cattle and other stock feeds	37
Stock and poultry feeds (patent feeds)	6
Flour	40
Sugar	22
Non-alcoholic summer drinks	40

Butter and oleomargarine	12
Lard	11
Oils	14
Molasses and syrups	34
Sauces	8
Catsups	37
Beers and other alcoholic drinks	28
Total	2,375

Of this work, the fertilizer analyses, except those made for farmers, have already been published in the Bulletin of the Department for March, April, May, and September, the latter issue containing all analyses for the season. In all, 982 samples were examined. Fertilizer analyses have occupied more of the time of the workers of the Division than any other class of duties. A report has also been made of the results of the examination of various kinds of food products on sale in the State. Further reference will be made to this subject later. This leaves the analyses grouped under the head of miscellaneous, as the only ones to which publicity has not been given through the medium of the Bulletin of the Department. The materials included under the miscellaneous head, are such as drinking and mineral waters, fertilizer materials (like tobacco stems and dust, ashes of various kinds, barn-yard manures, etc.), marls, phosphates, iron ores, copper ores, gold and silver ores. It is proposed to prepare short, concise articles on each of these subjects as soon as sufficient data of value accumulates. A great many of the analyses of the various ores and other general substances are worthless, because the materials submitted for examination have no value to begin with, or else the material and results are not such as to be of general interest. For this reason, only such results will be reported in connection with these subjects as have value and general interest.

PURE FOOD WORK.

A considerable portion of the time of the workers in the laboratory has been given to the examination of various food products. The results of these analyses, together with a discussion of them, have been submitted for publication in the December Bulletin, to which attention is called. The samples were bought in the various towns in the State, and the number and kind of foods and drinks examined to this time, are:

Canned corn	68
Beans and peas	61
Tomatoes	67
Succotash	14
Asparagus	9
Pumpkins	5
Okra	1
Celery	4
Breakfast foods (oat meal, oat flakes, cracked wheat, etc.)	25
Vinegar	21
Cattle and other stock feeds	41
Non-alcoholic summer drinks	40
Beers and other alcoholic drinks	22
Butter and oleomargarine	12
Lard	11
Oils	14
Sauces	8
Catsups	37
Flour	40
Total	500

The analyses of these products show quite a large amount of adulteration, especially of the canned goods, catsups,

sauces, and beverages, a large percentage of which were found to contain more or less harmful preservatives. Most of the common bottled summer drinks on the market are water, sweetened with sugar, flavored with artificial flavor, colored to suit the eye with coal-tar dyes, charged with carbonic acid, and prevented from spoiling by the use of antiseptics.

A large number of the vinegars are not found true to name, and to a less extent, the same may be said of the oils.

The cattle and other stock feeds are generally of low grade, and in some cases actually contain poisonous substances. They are badly in need of inspection and regulation.

We still have in the laboratory quite a number of different food products, which will be examined as fast as possible and the results published. When these samples are completed the whole field of food work will have been reasonably well covered, and we will be in a position to form an idea of the present condition of the food trade in the State, and the extent of adulteration.

Up to this time no effort has been made to enforce the food law. It appeared to be the best plan in an entirely new undertaking to first get the facts as to the condition and extent of adulteration, or misbranding, of each class of food products for use as a means of education. This having been done, the manufacturers and dealers should be given an opportunity to comply with the law. The facts as to the extent of adulteration of the products already referred to have been obtained, and we are now considering regulations as to proper branding, purity, and strength of these materials. These regulations must be formulated with great care, and in the light of the experience of other States that have been engaged in this work for a longer time than we have.

WORK ON THE TEST FARMS.

A detailed account of the plans of the experiments and the results obtained in the first year's operations are given in printed form as the November Bulletin of the Department. Attention is called to this, and kindly criticism, suggestions, and advice are invited, with the view of making the future work in this line of the greatest possible practical good.

The season has, as all know, been very unfavorable, not only for farming operations in general, but specially so for fertilizer tests, the weather having been so hot and dry as to prevent fertilizers from showing to advantage. Notwithstanding this, the results of this year are valuable. They show how unreliable it is to make the indications of one year's experiments the basis of general farm practice, and emphasize the necessity of carefully planning and continuing tests for a number of years before attempting broad general deductions from the results.

The results further clearly indicate that fertilizers have not given profitable returns this season, except on poor and medium grade lands, the better lands appearing already to have had as much plant food as the water in the soil permitted the plants to use to advantage.

A third, and the most prominent indication of the experiments, is that nitrogen is the constituent most needed by the soils with which we are working, and they represent large areas in the East. All the crops at both places were more benefitted by nitrogen than by either phosphoric acid or potash. Nitrogen is the constituent, costing most in nearly all of our fertilizers, and there is an abundance of it in the air. Leguminous crops like peas, beans, clover, vetch, and so on, are our main dependence for getting this substance from the air into the soil for use by themselves, and other plants that are not so fortunate as the leguminous ones in this respect. It appears to me that the enriching of our

soils by the addition of atmospheric nitrogen through the medium of leguminous plants is one of the most, if not the most, important problems connected with our agriculture. With this in mind, a plan for a three-year rotation on thirty acres was arranged and put into operation early in the fall.

A prominent feature of this rotation is that vetch—a winter-growing, nitrogen-gathering legume—occupies the entire thirty acres every year, from September or October to March, and peas are on twenty acres during the summer. At the same time ten acres each are in cotton and corn every year. It is believed that the productiveness of this land will be greatly increased at small expense by this practice. The fall crops in this experiment are up to a good stand and growing nicely, and we have hopes of good results from the work.

The Congress of the United States has made quite a large appropriation for the National Department of Agriculture to use in collecting, in various parts of this and foreign countries, grasses, leguminous and other plants, and testing these by itself and in co-operation with the various Experiment Stations and Departments of Agriculture. I have secured from the Department in Washington quite a number of grasses and legumes that experience indicated most likely to succeed in the East, and have put out, at both Tarboro and Red Springs, about thirty one-twentieth-acre plats of these two kinds of plants and mixtures of them. In this test, have also been included the grasses and legumes known in the section, and which seemed most likely to succeed there. From the whole list we hope to find plants that will, in winter and summer, give pasturage and protection to the land and furnish hay for stock.

SOIL SURVEY.

I am pleased to report that a soil survey has been completed by the Division of Soils of the United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture, in co-operation with this Department, of a strip eight miles wide, and extending from Raleigh to Newbern. There are approximately 900 square miles in this area, and the cost to the Department was about $1,500, which is $1.66 per square mile, or 26 cents per acre. This work has been carefully and thoroughly done, and the results are being recorded on good, accurate maps, prepared by this Department. The different soils are represented by different colors, and the sections between here and Newbern will be shown on three colored maps, each 18x25 inches. The maps are being prepared and will be lithographed by the Division of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The main expense to this Department in connection with this work the past season has been the making of the base maps on which to locate and define the kinds of soil. The United States Geological Survey is preparing these careful base maps of the mineral and mountain lands of this and other States. With this in mind, a letter was sent to Prof. Whitney, of the Division of Soils, citing the cost to the Department of making these maps, and asking if an arrangement could not be made by which the United States Geological Survey would survey the agricultural, as well as the mineral lands. The matter was taken up with the proper authorities, and about the middle of the past summer a survey party commenced work in the eastern part of the State. This is very encouraging, and the indications now are that the soil survey work will proceed more rapidly in the future and cost the Department less per square mile than the recent survey has.

This kind of work has grown very popular, and a large number of the States are pressing their claims for co-operation. Congress is being asked to increase the appropriation for the work, and on basis of this increased appropriation,

North Carolina has been put down to receive $3,000 worth of services, which is the largest amount proposed to be allotted to any of the Southern or Eastern States, except Kentucky, which is to receive the same amount. This favorable consideration of our State is presumably due to the appreciation which has been shown of the work; the help that has been given in carrying it on, and the urgent requests that have been made for its continuation on a larger scale.

This, to my mind, is an exceedingly useful work, and in connection with our test farms, makes as complete and important a line of work as can be undertaken for the agriculture of any State.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the workers in my Division have been industrious, earnest, and faithful, and to each is due corresponding credit for the results obtained. It has been, and shall be, my purpose to let no one stand still, but to encourage in every way possible steady progress in all matters that will give fitness to myself, and those associated with me, to do the best service for the Department in the varied and important work it has before it.

I desire especially, Mr. Commissioner, to thank you for the kindly interest you have shown in my work, and for the encouragement and support you have given in carrying it on.

Respectfully submitted, B. W. KILGORE,
State Chemist.

January 30, 1901.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.

Hon. S. L. PATTERSON, *Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration.*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report as to the operations of the Bureau of Immigration.

Upon assuming the duties of the office, I advertised in several State papers that this Department would register and advertise for sale the agricultural, timber, and mineral lands of any resident of the State who would furnish descriptions in accordance with the requirements of the Act establishing this Department. Very many citizens availed themselves of the privilege of thus having their lands, mines, and water-powers placed before the public. These descriptions were duly registered in the Land Registry kept for that purpose, and were advertised in an attractive pamphlet, entitled "Opportunities for Health, Wealth, and Happiness," which pamphlet has been extensively distributed outside of the State, and has been the means of putting inquiring home-seekers, capitalists, and investors in direct communication with the owners of such property.

Advertisements were also inserted in many leading Northern and Western papers, calling attention to the advantages and attractions which North Carolina offers to home-seekers. These advertisements have brought many inquiries concerning our climate, timbers, minerals, agricultural, horticultural, and trucking lands. To each inquirer has been sent a copy of the pamphlet and other literature of the Department, and also a personal letter extending a cordial welcome to our State.

In the interest of the work, I have visited some of the larger Northern cities, and interested many persons in the

wonderful resources of North Carolina. I am persuaded that these personal visits, my large correspondence, the distribution of advertising pamphlets, particularly that most excellent book, "North Carolina and Its Resources," have already done much good, and the future benefits are incalculable.

I have been frequently told that this book is the most complete and comprehensive of its kind ever issued by any State in the Union. Persons who have spent decades in successfully advertising the resources of the great Northwest, tell me that they have never seen a hand-book comparable to it.

It is impossible to estimate the benefits which the State derives from this method of advertising its magnificent resources. The demand for this book has been so great and so persistent that the first edition of five thousand copies has been reduced to less than two hundred copies, now on hand. It is eagerly sought by the miner, the capitalist, the home-seeker, and the tourist, and we are compelled to daily decline requests for it, which come from almost every part of the United States. I would respectfully recommend that an up-to-date edition be issued as soon as practicable. This can be done at much less expense than formerly, since the forms of the first edition have been preserved.

Observing that, of the thousands of foreign immigrants coming into the United States annually, many of them were of that most desirable class—the small German farmer—I sought to divert some of them from their destination, the great Northwest, and induce them to buy land in North Carolina, but without success; for it is a well-established fact that they invariably locate in the State to which they start when they leave the Old Country. In order to reach them in their homes and impress them with the advantages of North Carolina, Secretary Bruner and I wrote a book of one hundred and thirty pages, descriptive of the State, which we had illustrated, translated and printed in the German lan-

guage, and distributed through the American Consuls, throughout Germany, Austria, and Belgium, and also at the Paris Exposition. This book has produced results equal to our expectations. It has brought us inquiries and persons direct from Germany. A notable instance is Mr. Adolf Kolischer, recently of Berlin, who has brought with him to North Carolina his family and his fortune, and is now organizing, with every probability of success, a German-American Land Company, of ample capital, which company will advertise North Carolina's resources, and also have its agents in Germany and Austria to distribute its literature and send farmers of means direct to this State. The German immigrants are industrious, frugal and thrifty. They are good farmers, and the coming of any considerable number of them to our State will create a demand for our farm lands, and in many ways aid in the upbuilding and progress of the State. Mr. Kolischer thinks that he can also bring over a large number of his countrymen who will rent farm lands. This Bureau will aid him in his efforts in that direction, realizing that there is a great demand for small thrifty farmers in every section of the State.

My efforts to induce Mr. Hornborg, agent of the Finnland Steamship Company, to locate a colony of Finns in the State have not, as yet, been successful; but I have a letter from him promising to come to North Carolina during this winter, for the purpose of making examinations, with a view of making a settlement of his people here, as he has already done in the State of Tennessee. The Finns are of the best class of immigrants that can be secured. There is great unrest in Finnland, owing to a recent objectionable decree of the Czar of Russia. Many of them are emigrating. The Canadian government, by means of advertising and sending agents direct to them, secured over eight thousand of these people during last year. Mr. Hornborg located many of them in his Tennessee colony, and he thinks he will be able to locate more of them in our State.

North Carolina is attracting attention as never before. Everywhere I go I hear people loud in their praises of her unsurpassed climate and wonderful resources. They are anxious for information relative to the State, and the demand for literature is far greater than we can supply.

The systematic and persistent advertising of North Carolina, especially of the great mountain region, has resulted, not only in bringing thousands of visitors to that health-restoring climate every year, but it has prepared the public mind of the Eastern part of the United States for the favorable consideration of the proposition to establish the Appalachian Park, which has recently received the endorsement of the President of the United States, and also of the Legislature of this State.

These results are made possible by the joint effort of our State Department of Agriculture and the North Carolina Geological Survey. And in this connection it is almost impossible to estimate the good constantly coming to the State through the efforts of those whose duty it is to advertise judiciously the advantages and resources we possess.

The press of our sister States gives much credit to this Department. A few extracts are quoted to show the drift of favorable comment:

The *Norfolk Public Ledger* says: "While the writer of this article was on his way to Atlanta, he was compelled to stop in Raleigh several hours to wait for a southbound train, and while there he visited the exhibit of the State's resources that had been prepared by the Agricultural Department, and was very much impressed by what he saw—so much so, indeed, that the prediction was ventured that the exhibit, if sent abroad, would be the means of attracting capital and desirable settlers. At one time, Virginia had a larger population than North Carolina, but the recent census disclosed the fact that North Carolina had passed her in the matter of population, and we are satisfied that the judicious advertising

of North Carolina's resources was the principal factor in the result. That we are not alone in this opinion, is shown by the following article from Monday's issue of the *Richmond Leader:*

"'A Raleigh correspondent says that it is known that in one instance alone the State Museum was the means of causing a million-dollar investment to be made in North Carolina. During the administration of Governor Jarvis, years ago, North Carolina adopted the policy of advertising herself, and in one instance a car loaded with North Carolina products was sent around the country and exhibited here and there. Other devices were employed to bring the resources of the State into public notice, and, as a result, many settlers were induced to come in, and large outside capital was invested in the State.'

"Other Southern States have been advertising themselves to advantage, but Virginia has not kept pace with them in this respect. Yet, no State, in the South, perhaps, has so much to advertise and offers so many inducements to settlers as does this old State of Virginia. We ought to turn over a new leaf during the new year and make greater efforts in this direction."

The *Atlanta Journal* says: "GEORGIA NEEDS TO FOLLOW NORTH CAROLINA'S EXAMPLE."

"One of Georgia's greatest needs is a bureau of statistics and publicity, actively at work in an effort to induce immigration and investment. North Carolina's experience has demonstrated the value of such work. The distribution of the North Carolina hand-book in Germany has brought 900 requests from that country for information."

A State exchange says: "The *Columbia State,* ever alive to the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, is now urging the South Carolina government to follow North Carolina's lead in reaching out after desirable immigrants. The *Observer* has frequently had occasion to felicitate this State

on the success of the German edition of the North Carolina hand-book, circulated, with such gratifying results, throughout the German Empire. Of this, our Columbia contemporary says:

"A hand-book of North Carolina, circulated in Germany, has brought, it is said, 900 requests from that country for information about the State. North Carolina has gained more than any other South Atlantic State from immigration and this growth has been due to a systematic advertisement of the State's resources. South Carolina once had a hand-book, and we still refer to it for information—of twenty years ago. The Department of Agriculture published it in 1883, but it has as little bearing on South Carolina's present industrial conditions and opportunities as the Green plantation, then planted in cotton on the southern side of Columbia, has to the great Olympia and Granby Mills, and their mill town, which now occupy that quarter. Our Department of Agriculture and its hand-book were perhaps a little ahead of the era. Now is the time for a new department, industrial and agricultural, and a new hand-book of South Carolina. If the State is ever to gain by immigration and outside investment, it will be during the next decade. The face of enterprise is now definitely turned southward.

"It is surprising that South Carolina, so forward in the march of Southern progress, should have a hand-book that is twenty years out of date. North Carolina's success in securing a thrifty class of immigrants, such as the Waldensian farmers, of Burke County, in the west, and the strawberry growers and truck gardeners of the east, is due, in part, to her care in selecting competent men to take charge of her agricultural and immigration departments."

The past work of the Immigration Department is amply justified in the prosperous settlement of Southern Pines, which has now a population of more than one thousand, and which is augmented each winter by several thousand winter

residents. Pinehurst, the beautiful property of Mr. J. W. Tufts, of Boston, aggregating an investment of over a million dollars, and continually increasing, was located by the good offices of the Agricultural Department. So in the future it is confidently expected to continue this good work.

Results can not be expected within a few months; however, it is emphatically asserted that the Immigration Department has already brought into the State ten dollars for every one it has expended during the last eighteen months, and the results of advertising are coming in almost daily, so that the future is full of promise.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

JNO. W. THOMPSON,
Assistant Commissioner
In Charge of Bureau of Immigration.

January 30, 1901.

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Mr. S. L. PATTERSON, *Commissioner of Agriculture.*

DEAR SIR:—Since beginning the work in September, a large portion of the time has been taken up with the nursery work, as all the nurserymen of the State must be given certificates, showing that their stock is apparently in good condition, and 100 shipping tags must be sent to each, bearing the wording of the certificate. The work of sending out these certificates and tags to the nurserymen has been considerable, and forty-four hundred tags have been thus sent out, and certificates issued to the forty-four nurserymen.

Aside from this, all nurserymen from other States, who desire to ship stock into North Carolina, are required to file their certificates of inspection in this office, and 100 tags are sent to each of them. Sixty-eight hundred tags have been thus sent out.

NURSERY INSPECTION.

Nearly all of this work was done by Prof. McCarthy before the writer came into charge of the work, and the writer has only examined five of the nurseries of the State. Notes are kept as to the kind and amount of stock grown by each nurseryman, so that this information is available for ready reference.

ORCHARD INSPECTION.

This should be, and will become, one of the important features of the work. A small orchard at Wilmington that is afflicted with San Jose Scale has been inspected, and several orchards in the vicinity of Waynesville have been visited, and some inspections made. The rapid increase in the acre-

age devoted to apples in the western part of our state, renders it important that this work shall be kept up in that section. Observant growers at Waynesville and vicinity report that serious loss has been sustained there from the Codling Moth, and the writer inspected trees that were weak from the attacks of the scurfy scale. In one of the best orchards of that section the Woolly Aphis was observed on the branches of the trees, and it is doubtless common all through the section, though perhaps not yet seriously injurious. A systematic investigation of the apple insects of the mountain region would no doubt be of value to the growers.

COLLECTION OF INSECTS.

The utility of a good collection of insects in such work as this is evident, both as an aid to the Entomologist and for display and instruction to the visitor. Such a collection will also furnish specimens to be used at farmers' institutes, when such are held. The writer advocates building up as complete a collection as possible of all the insects native to this state, and as complete a collection as possible of the insects, that are directly beneficial or injurious throughout the whole country. On this point he takes exactly the view expressed by Prof. Gillette, of Colorado, in the presidential address before the meeting of American Association of Economic Entomologists in 1900.

The labor involved in this work can only be appreciated by those who are in some degree conversant with it. The writer has thus far collected about two thousand specimens, representing about three hundred species. These have been mounted and labeled, and notes have been recorded regarding a large number of species.

No effort will be spared to build up a good economic collection, showing the insect foes of the various crops, their method of life, and the character of their injuries. Aside from this, the collection will be designed to give as complete

an idea as possible of the insect life of the State, showing the different stages of growth of each species, and the food upon which they live.

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the three and one-half months that have elapsed since the beginning of this work by the writer, there have been 291 letters written and sent out from this office. Some of these were regarding matters connected with the organization of the work of the office, but the great majority were regarding the work of nursery inspection, and the work developing from the receipt of letters of inquiry from the farmers. This indicates that an interest is being taken in the work, and the correspondence regarding insects is steadily increasing.

FUTURE WORK.

The Entomologist hopes to do some active inspection work during the coming year. It seems that, in order to get at some idea of the necessities of the case, investigations should be carried on in several sections. These investigations will be conducted in large measure in conjunction with the regular work of inspecting the nurseries. In the early spring, some consideration should be given to the insects affecting the trucking interests in the eastern part of the State. An investigation should also be made in the early summer of the insects affecting the apples in the mountain region. In the middle section, the insects of the cotton, corn, and tobacco should be studied throughout the summer.

In addition to the work here outlined, the regular work of nursery inspection must be done each year.

NOTES ON INSECTS THAT HAVE COME TO NOTICE.

GARDEN INSECTS.

The Harlequin cabbage bug, (*Murgantia histronica*) has done considerable damage, and seems to have been generally abundant in the eastern half of the State. Specimens were sent in from Mrs. Watson, of Raleigh, with the complaint that it was damaging cabbage. It was also observed to be abundant on collards on the place of Mr. D. G. Westbrook, at Wilmington. In that section it is known as the "Lincoln Bug," as it made its appearance in the year of President Lincoln's election. An early planting of a trap crop of kale, on which the early bugs will gather, gives a good opportunity to apply a spray of pure kerosene, which will kill both the bugs and the kale, and, when it is desired to raise cabbage, the kale will be of no value.

The White Cabbage Butterfly (*Pieris rapae*) was also noted as injuring cabbage, both at Mrs. Watson's, of Raleigh, and on the cabbages of Mr. Westbrook, of Wilmington. Spraying with the arsenites is the best remedy.

The Cabbage Plusia (*Plusia brassicae*) was very abundant. This is the most serious leaf-eating insect enemy of the cabbage, and does much more damage than the White Cabbage Butterfly, but is not generally so recognized among the gardeners. The insect was noted at the places of Mr. Westbrook, of Wilmington; Mr. Stevenson, of Caudills, and Mrs. Watson, of Raleigh. It was reported as a serious pest, in conversation with a man at Faison, and was noted to be abundant on cabbages in a store in Raleigh. It also attacks collards, and the other closely-allied plants. Spraying with the arsenites is the best remedy.

The White Grub (*Lachnosterna, sp.*). These were complained of in a letter from Mr. D. J. Aaron, of Mt. Olive, who wrote that his lettuce beds were being ruined by grubs.

In case of lettuce and such crops as are only cultivated in restricted areas, a poison bait, as bran mash, can be used to good advantage against cut-worms, and is worthy of a trial in a case of this kind.

The Variegated Frittillary (*Euptoieta claudia*). The caterpillars of this common butterfly did considerable damage during the summer on violets and pansies in the flower-gardens at Pinehurst. They were observed feeding on these by the writer, and were also reported to him as doing this injury. Arsenites in light applications would no doubt be effectual.

The Thirteen-spotted Lady-beetle (*Megilla maculata*). Several specimens of this were sent in by J. O. Loftin, of Mt. Olive, who discovered them at the base of his pecan trees, and wished to know whether they were beneficial or injurious. They are entirely beneficial, and have a habit of gathering in large colonies in the fall, and passing the winter at the base of trees. They feed almost entirely on plant lice and scale insects, and are thus very numerous and of great benefit in orchards, and are often found in winter at the base of apple trees.

FARM INSECTS.

The Tobacco False Bud-worm (*Heliothis armigera*) was sent in, in the adult (moth) state, by Mr. D. L. Wolff, of Stony Ridge. He reports observing the caterpillar as feeding on beans, which, though not a new observation, is an unusual occurrence. Mr. Wolff found the moths on tobacco. The caterpillars often injure the buds of the tobacco, by eating them. Prof. Quaintance, recently of Florida, recommends sprinkling poisoned corn meal into the buds of the tobacco, as a protection. Spraying with the arsenites will also be of benefit. The insect feeds on various plants, especially corn, cotton, tobacco, and tomato.

The Black Grain Weevil (*Calandra oryzae*) was sent in

by Mr. Jno. McDowell, of Nimrod, who reported it as damaging 150 bushels of wheat in his barn. Fumigation with bi-sulphide of carbon was recommended.

The Bill-bug (*Sphenophorus, sp.*) was reported as damaging corn, by Mayor Peterson, of Goldsboro. This has always been a hard proposition. Suggested burning over rice stubble that is to be plowed for corn, and plow in the fall, so that it should be open to the action of the frosts of the winter, so as to kill as many as possible of the insects that pass the winter in the ground, around the roots of the rice stubble. Mr. Peterson asked permission to have this letter published, which was granted.

ORCHARD INSECTS.

The San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) was sent in on apple and pear, from the place of Mr. Westbrook, of Wilmington, who has a small orchard. He had taken out one tree which had died, and another was about dead. We believe this to be the worst enemy to the deciduous fruits when it is once established in an orchard, for it is so small, that it escapes detection by the average farmer, until it has nearly, or completely, ruined his trees. Spraying with whale oil soap, or kerosene emulsion, for winter, spring, and late summer treatments, will hold the insect in check.

The Scurfy Scale (*Chionaspis furfurus*) was sent in by Mr. A. J. Allen, of Waynesville, who feared that it was the San Jose Scale. As a matter of fact, it is not nearly so dangerous as the San Jose, though it does do injury in this State. While inspecting at Waynesville, the writer was shown trees in the midst of a large orchard of apple, under the mangement of Mr. I. J. Brown, which were very much weakened by this insect, and was told that it had killed several trees in the same orchard. Whale oil soap, or kerosene emulsion spraying, done in the spring, when the eggs are hatching, is the best remedy.

The Oyster-shell Bark Louse (*Mytilaspis pomorum*), seems to be generally distributed, and does considerable damage. Both this and the other scale insects here mentioned seem to be more serious here than they are farther north. Specimens of the present species have been sent in for identification by Frank A. May, of Canton; C. F. Williams, of Gage, and N. H. Jones, of Prather's Creek. Spraying, as for the Scurfy Scale, is the best remedy.

The Woolly Aphis (*Schizaneura lanigera*) has attracted some attention, and was sent in for identification by Dr. C. W. Grainger, of Goldsboro, who seems to have suffered considerable injury from it. It was also noticed in orchards at Waynesville. Cutting out of badly-infested twigs and washing with whale oil soap is a good remedy.

The Fruit Bark Beetle (*Scolytus rugulosus*) has been sent in by Mr. Jno. A. Young, of Greensboro, who received it from a correspondent in Mississippi. The insect is common in this State. There is no remedy for it, other than to cut out the infested twigs, or trees, and burn them to prevent further breeding of the insects in them. They never attack a healthy tree, but always one that is in some way already weakened. They can not, therefore, be ranked among the most destructive of our insect pests. The fermenting sap of a dying tree seems to be attractive to them.

The Codling Moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) was reported by Mr. J. A. May, of Canton, to be very injurious in the apple orchards, but that nothing was done to prevent their ravages. Apples purchased at Old Fort had been abundantly attacked by the caterpillars of this moth. In the vicinity of Waynesville, the late Mr. Boggs and Mr. J. E. Hall are the only growers that have practiced spraying regularly, and they have had uniformly good results from the practice. Mr. Hall says that he can not afford to dispense with the spraying. Spraying with Paris Green, just after the petals fall

from the blossom, is the best remedy, but as a matter of fact, in the spraying of the ordinary apple orchard, it is much better to spray with Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green, three times, (1) just before the buds burst; (2) just after the petals fall, and (3) ten days after the second spraying.

NUT, FOREST, AND SHADE-TREE INSECTS.

The Beech Blight (*Schizaneura imbricator*) was sent in on a branch of a birch tree, that was cut in the woods by Mr. Jno. A. Young, of Greensboro. Although commonly called a "blight," this is really an insect, and is closely allied to the Woolly Aphis. The present species, however, never attacks fruit trees, and as it never plays a very important part in the farm operation, we will not stop to consider remedies.

The Bag Worm (*Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis*) was sent in by Mary McR. Nash, of New Bern, who reported it as injuring arbor vitæ. Specimens have also been brought in by boys in Raleigh. Hand-picking and destruction by burning of the bags in the winter, is the best remedy, as the bags then contain the eggs for the brood of the next summer.

The Elm Leaf Beetle (*Galleruca xanthomelaena*) was sent in by Mrs. D. D. Schouler, of Winston, who reports it as having defoliated elm trees in her yard. This is a very serious pest in the public parks in Washington, D. C., and northward, where its attacks on the elm trees are very injurious. In the city of Albany, a man is employed under the title of City Forester, one of whose principal duties is to supervise the work against this insect. Spraying with the arsenites is a remedy for the beetles, and chaff placed around the base of the tree will attract the larvæ, as they come down the tree to pupate, and they will take refuge in it, when they may be killed by soaking the chaff with kerosene.

Andricus tubicola, a species of oak gall, for which there is

no common name, was sent in by Mr. D. G. Westbrook, of Wilmington, with an inquiry as to the cause and nature of the strange growth of the leaf. It is the work of an insect, which, by stinging the leaf and depositing an egg, causes the plant to make a peculiar growth at the point thus affected. Different species of gall-flies cause different shaped galls, and the shape of the gall is often a safe criterion of the species of insect producing it. Inside of the galls, the larvæ of the flies develop and reach maturity, when they escape, and, after pairing, deposit the eggs for another brood. The oak is subject to the attacks of a great variety of species of gall-flies. In the case of the galls sent by Mr. Westbrook, the flies were mature inside the galls, and will emerge in the spring. They are never serious to the life of the tree, but are an extremely interesting group of insects to study.

The account here given shows the working of the Entomological office up to this time, but the writer believes that the usefulness of the work is just in the beginning, and not by any means yet at its highest state of development. Many species of insects will be studied with regard to their injuries during the coming year, and in this work the writer asks that the people help him, by bringing to his attention such matters of an entomological nature as seem to warrant investigation.

LICENSED NURSERYMEN.

For the benefit of those who are purchasing fruit trees, vines, etc., it has been thought advisable to submit a list of those nurserymen who are licensed to do business in this State during this fall and next spring. The list includes all those who have registered up to date.

Persons who are about to order nursery stock will do well to see if the nurserymen from whom they wish to purchase are listed herein, and if not, write to this office to learn

whether the nurserymen have registered since the publication of this Bulletin.

In case a customer should find that trees or other nursery stock is delivered to him which has not the certificate of the Commission attached, the Commission will be grateful for the information, and an investigation will be made. Address *Commission Controlling Crop Pests, Raleigh, N. C.*

The short notes in connection with the names of the State nurserymen are for the information of the public and for the guidance of purchasers, and are not for the benefit of any special person, or class of persons.

NORTH CAROLINA NURSERYMEN.

Anthony, G. L. .....Vandalia, N. C.
General stock except small fruits. Peach, apple, and ornamentals specialty.

Baker, E. P. .....Four Oaks, N. C.
Peach, mulberry, and ornamentals. Apple.

Baxter and Petar .....Ridgeway, N. C.
Small fruits and a few apple. Berries a specialty.

Biltmore Estate .....Biltmore, N. C.
Large stock of ornamentals only.

Bright, Frank .....Ellenboro, N. C.
Scions and seedlings from cherry on Cherry Mountain.

Bulluck, R. R. .....Ringwood, N. C.
Scuppernong grapes, Sprouts and layers.

Carolina Nursery Co. ....Pine Level, N. C. (B. Goodwin).
Apple and small lot of general stock, including nuts and ornamentals.

Clayton Nursery Co. .....Clayton, N. C.
Mulberry and small lot peach, apple, grape and ornamentals.

Continental Plant Co. .....Kittrell, N. C.
Strawberries and blackberries, the former a specialty.

Craft, N. W. .....Shore, N. C.
Apple, peach, and a few of plum, pear, and ornamentals.
Dawson, A. J. .....LaGrange, N. C.
Apple. Very few of peach, pear, and plum.
Edwards Bros. .....Stecoah, N. C.
Apple only.
Herren, H. L. .....West Asheville, N. C.
General nursery stock.
Holt, L. W. .....Burlington, N. C.
Peach only.
Hudson, D. M. .....Hudson, N. C.
Apple, pear, peach, and cherry.
Johnson, A. G. .....Pratts, N. C.
Mulberry only.
Jordan, R. H. .....Gulley's Mills, N. C.
Peach, and a few apple.
Kelsey, Harlan P. .....Kawana, N. C.
Large stock of ornamentals only.
Killian, W. S. and Son .....Startown, N. C.
Tree fruits and ornamentals.
Lamb, Jas. M. .....Fayetteville, N. C.
Evergreens.
Lindley, C. C. .....Old Fort, N. C.
Apple only.
Lindley, E. M. .....Paschal, N. C.
Apple only.
Lindley, J. Van, Co. .....Pomona, N. C.
General nursery stock, especially apple and peach.
Macon, Chas. .....Ingleside, N. C.
Strawberry only.
May, J. A. .....Canton, N. C.
Apple, and few of peach, pear, and ornamentals.
Middleton, F. G. .....Warsaw, N. C.
Tree fruits and ornamentals.

Osborne, J. R. ..... Bethany, N. C.
Apple, peach, and plum.

Pinehurst Nurseries ..... Pinehurst, N. C.
Large stock of ornamentals only.

Ragsdale, J. R. ..... Jamestown, N. C.
Apple, peach, pear, and plum.

Reynolds, L. A. ..... Crater's, N. C.
Tree fruits, grapes, and ornamentals.

Rhodes, C. M. ..... Wakefield, N. C.
Peach, plum, apple, and mulberry.

Russell, Milford ..... Highlands, N. C.
Ornamentals only.

Savage, B. O. ..... Cary, N. C.
Ornamentals and berries, and a few nuts.

Smith, J. S. ..... Walter, N. C.
Apple only.

Spoon, A. T. ..... Oakdale, N. C.
Apple, peach, pear, plum, and grape.

Spoon, S. L. ..... Pleasant Lodge, N. C.
Apple, peach, pear, plum, and grape.

Stevenson, Alvin ..... Caudills, N. C.
Apple only.

Throneburg, M. A., & Co. ..... Newton, N. C.
Tree fruits (except cherry), nuts, grapes, and ornamentals.

Turner, H. W. ..... Thomasville, N. C.
Tree fruits (except plum), and strawberry.

Underdown, J. A., & Son ..... Lenoir, N. C.
Apple, peach, and grape.

Warren, O. E. ..... Greenville, N. C.
Grape, mulberry, and tree fruits (except cherry).

Westbrook, J. S. ..... Faison, N. C.
Peach and plum.

White & Dameron ..... Lego, N. C.
Apple, peach, pear, and ornamentals.

Young, Jno. A. .....Greensboro, N. C.
Tree fruits, ornamentals, and blackberries.

NURSERYMEN OF OTHER STATES.

Achelis, Geo. .....West Chester, Pa.
Arcadia Nurseries .....Monticelo, Fla.
Bryant Bros. .....Dansville, N. Y.
Berkmans, J. P. Co. .....Augusta, Ga.
Cedar Hill Nursery Co. .....Winchester, Tenn.
Crawford, Ellington and Crawford .....Ratcliff, Ga.
Davis, C. C. .....Nurseries, Va.
Dreer, Henry A. .....Riverton, N. J.
East Tennessee Nursery Co. .....Fowler, Tenn.
Franklin Davis Nursery Co. .....Baltimore, Md.
Fraser, Jno. .....Huntsville, Ala.
Green's Nursery Co. .....Rochester, N. Y.
Griffing Bros. .....McClenny, Fla.
Heike's Biloxi Nurseries .....Biloxi, Miss.
Hood, W. T., & Co. .....Richmond, Va.
Hoopes Bro. & Thomas .....West Chester, Pa.
Hosford, F. H. .....Charlotte, Vt.
Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries .....Huntsville, Ala.
Jackson & Perkins Co. .....Newark, N. J.
Jennings Nursery Co. .....Thomasville, Ga.
Johnson, R. S. .....Stockley, Del.
Josselyn, Geo. S. .....Fredonia, N. Y.
Kelly, J. O., & Sons .....Jeff, Ala.
Kerr, J. W. .....Denton, Md.
Knoxville Nursery Co. .....Knoxville, Tenn.
Lindley, C. S. .....Emporia, Va.
Marble City Nursery Co. .....Knoxville, Tenn.
Maryland Nursery Co. .....Baltimore, Md.
Meehan, Thos. .....Germantown, Pa.
Miller, G. H., & Son .....Rome, Ga.

Mosby, A. F. ..... Richmond, Va.
North Jersey Nurseries ..... Springfield, N. J.
Peters, W. M., & Sons ..... Wesley, Md.
Roesch, L. ..... Fredonia, N. Y.
Patty, D. H. ..... Geneva, N. Y.
Pullen, A. ..... Milford, Del.
Sears Henry & Co. ..... Geneva, N. Y.
Smith Bros. ..... Concord, Ga.
Southern Nursery Co. ..... Winchester, Tenn.
Storrs Harrison Co. ..... Painesville, Ohio
Summit Nurseries ..... Monticello, Fla.
Sweet, Geo. T. ..... Danville, N. Y.
Taylor, L. R., & Sons ..... Topeka, Kans.
Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries ..... Winchester, Tenn.
Treeville Nursery Co. ..... Winstead, Tenn.
Watkins, J. B., & Bro. ..... Hallsboro, Va.
Watson, W. F., & Co. ..... Topeka, Kans.
Wenger, C. D. ..... Dayton, Va.
Western New York Nursery Co. ..... Rochester, N. Y.
Wheelock & Clark ..... Fredonia, N. Y.
Wild, J. B., & Bro. ..... Sarcoxie, Mo.
Willingham, M. J. ..... Woodbury, Ga.
Corse, Wm., & Sons ..... Baltimore, Md.
Barber, Chas. F., & Co. ..... Macclenny, Fla.
Lake View Nursery Co. ..... Sheridan, N. Y.
White, H. J. ..... Poolesville, Md.
Stover, Geo. E. ..... Westminster, Md.
Gelletly, A. G. ..... Williston, Md.
Nicholson, R. G. ..... Chestertown, Md.
Keadle, A. E. ..... Mapleville, Md.
Allen, W. F. ..... Salisbury, Md.
Lightfoot, H. ..... Sherman Heights, Tenn.
Howard, Chas. ..... Two Johns, Md.
Barnhardt, Jno. ..... Denton, Md.

Ramsburg, J. A. .....Frederick, Md.
Alabama Nursery Co. .....Huntsville, Ala.
Childs, Jno. Lewis .....Floral Park, N. Y.
Cureton, Jos. .....Moreland, Ga.
Stone, B. W. .....Thomasville, Ga.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN SHERMAN, JR.
Entomologist.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.

Mr. S. L. PATTERSON, *Commissioner of Agriculture.*

DEAR SIR:—Previous to the purchase and occupancy of the present building in 1881, the Department of Agriculture occupied quarters over a down-town hardware store, one room of which was given over to the very miscellaneous and heterogenous collection of sheaf grains and fossils, whale's bones, and seeds, minerals, ores, manufactured goods, etc., that comprised the State Museum of the day. By the time change of quarters was made, there was a good deal of material on hand but, owing to various causes, most of it was in such shape as to rapidly deteriorate and become more or less useless for exhibition purposes. In the new quarters one long room, about 95x29 feet, was assigned to Museum purposes, and cases were put in to better protect the material displayed. From 1881 to 1893 the growth was very slow. Two more small rooms were added during this period, but exhibits accumulated to such an extent that all cases became overcrowded, and the contents almost useless for examination by reason of it. Up to this time, too, there had been no skilled preparator connected with the Museum, and, as a consequence, specimens were installed as received when imperishable, and when perishable, were simply shown until decay or insect pests made their removal a necessity .

In 1893 the State made the greatest display of its resources that it has ever made, the great Chicago World's Fair being the time and place. So much new material deserving of permanent display was collected on this occasion that the Board of Agriculture of that date determined that the time had come for the Museum to wake up and grow. By adding somewhat to the existing building and remodelling some of

the interior, the space available for Museum quarters was about doubled. Early in 1894 the State's exhibits came back from Chicago, together with the handsome and modern series of exhibition cases in which they had been shown. These were installed; every exhibit in the Museum sorted and classified; the series in each room scientifically arranged, and in June, 1894, the new North Carolina State Museum, of which any State might well feel proud, was opened to the public and given a forward impetus that has never since flagged.

It was crowded from the start. With a skilled specialist at its head, exhibits were not slow in coming in and were now properly prepared before being exhibited. By 1897 there were pressing demands for more space, and another annex was built and rapidly filled. Now the Museum has enough space for some little time to come, but, judging from past experience, it will be but a very few years before the old cry for more room will crop up. To show how public appreciation follows growth, it may here be stated that in 1893 the number of visitors was a trifle over 4,000. In the year ending June 30, 1899, 46,000 people visited the place, a more than ten-fold increase in five years. In the year ending June 30, 1900, the total number of visitors was about sixty thousand.

THE MUSEUM'S DEPARTMENTS.

Agriculture and Horticulture.—This includes a large series of seeds and grain and a notable display of fruits preserved in glass. The seeds and grains are shown in frames, and on these are cards giving precise information as to when the crop was planted, how it was cultivated and fertilized, when harvested, the yield per acre, etc.

This exhibit, as shown later on, has recently been removed

for overhauling and renewal where necessary, insect ravages having caused considerabe deterioration.

Forestry.—While the exhibit in this department has been much depleted by withdrawals for display at Paris, enough is left to show the extremely practical nature of the display. Planks four feet long are cut the full width of the log, with bark attached. The upper half is filled and varnished, to show the finish the wood will take in commercial uses, while the lower half is simply dressed to show the untreated grain. A large and very complete collection of medicinal plants is also shown in this department. This forestry display will be greatly enlarged when moved into its new quarters in the annex, the purpose being to make it second to none in its scientific and commercial aspects.

Mines and Mining.—One great room is devoted to geology and economic mineralogy, and another is devoted to scientific mineralogy entirely. These include all the building stones of the State, the gold, silver, and copper ores, the talcs and kaolins, monazite (from which the mantles of the Welsbach burners are made), corundum, gems, etc., attractively displayed and in great profusion.

Zoology.—This department includes the exhibit of commercial fishes, fur-bearing and other animals, game birds and water fowl in great abundance. Here is the great whale, the groups of opossums, deer, wildcats, etc., and there are hundreds of rare and valuable specimens. Large additions are also to be made to this department as soon as new cases arrive, and such former North Carolina animals as the elk, buffalo and panther will be mounted and installed.

Ethnology.—Indian relics are displayed in great profusion, the present-day work of the Cherokee Indians of the "Eastern Band," who occupy their reservation in the extreme western part of the State, being shown alongside the old work. A very excellent collection of stone axes and

spear and arrow heads is on view, and much else of absorbing interest. Much more is temporarily stored away.

Photographs.—One room is devoted entirely to a collection of pictures of State scenes and institutions, and these are found to be of great use and much interest to visitors. Besides these, the windows in all the rooms are fitted with large and handsome transparent photographs of North Carolina scenery, most of them the work of Hiller, the well-known expert.

The cases throughout all the Museum are of finely polished native oak, and the floors are stained and carpeted. One purpose, which is carried out by the management, is that the place shall always be kept as scrupulously clean as a lady's parlor. The point aimed at always is to exhibit nothing not strictly first class, and that everything shall be done for the comfort and convenience of visitors. Ice water is always provided, packages and umbrellas are checked free, and attendants are always on hand to answer questions and show visitors any desired attention. The Museum is doing a great good to the State, both in advertising it abroad and in educating the people at home, and beyond doubt, with its more than 100,000 specimens illustrative of North Carolina, is one of the most useful State institutions.

It is the intention of the management that the future growth of the Museum shall equal its past. A proposed new department is that of North Carolina History. This has already been well indorsed by practically all who know of the intention, and the aid of the State Historical Society, besides numbers of prominent private individuals, is assured in making it a success. A lot of interesting historic relics are already on hand, and many more will rapidly follow as soon as cases can be provided for their exhibition.

The forestry exhibit will be much enlarged in the near future by the preparation and addition of many large tree

specimens now temporarily stored. It is also proposed to show a series of some of the principal timber trees of the State, showing their increase in size in given periods of time. Attention will also be given to the flora of the State, and collections begun in that line. This feature is at present unrepresented in the Museum.

In agriculture, it is proposed to add to the present collections the native and introduced hay grasses and forage plants, as well as preserved specimens or paper models of such crops as stock beets, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, etc. Sheaf grains will be shown if it is found that they can be cared for at not too great an expense. Crop pests of all kinds will be shown in the way best adapted to emphasize their characteristic ravages, and, when possible, practical remedies as well. The intention is also to show the anatomy of the common domestic animals. Skeletons of the horse, the cow, the hog and the sheep, will be prepared, and later on it is hoped that time will be found for the preparation of anatomical charts showing the features of the commoner diseases in these animals. Anatomical models naturally follow, and it is thought that this animal industry exhibit will prove of considerable educational value. A new and complete collection of the seeds, grains and farm crops generally is now being made, to replace the present series that had to be dismounted on account of deterioration and ravages of vermin, but as that collection dated back to 1892, it had remained intact about as long as could reasonably be expected.

In mineralogy, the collections will be considerably extended, and it is the intention to show, along with all those of recognized commercial value,specimens of the products manufactured therefrom alongside the raw material. This should be an object-lesson of much value to our own people as well as to the many outsiders who visit the Museum.

In geology, there is room for a considerable increase, and

it will be found very useful to show, as is intended to do, some geologic sections of the different regions of the State, both by chart and by specimens from the different systems of drilling and boring.

Relief maps of some of the State's characteristic natural surface features will be made, and, eventually, as the data becomes available, a large relief map of the whole State will be prepared.

In paleontology, efforts will be made to secure more material in the way of remains of the many prehistoric monsters that ranged the waters and the forests of the State many thousands of years ago. Among these was the mastodon, several teeth and bones of which are already in the Museum collection.

The zoological department will be extended until the collections embrace specimens of all the animal life native to the State. In the collection of fur-bearing animals will be exhibited a series of raw furs and dressed furs, again carrying out the idea of raw material and manufactured product, side by side. In the section of marine invertebrates, large and valuable collections have been made, and only wait the necessary case room to be properly exhibited.

The exhibit of commercial fishes will be made a department to itself, and besides completing the collections to the fullest extent possible, specimens of prepared fish products will be shown in connection with the fishes themselves.

The whole idea of the Museum is to educate, both broadly and specifically. First, to teach what the State possesses, and next, so far as possible, how to utilize what we have. And this idea will be the guiding star in future, as it has in the past.

H. H. BRIMLEY,
Naturalist and Curator.

REPORT

OF THE

FINANCE COMMITTEE

OF THE

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

DOCUMENT NO. 21.] [SESSION 1901.

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REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Honorable S. L. Patterson, Commissioner of Agriculture, as is required by law.

CHARLES B. AYCOCK.

By the Governor:

P. M. PEARSALL,
Private Secretary.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
RALEIGH, Jan. 28, 1901.

To His Excellency, CHARLES B. AYCOCK, *Governor.*

SIR:—I beg to transmit herewith, for the information of yourself and of the General Assembly, a report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Agriculture, made

at the close of the last fiscal year, November 30, 1900, and setting forth the receipts and disbursements of the Department for the two years previous.

I had not expected this duty to devolve upon me, or the report would have been transmitted at an earlier day.

The law requires that the Board of Agriculture "shall make to each General Assembly a full report of its action and conduct." It has been customary in the past for the Executive Committee, or a special committee appointed by the Board, to make such report. But in this present instance it seems that the requirement of the law has been overlooked, or not provided for. Therefore, in order to prevent further delay, I am assuming the authority of transmitting the financial statement prepared by the Committee and approved by the Board then in session, under whose direction the expenditures, herein set forth, have been made.

I respectfully submit, in this connection, that, if the Commissioner is to be held responsible in the public mind for the management of the affairs of the Department, there should be changes in the law, giving him larger discretion and imposing upon him more direct responsibility.

As soon as publication can be made, I purpose making a much fuller report, reviewing the work of the Department since the present corps of officials took charge of its affairs.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

S. L. PATTERSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, appointed by the Board of Agriculture a Committee on Finance, beg leave to submit the following report:

From time to time, at each meeting of the Board, the Committee has carefully and systematically examined the books of the State Treasurer, *ex officio* Treasurer of the Board, and of the Secretary, scrutinizing every disbursement, and find that the books are kept in an orderly way, and that the disbursements have been made in conformity with the action of the Board; that it has found in every instance, where possible, an itemized statement, and always a proper voucher; it has compared the vouchers with the entries on the Treasurer's books, and find them to agree.

For a detailed account of the expenditures of the Department, reference is made to the subjoined statement of disbursements, covering the last two fiscal years, ending November 30, 1899, and 1900. The statement from December 1, 1898, to June 15, 1899, is taken from the books of the former administration, and is animadverted upon by the Special Legislative Committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of this Department at your last session.

The receipts from the tonnage charge for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1899, were $59,511.01. From June 15 of that year to November 30, the receipts were $6,764 from the reduced (20 cents) tonnage charge. The total tonnage for the fiscal year was 244,808.04.

The receipts from the tonnage charge for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1900, were $55,247.69. This amount, while $4,200.92 less than for the previous year, represents a total tonnage of 276,238½, or 31,430½ more tons sold than in the previous year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed) J. B. COFFIELD, *Chairman.*
(Signed) W. R. CAPEHART.
(Signed) A. T. MCCALLUM.
(Signed) J. A. STEVENS.
(Signed) N. L. BARNARD.

DISBURSEMENTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1898.		
Dec. 1	W. H. Worth, Treas. Experiment Station	$1,250.00
1	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	50.00
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, salary	100.00
1	Ned Shore, usher	15.00
1	G. W. King, watchman	32.50
1	C. R. King, engineer	15.00
1	B. W. Baker, fuel	489.00
3	H. S. Leard	40.00
3	J. L. Ramsey,secretary	50.00
12	Acme Machine Works	31.82
13	Howard Browning, Board and Com. meeting	16.90
14	S. F. Shore, Board and Com. meeting	31.70
14	W. C. Sprinkle, Board and Com. meeting	70.75
15	G. W. King, watchman	32.50
15	R. B. Lineberry, Com. meeting	27.00
16	John Brady, Com. meeting	42.70
16	J. C. Ray, Com. meeting	90.40
16	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
16	J. R Joyce, Board meeting	36.80
16	H. E. King, Board meeting	24.00
16	W. C. Spriukle, Board meeting	61.55
17	John Brady, Board meeting	6.00
17	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	36.00
17	J. M. Allen, Board meeting	24.00
17	Geo. E. Flow, Board meeting	47.20
17	J. C. L. Harris, attorney	125.00
17	J. C. L. Harris, attorney	1,000.00
17	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
17	J. C. L. Harris	100.00
17	A. Q. Holladay, Board meetiug	30.00
17	F. H. Busbee, attorney	1,000.00
19	Battle & Mordecai, attorneys	1,200.00
20	G. W. King, watchman	10.00
21	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	25.00
21	J. M. Allen, Board meeting	18.00
23	Capital Printing Co	123.00
23	H. E. King, Board meeting	18.00
23	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	18.00
23	Charlie Higgs	3.00
1	John R. Smith, commissioner, salary	75.00
1	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	86.10
1	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	75.00
1	S. E. Williams, janitor	30.00
1	James Higgs, servant	35.00
1	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
1	W. B. Henderson, inspector	83.33
1	J. N. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
1	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	75.00
2	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	125.00
3	J. M. Allen	44.97
3	J. C. Ray, inspector	75.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1898.		
Dec. 15	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	$32.00
15	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	25.00
15	W. B. Trogdon, inspector, expenses	34.16
15	W. B. Trogdon, salary	50.00
15	J. C. Ray, inspector, expenses	114.75
15	J. C. Ray, inspector, salary	45.00
16	J. S. Hamilton, inspector, expenses	13.05
16	J. S. Hamilton, inspector, salary	137.50
16	John Brady, inspector	53.30
16	John Brady, inspector, salary	45.00
16	John R. Smith, commissioner, salary	75.00
16	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
16	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
17	W. B. Henderson, inspector	40.00
19	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	56.65
20	W. D. Alfred, inspector	28.15
20	W. D. Alfred, inspector	137.50
31	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
	Total for month	$7,984.86
1899.		
Jan. 2	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
2	S. E. Williams, janitor	30.00
2	W. H. Worth, Treasurer Experiment Station	1,250.00
2	H. H. Brimley, curator	100.00
2	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
2	W. B. Henderson, inspector	43.33
2	James Higgs, servant	40.00
2	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	100.00
2	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	125.00
2	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
2	G. E. Flow, inspector	100.00
2	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	100.00
4	C. H. King	83.00
4	C. H. King	83.00
3	G. W. King, watchman	32.50
3	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
4	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
4	Ned Shore, usher	13.95
5	Raleigh Water Company	77.00
6	J. R. Joyce	24.80
6	W. C. Sprinkle	54.00
7	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	25.00
7	Southern Bell Telephone Company	20.00
16	H. H. Brimley, curator	50.00
16	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
16	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
16	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
17	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	25.00
24	Guy V. Barnes	457.50
24	D. H. Hill	9.65

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Jan. 5	C. T. Bailey, postmaster	$46.50
7	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	96.35
7	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	138.66
7	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	45.00
7	John Brady, inspector	70.00
7	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	100.00
12	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	100.00
14	J. S. Hamilton, inspector	100.00
16	J. L. Kelly, inspector	100.00
16	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
16	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	62.50
16	W. D. Alfred, inspector	100.00
20	John R. Smith, commissioner	50.00
24	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	50.00
26	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
27	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	100.00
	Total for month	$4,427.24
Feb. 1	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
1	W. H. Worth, Treasurer Experiment Station	1,250.00
1	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
1	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	25.00
1	H. H. Brimley, curator	50.00
1	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
1	Charlie Higgs	13.00
1	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	27.51
2	H. E. Bonitz, architect	150.00
6	G. W. King, watchman	10.00
9	Howard Browning	16.90
9	H. E. Bonitz, architect	375.00
9	J. D. Maultsby	29.25
9	G. E. Flow	18.00
9	J. C. Ray	74.70
9	H. E. King	12.00
9	J. M. Allen	12.00
9	R. B. Lineberry	21.00
9	John Brady	35.70
9	J. H. Pratt	45.51
9	W. C. Sprinkle	61.55
11	Capital Printing Company	496.34
11	J. C. L. Harris	18.00
11	J. C. L. Harris, attorney	150.00
15	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
15	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
15	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
17	Boyd & Byrum	14.05
21	G. W. King, watchman	16.00
21	H. H. Brimley, curator	15.85
22	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	25.00
1	W. B. Henderson, inspector	83.33

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Feb. 1	John R. Smith, commissioner	$75.00
1	S. E. Williams, janitor	30.00
1	James Higgs, servant	40.00
1	G. E. Flow, inspector	75.00
1	J. L. Kelly, inspector	100.00
1	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
1	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	62.50
7	J. M. Allen	221.62
7	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	75.00
8	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	100.00
8	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	75.00
9	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	75.00
9	G. E. Flow, inspector	100.00
9	J. C. Ray, inspector	75.00
10	John Brady, inspector	75.00
15	John Smith, commissioner	75.00
15	W. B. Henderson, inspector	41.68
15	S. E. Williams, janitor	15.00
15	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
20	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
28	J. L. Kelly, inspector	100.00
28	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	100.00
28	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	100.00
	Total for the month	4,956.49
Mar. 1	W. H. Worth, Treasurer Experiment Station	1,250.00
1	H. H. Brimley, curator	100.00
1	Ned shore, usher	20.00
1	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	50.00
1	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
1	C. R. King	5.00
1	G. W. King, watchman	21.50
1	Charlie Higgs	12.00
2	J. C. S. Lumsden	38.30
4	A. Q. Holladay	18.00
8	Capital Printing Company	213.98
8	S. L. Hart, Board and Com. meetings	21.60
10	J. A. Stevens, Board and Com. meetings	13.00
10	J. E. Robinson	4.00
10	Howard Browning, Board and Com. meetings	15.70
10	G. E. Flow, Board and Com. meetings	18.00
10	L. G. Waugh, Board and Com. meetings	24.10
10	W. A. Mills, Board and Com. meetings	41.60
10	J. B. Coffield, Board and Com. meetings	19.50
10	W. A. Graham, Board and Com. meetings	28.60
9	Cameron & Batchelor, agents	555.00
10	A. T. McCallum, Board and Com. meetings	18.50
10	J. C. Bunch, Board and Com. meetings	17.50
10	W. C. Sprinkle, Board and Com. meetings	38.40
10	G. F. Weston, Board and Com. meetings	35.20

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Mar. 10	J. R. Joyce, Board and Com. meetings	$18.60
10	W. D. Smith, Board and Com. meetings	14.55
10	W. R. Capehart, Board and Com. meetings	25.00
10	R H. Jones, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
11	W. S. Primrose, agent, insurance	864.00
11	J. C. L. Harris, Board and Com. meetings	12.00
11	H. E. King, Board and Com. meetings	12.00
11	J. C. L. Harris, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
11	H. E King, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
11	J. Bryan Grimes, Board and Com. meetings	20.70
13	J. W. Bailey, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
15	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
15	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
15	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
20	T. C. Sturgis, Agent Southern Railway	25.00
1	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
1	J. S. Hamilton, inspector	150.00
1	Do	100.00
1	S. E. Williams, janitor	15.00
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr	41.65
1	James Higgs, servant	40.00
2	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
2	J. L. Ramsey, Secretary	125.00
2	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	75.00
2	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	100.00
2	C. T. Bailey, Postmaster	60.00
2	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	75.00
2	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	150.00
6	John Brady, inspector	75.00
6	G. E. Flow, inspector	100.00
9	H. P. Dortch, Jr , inspector	113.67
13	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	100.00
15	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
15	H. P. Dorch, Jr., inspector	40.00
15	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
15	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
17	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	75.00
17	W. D. Alfred, inspector	150.00
20	J. C. Ray, inspector	75.00
30	J. L. Kelly, inspector	100.00
30	G. E. Flow, inspector	100.00
30	John Fields, Jr , inspector	100.00
30	W. W. Huske, inspector	50.00
30	Thomas Badger, inspector	50.00
30	W. M. Parks, inspector	100.00
	Total	6,166.15
April 3	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
3	W. H. Worth, Treasurer Experiment Station	1,250.00
3	H. H. Brimley, curator	100.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
April 3	Ned Shore, usher	$20.00
3	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
3	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	50.00
3	Charlie Higgs	13.00
7	Citizens National Bank (draft)	60.00
8	Capital Printing Co	318.36
12	Baughman Stationery Co	1,396.50
14	S. Bell Telephone Co	7.50
14	J. L. Ramsey, Secretary	25.00
15	Elsie Riddick, stenographer	16.67
15	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
15	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
25	Howard Browning, Board and Com. meetings	16.90
25	J. D. Maultsby, Board and Com. meetings	34.55
25	S. F. Shore, Board and Com. meetings	28.35
25	Capital Printing Company	199.25
26	W. C. Sprinkle, Board and Com. meetiugs	51.00
27	J. A. Stevens, Board and Com. meetings	17.00
27	John Brady, Board and Com. meetings	47.85
27	A. T. McCallum, Board and Com. meetings	18.50
27	R. H. Jones, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
27	Geo. F. Weston, Board and Com. meetings	34.80
27	R. B. Lineberry, Board and Com. meetings	27.00
27	J. B. Coffield, Board and Com. meetings	40.30
27	J. C. Bunch, Board and Com. meetings	17.50
27	L. G. Waugh, Board and Com. meetings	24.10
27	W. A. Dills, Board and Com. meetings	45.60
27	J. B Grimes, Board and Com. meetings	66.70
27	J. C. Ray, Board and Com. meetings	70.70
27	W. A. Graham, Board and Com. meetings(two meetings	50.60
27	S. L. Patterson, Board and Com. meetings	25,00
27	G. E. Flow, Board and Com. meetings	45.70
27	J. R. Joyce, Board and Com. meetings	36.80
27	W. C. Sprinkle, Board and Com. meetings	12.00
27	H. E. King, Board and Com. meetings	24.00
28	J. A. Holmes	22.20
28	T. K. Bruner, services	10.00
29	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian	71.45
29	Do	187.50
3	S. E. Williams, janitor	30.00
3	James Higgs, servant	40.00
3	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	43.33
3	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
4	J. L. Kelly, inspector	100.00
4	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	100.00
4	Do	75.00
5	J. L Ramsey, secretary	125.00
6	W. D. Alfred, inspector	100.00
7	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	100.00
8	W. R. Trogdon, inspector	100.00
8	Do	75.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
April 8	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	$263.47
12	Thomas Badger, inspector	25.00
12	E. P. Land, inspector	25.00
12	J. S. Hamilton, inspector	50.00
14	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	50.00
15	John Fields, inspector	50.00
15	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr	40.00
15	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
15	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
28	John Fields, inspector	354.21
28	J. S. Hamilton, inspector	75.00
28	Do	50.00
28	John Brady, inspector	75.00
28	Do	100.00
28	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	100.00
28	W. D. Alfred, inspector	75.00
28	Do	60.00
28	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	75.00
28	Do	50.00
28	W. W. Huske, inspector	50.00
28	Do	75.00
28	M. W. Parks, inspector	150.00
28	Do	50.00
28	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	50.00
28	E. P. Land, inspector	75.00
28	Do	100.00
28	Thomas Badger, inspector	75.00
29	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
29	J. L Kelly, inspector	100.00
29	Do	100.00
	Total for month	8,166.39
May 1	Thomas Badger, inspector	50.00
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	43.33
1	James Higgs, servant	40.00
1	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00
1	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	115.00
1	J. C. Ray, inspector	75.00
1	Do	75.00
1	W. B Trogdon, inspector	75.00
1	Do	25.00
1	S. E. Williams, janitor	30.00
3	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	150.00
17	Southern Express Co	75.95
17	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
22	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	40.00
22	Do	98.95
23	C. T. Bailey, postmaster	33.00
24	J. L. Kelly, inspector	22.54

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
May 24	Fletcher Bobbitt, inspector	$31.55
24	Do	112.50
25	E. P. Land, inspector	57.35
25	M. W. Parks, inspector	186.45
25	W. W. Huske, inspector	79.90
25	John Brady, inspector	200.45
26	Thomas Badger, inspector	21.30
26	J. S. Wilcox, inspector	198.83
26	W. D Alfred, inspector	117.94
26	G. E. Flow, inspector	239.85
26	D. A. Shoaf, inspector	82.10
31	John Fields, Jr., inspector	55.00
31	Do	96.55
31	J. L. Kelly, inspector	13.99
31	Do	100.00
31	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
31	J. L Ramsey, secretary	125.00
31	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	43.33
31	S. E. Williams, janitor	30.00
31	James Higgs, servant	40.00
31	J. C. Ray, inspector	242.44
31	Do	37.50
31	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian	125.00
31	Do	17.30
31	A. W. King, stenographer	50.00
31	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
31	H. H. Brimley, curator	50.00
31	Ned Shore, usher	40.00
31	C. R. King, engineer	28.50
31	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
31	W. H. Worth, Treasurer Experiment Station	1,250.00
31	A. W. King, stenographer	33.33
31	C. R. King, engineer	22.50
31	H. H. Brimley, curator	100,00
31	Ned Shore, usher	40.00
31	Charlie Higgs	13.00
31	J. C. L. Harris	24.00
6	Guy V. Barnes	88.50
20	C. R. King, engineer	12.00
22	Charlie Higgs	6.50
22	G. W. King, watchman	38.50
22	W. F. Massey	10.65
23	The Daily Citizen	6.00
23	H. H. Brimley, curator	50.00
23	J. W. Bailey	8.00
24	Capital Printing Company	264.23
25	Dobler & Mudge	28.12
31	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	100.00
31	John Fields, Jr., inspector	56.35
31	Do	30.00
31	W. B. Trogdon, inspector	80.16
	Total for month	5,907.44

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
June 1	Howard Browning, Board and Com. meetings	$15.70
2	J. B. Maultsby, Board and Com. meetings	30.40
2	W C. Sprinkle, Board and Com. meetings	38.20
2	J. A. Stevens, Board and Com. meetings	17.00
2	Geo. F. Weston, Board and Com. meetings	25.15
2	J. C. Ray, Board and Com. meetings	32.20
2	W. A. Dills, Board and Com. meetings	57.60
2	W. A. Graham, Board and Com. meetings	44.80
2	A. T. McCallum, Board and Com. meetings	34.50
2	J. B. Grimes, Board and Com. meetings	29.50
2	S. L. Hart, Board and Com. meetings	29.60
2	R. H. Jones, Board and Com. meetings	12.00
2	L. G. Waugh, Board and Com. meetings	40.00
2	S. L. Patterson, Board and Com. meetings	33.60
2	J. B. Coffield, Board and Com. meetings	36.50
2	J. C. L. Harris, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
2	J. C. Bunch, Board and Com. meetings	25.50
2	G. E. Flow, Board and Com. meetings	23.00
2	H. E. King, Board and Com. meetings	8.00
2	J. S. Cuningham, Board and Com meetings	28.00
2	J. S. Cuningham, Board and Com. meetings	56.00
2	J. C. Ray, Board and Com. meetings	20.00
3	T. K. Bruner, services	20.00
3	W. H. Worth, Treasurer Experiment Station	1,250.00
3	W. H. Worth, Treas. Agrl. College (loan)	5,000.00
3	W. R. Capehart, Board and Com. meetings	49.50
3	N. C. State Agricultural Society	1,500.00
3	Simmons, Pou & Ward, attorneys	250.00
3	Battle & Mordecai, attorneys	250.00
14	H. P Dortch, Jr., inspector	88.68
15	A. W. King, stenographer	25.00
15	Ned Shore, usher	20.00
15	G. W. King, watchman	37.50
15	C. R. King, engineer	18.70
15	Guy V. Barnes	305.62
15	J. L. Kelly, inspector	50.00
15	John R. Smith, commissioner	75.00
15	J. L. Ramsey, secretary	62.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector	41.66
15	S. E. Williams, janitor	15.00
15	J S. Hamilton	210.45
15	J. M. Allen, mail clerk	50.00

NOTE:—The above accounts are taken from the records of the former administration; the officers of the present administration took charge of the books at this point.

16	A. T. McCallum, Com. meeting	26.50
16	W A. Graham, Com. meeting	36.80
16	L. G. Waugh, Com. meeting	31.10

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
June 16	J. S. Cuningham, Com. meet	$24.00
16	Battle & Mordecai, attorneys to Board	125.00
16	G. F. Weston, Com. meeting	35.00
16	H. H. Brimley, curator, for special work	200.00
16	R. H. Jones, Com meeting	8.00
16	J. C. L. Harris, Com. meeting	8.00
17	Pearson & Ashe, architects	294.44
19	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	35.00
26	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian traveling expenses	35.48
29	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage Im. work	10.00
	Total for month	10,834.18
July 1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, salary	25.00
1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, salary	73.33
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, salary	62.50
1	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, salary	37.50
1	L. D. Rives, stenographer, salary	25.00
1	W. B. Barrow, labor and materials	81.28
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	35.00
1	Jno. W. Thompson, asst. commissioner, salary	52.08
1	J. P. Arrington, analytical clerk, salary	37.50
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, salary	100.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	20.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	16.67
1	T. G. Pearson, special biological work	40.00
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, salary	37.50
5	Royall & Borden Furniture Co	15.00
6	Jno. W. Thompson, immigration work, itemized	160.22
7	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	89.63
7	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage, itemized	73.80
7	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	4.50
7	Cooper Curtice, veterinary expenses, itemized	62.50
13	C. T. Bailey, postage for immigration work	27.50
15	Edwards & Broughton, paper and printing	174.41
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	J. P. Arrington, An. clerk, part salary	37.50
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, traveling, itemized	50.00
17	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, traveling, part salary	75.00
18	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, traveling, itemiz'd	23.80
25	C. T. Bailey, postage on Bulletin	141.50
27	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	25.00
28	S. L. Patterson, com farmers' institutes, itemiz'd	300.00
29	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	50.00
	Total for month	2,116.22

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Aug. 1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, salary	$137.50
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.00
1	W. A. Graham, Jr , part salary	37.50
1	H. P Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
1	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	8.33
1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	50.00
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, salary	100.00
1	B. W. Kilgore, state chemist, salary	208.33
1	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
1	F. C Lamb, chemist, salary	50.00
1	J. P. Arrington, an. clerk, part salary	37.50
1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
1	G. Broughton	30.00
1	J. W. Thompson	104.16
1	T. G. Pearson, biological work, salary	50.00
1	W. L. Williams, inspector, expenses	50.00
2	Brandon Printing Co., lithographic work	330.00
3	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	85.14
3	Edwards & Broughton, printing	251.49
11	J. W. Thompson, immigration work	32.60
12	B. W. Kilgore, itemized expenses	145.90
14	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	75.00
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., part salary	37.50
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
17	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	119.25
18	W. L. Williams, inspector, itemized	60.00
19	Oliver Carter, carpenter work and materials	102.00
21	H. B. Battle, expenses, itemized	8.70
22	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage on Bulletins	200.00
24	Do	10.00
28	Edwards & Broughton, printing	222.00
28	W. B. Tally, first payment on building contract	3,000.00
29	J. W. Thompson, immigration work	22.80
29	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, immigration postage	25.00
29	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage, office	35.00
30	Kerr Craige, attorney, fees and expenses	85.00
31	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
31	T. K. Bruner, secretary, expenses	12.35
31	W. A Graham, Jr., clerk, salary	75.00
31	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
31	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
31	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
31	Miss Annie Lewis, usher	40.00
31	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	33.33

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Aug. 31	T. H. Cherry, watchman, salary	$50.00
31	H. H. Brimley, curator, salary	100.00
31	B. W. Kilgore, state chemist, salary	208.33
31	W. H. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
31	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
31	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
31	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
31	F. C Lamb, chemist, salary	50.00
31	J. P. Arrington, an. clerk, salary	75.00
31	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
31	G. Broughton, janitor, wages	30.00
31	J. W. Thompson, assistant commissioner	104.16
	Total this year	7,782.06
Sep. 1	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	40.00
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	26.78
2	Oliver Carter, carpenter work and materials	123.00
2	Thos. Stevenson, plumbing	98.45
4	J. W. Thompson, immigration work, itemized	57.10
4	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	17.00
4	....Do	142.57
4	....Do	449 55
5	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	30.00
6	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	100 00
7	W. L. Williams, inspector, itemized	73.70
8	....Do	100.00
9	J. W. Thompson, immigration work, itemized	125.00
11	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	75.00
14	W. S. Primrose & Co., insurance	50.00
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, expenses	93.26
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	C. A. Shore, biological work, salary	50.00
15	T. G. Pearson, biological work, salary	8.33
15	H P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
16	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, salary	137.50
16	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	15.00
20	Howell Dunn, itemized bill	13.21
21	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized bill	120.83
21	Nicholas Ittner, second payment on building contract	3,000.00
22	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	50.00
23	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	30.00
25	....Do	15.00
26	H. H. Brimley, curator, salary	100.00
27	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage on Bulletin	170.00
30	J. C. Davis, inspector, itemized	50.00
30	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	41.66
	Total for month	5,620.46

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Oct. 2	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	$62.50
2	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.59
2	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
2	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
2	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
2	B. W. Kilgore, state chemist, salary	208.33
2	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
2	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
2	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
2	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
2	F. C. Lamb, chemist, salary	50.00
2	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
2	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
2	G. Broughton, janitor, wages	30.00
2	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	267.60
2	J. W. Thompson, asst. commissioner, salary	104.16
2	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
2	T. H. Cherry, watchman, salary	50.00
2	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	18.33
2	Miss Annie Lewis, usher	40.00
4	J. P. Arrington, clerk, itemized bill	20.00
5	Raleigh Water Co., for water	16.17
5	Edwards & Broughton, printing	196.50
5	Do	24.55
5	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
5	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	60.00
5	Edwards & Broughton, printing	100.25
5	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	35.00
6	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	16.00
6	Do	140.37
7	J. S. Bell, Quar. inspector, itemized	57.40
7	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	75.00
16	H. P. Dortch, Jr., part salary	37.50
16	W. A. Graham, Jr., part salary	37.50
16	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
16	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
16	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
16	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
16	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	298.88
18	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	50.00
19	J. B. Coffield, Board meeting	27.50
19	J. C. Ray, Board meeting	60.10
19	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	50.00
19	W. A. Graham, Board meeting	40.70
19	J. R. Joyce, Board meeting	26 50
19	W. C. Sprinkle, Board meeting	50.20
20	A. T. McCallum, Board meeting	30.50
20	J. A. Stevens, Board meeting	25.00
20	W. A. Dills, Board meeting	61.60
20	W. A. Dills, Quarantine work	41.10
20	C. McArtan, Board meeting	22.30
20	L. G. Waugh, Board meeting	40.10

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1889.		
Oct. 20	J. C. Bunch, Board meeting	$33.50
20	W. R. Capehart, Board meeting	45.00
20	W. A. Graham, Board meeting	4.00
20	R. H. Jones, Board meeting	16.00
20	J. S. Cuningham, Board meeting	32.00
20	J. B. Grimes, Board meeting	37.50
20	W. L. Williams, inspector, itemized	76.35
20	J. A. Holmes, special work on Roanoke river	500.00
20	G. E. Flow, Board meeting	39.00
21	J. C. Davis, inspector, itemized	50.00
21	H. E. King, Board meeting	16.00
21	J. C. Horton, Quarantine inspector, itemized	25.45
21	G. E. Weston, Board meeting	27.65
23	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	16 00
25	W. T. Smith, itemized bill	15.00
25	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized bill	50.00
27	W. S. Primrose, collection for Museum	300.00
27	Dobler & Mudge, Bulletin paper	566.27
27	Pool & Ruth, materials and repairs	65.00
27	T. K. Bruner, for Paris work, itemized	100.00
27	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage on Bulletin	80.00
27	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	71.54
	Total for month	5,561.22
Nov. 1	J. W. Thompson, asst. commissioner, salary	104.16
1	J. W. Thompson, asst. com. immigration work	200.00
1	Do	200.00
1	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, salary	100.00
1	G. Broughton, janitor, wages	30.00
1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
1	F. C. Lamb, chemist, salary	50.00
1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
1	W. B. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
1	T. H. Cherry, salary	50.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	33.33
1	Miss Annie Lewis usher, salary	40.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	Miss L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., part salary	37.50
1	W. A. Graham, Jr., part salary	37.50
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
1	C. R. King, engineer, wages	36.00
1	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	75.00
2	Edwards & Broughton, printing	133.36

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Nov. 4	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay bills itemized	$183.82
4	J. S. Bell, quarantine inspector, itemized	75.00
4	Boyd & Byrum, carpenters, labor	14.00
4	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized bill	25.00
6	T. K. Bruner, for Paris work, itemized	50.00
8	J. S. Bell, quarantine inspector, itemized	139.54
14	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage on bulletin	132.00
14	W. W. Green, for Paris work, itemized	150.00
14	W. W. Green, for Paris work, itemized	25.00
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., part salary	37.50
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
15	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	83.33
15	Dennison Mfg. Co., for tags and hooks	1,500.00
15	Gatchel & Manning, half-tone plates	25.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	132.23
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, current work, itemized	200.00
15	H. H. Brimley, Paris work, itemized	108.28
15	Cary Lumber Co., lumber	11.08
15	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	307.28
15	----Do	66.75
15	----Do	2.50
15	----Do	7.50
15	----Do	48.20
15	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	35.00
17	J. W. Bailey, Board meeting	4.00
17	Jones & Powell, fuel (coal)	518.50
18	H. H. Brimley, curator, Paris fund, expenses	125.00
18	T. K. Bruner, secretary, Paris fund, expenses	100.00
17	J. F. Brown inspector, itemized bill	57.80
17	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	30.00
24	J. C. Horton, quarantine inspector, itemized bill	156.90
30	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
30	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
30	J. W. Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, salary	104.16
30	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
30	G. Broughton, janitor, wages	30.00
30	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer	66.66
30	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
30	F. C. Lamb, Chemist, salary	50.00
30	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
30	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
30	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
30	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
30	W. B. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
30	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
30	T. H. Cherry, watchman, salary	50.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Nov. 30	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	$33.33
30	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
30	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
30	L. D. Rives, stenographer, salary, part	25.00
30	H. P. Dortch, Jr., salary, part	37.50
30	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, salary, part	37.50
30	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
30	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
30	Wiley Barnes, insurance, itemized expenses	163.70
	Total for month	8,283.60

FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Dec. 1	J. S. Bell, quarantine insurance, itemized bill	$83.30
2	W. W. Green, Paris work, itemized	96.20
7	W. C. Sprinkle, Board meeting	50.20
7	G. F. Weston, Board meeting	43.00
7	W. A. Graham, Board meeting	36.70
7	J. A. Stevens, Board meeting	25.00
7	J. C. Bunch, Board meeting	25.50
7	J. B. Coffield, Board meeting	28.50
7	R. H. Jones, Board meeting	12.00
7	J. S. Cuningham, Board meeting	24.00
7	J. R. Joyce, Board meeting	26.50
7	C. McArtan, Board meeting	22.20
7	A. T. McCallum, Board meeting	26.50
7	L. G. Waugh, Board meeting	34.10
8	J. C. Ray, Board meeting	48.20
8	W. R. Capehart, Board meeting	41.00
8	Howard Browning, Board meeting	11.60
8	G. E. Flow, Board meeting	31.00
8	George T. Winston, director, chemical transfer	1,191.88
8	Boyd & Byrum, material and repairs to building	348.62
8	Battle and Mordecai, attorney fees	125.00
9	S. L. Patterson, com. for farmers' institutes	93.21
9	Do	500.00
11	J. C. Davis, insurance, itemized bill	200.65
11	A. N. Kellogg, Nwspr. Co., adv. Im. Department	100.00
11	H. E. King, Board meeting	8.00
11	C. G. Veile, Paris work, itemized	84.80
11	J. P. Arrington, to pay itemized bills	760.35
11	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage, Chemical Div.	10.00
12	J. W. Thompson, Immigration work, itemized	200.00
13	Edwards & Broughton, printing	127.54
14	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage on Bulletin	125.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1899.		
Dec. 14	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	$99.98
15	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
15	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
15	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
15	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
15	W. M. Allen, chemist, part salary	50.00
15	H. H Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., part salary	37.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., part salary	37.50
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68 75
15	G. Broughton, janitor, part wages	15.00
16	W. B. Talley, third payment on building contract	3,500.00
16	H. H. Brimley, for extra labor, itemized	104.14
16	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	8.00
19	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
19	J. C. Horton, ins., quarantine, itemized bill	109.55
19	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	20.00
21	C. M. Busbee, attorney, expenses	25.00
21	T. H. Cherry, watchman, part wages	30.00
27	Battle & Mordecai, attorneys, expenses	37.20
30	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
30	Reliable Poultry Journal, for poultry cuts	18.90
30	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
30	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
30	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
30	J. W. Thompson, assistant commissioner, salary	104.16
30	G. Broughton, janitor, part wages	15.00
30	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
30	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
30	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
30	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
30	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
30	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
30	W. M. Allen, chemist, part salary	50.00
30	W. B. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
30	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
30	T. H. Cherry, part salary	20.00
30	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	13.33
30	Miss Annie Lewis, salary	40.00
30	James Higgs, wages	30.00
30	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
30	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
30	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
30	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
	Total for month	10,259.87

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Jan. 1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	$236.23
1	Do	7.50
1	Do	60.78
1	Do	16.36
1	Do	44.30
2	Royal & Borden Furniture Co., office fixtures	94.50
3	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	25.00
2	Do	15.87
4	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage Im. Div	15.00
5	J. H. Pou, attorney, expenses	40.50
6	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	130.00
6	Do	15.00
6	Do	11.00
6	Do	46.10
13	Edwards & Broughton, for printing	493.40
15	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage on Bulletin	110.00
15	S L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk	37.50
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
17	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
19	A. T. McCallum, Com. meeting	22.50
19	W. R. Capehart, Com. meeting	37.00
23	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	100.00
23	H. P. Dortch, Jr , inspector, itemized	50.00
24	Raleigh Water Company, water	18.29
24	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	6.00
25	Pearson & Ashe, architects, services	119.31
26	E. W. Morris, inspector, itemized bill	100.00
26	T. K. Bruner, Paris work, itemized	660.67
26	R. G. Russell, inspector, itemized bill	100.00
29	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	30.00
31	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
31	T. K. Bruner, secretary part salary	62.50
31	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	44.00
31	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
31	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
31	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
31	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
31	B W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
31	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
31	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
31	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
31	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
31	F. C. Lamb, chemist, salary	50.00
31	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
31	G. Broughton, janitor, wages	30.00
31	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	33.33
31	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	50.00
31	J. W. Thompson, assist. commissioner, salary	104.16
31	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1990.		
Jan. 31	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, salary	$100.00
31	G. McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
31	C. R. King, engineer, wages	40.00
	Total for month	4,378.55
Feb. 3	H. P. Dortch, jr., to pay itemized bills	245.48
3	J. P. Arrington, clerk, itemized bills	918.59
3	Do	36.20
3	Do	63.55
3	Do	5.00
3	Do	73.75
3	Do	30.20
3	Do	13.78
3	H. P. Dortch, jr., inspector, part salary	31.05
3	H. P. Dortch, jr., to pay itemized bills	25.77
6	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage on Bulletin	110.00
6	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	100.00
7	Do	15.14
9	Edwards & Broughton, printing	149.72
14	J. W. Thompson, immigration work, itemized	100.00
14	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
14	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
14	H. P. Dortch, jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
14	W. A. Graham, jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
14	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	100.00
15	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
16	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	5.00
16	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	100.00
17	R. T. Gowan, for typewriter and desk	126.41
17	G. McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
17	H. H. Brimley, curator, for cur. Museum work	300.00
20	E. W. Morris, inspector, itemized	100.00
21	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	100.00
24	R. D. Byrum, carpenter work and materials	36.15
24	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	160.00
	Total for month	3,264.54
March 1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
1	W. A. Graham, jr., clerk, part salary	37,50
1	H. P. Dortch, jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
1	L D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	33.33
1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	50.00
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, salary	100.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
March 1	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	$208.33
1	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
1	F. C. Lamb, chemist, salary	50.00
1	J. M. Pickel, chemist, salary	75.00
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
1	John Mangum, janitor, wages	30.00
1	J. W. Thompson, assistant commissioner, salary	104,16
1	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, salary	100.00
1	G. McCarthy, entomologist, salary	150.00
1	C. R. King, engineer, wages	40.00
1	H. P. Dortch, jr,, inspector, itemized	10.65
2	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	100.00
5	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	167.81
5	Do	1.75
5	Do	15.61
5	Do	40.47
5	Do	153.35
6	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	195.39
6	Do	49.60
7	D. G. Passmore, water color plates	25.50
8	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage for Bulletin	132.00
8	W. C. Sprinkle, Board meeting	46.20
8	J. C. Bunch, Board meeting	25.50
8	J. A. Stevens, Board meeting	17.00
8	N. L. Barnard, Board meeting	58.50
8	A. T. McCallum, Board meeting	26.50
8	C. McArtan, Board meeting	22.20
8	J. B. Coffield, Board meeting	28.50
8	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	8.00
8	R. H. Jones, Board meeting	8.00
8	G. F. Weston, Board meeting	39.00
8	L. G. Waugh, Board meeting	32.10
8	W. A. Graham, Board meeting	36.70
8	J. B. Grimes, Board meeting	29.50
8	J. S. Cuningham, Board meeting	24.00
8	J. C. Ray, Board meeting	48.20
8	G. E. Flow, Board meeting	31.00
8	H. E. King, Board meeting	8.00
8	Battle & Mordecai, attorney fees	250.00
8	Simmons, Pou & Ward, attorneys' fees	262.00
9	Walter Green, inspector, itemized	100.00
10	H. T. King, inspector, itemized	100.00
10	Royall & Borden, fixtures	11.00
10	Young & Hughes, plumbing	206.75
10	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	50.00
10	J. P. Arrington, clerk, stamps and stationery	20.00
13	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	50.00
14	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	15.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Mar. 14	R. G. Russell, inspector, itemized	$75.00
15	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	77.17
15	Do	10.06
15	Do	8.82
15	Do	218.17
15	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
15	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	16.66
15	T. H. Cherry, watchman, part wages	25.00
19	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	50.00
19	H. H. Brimley, special work for museum	100.00
19	T. K. Bruner, for Paris work fund, itemized	150.00
20	W. L. Williams, inspector, itemized	100.00
20	J. W. Bailey, Board meeting	8.00
23	Young & Hughes, plumbing	78.00
23	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	30.00
24	Edwards & Broughton, printing	300.09
24	Do	35.45
26	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	25.00
27	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	50.00
27	C. M. Busbee, attorney fees	50.00
28	J. P. Arrington, to pay itemized bills	16.06
29	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	75.00
29	W. W. Morris, inspector, itemized	50.00
29	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	75.00
31	J. F. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
31	J. P. Arrington, to pay itemized bills	43.14
31	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	40.00
31	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
31	H. W. Miller, Im. work	14.20
31	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
31	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
31	H. P. Dortch, Jr., part salary	37.50
31	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
31	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
31	J. W. Thompson, assistant commissioner, salary	104.16
31	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, salary	100.00
31	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist	100.00
31	C. R. King, engineer, wages	40.00
31	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
31	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
31	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	25.00
31	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	33.00
31	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
31	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
31	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Mar. 31	J. M. Pickel, chemist, salary	$75.00
31	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
31	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
31	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
31	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
31	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
31	W. E. Dodd, Im work, itemized	75.00
31	T. B. Parker, expenses	6.00
	Total for month	7,586.80
April 3	J. F. Brown, inspector, itemized	27.10
3	Do	30.00
3	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage for Bulletin	110.00
4	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	302.89
4	Do	81.76
4	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	465.59
4	Do	216.59
4	Do	9.04
4	Do	27.30
4	Do	6.00
4	J. C. Horton, Quar. inspector, itemized	17.65
4	J. C. Davis, inspector, itemized	75.00
6	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	75.00
7	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	170.20
9	E. W. Morris, inspector, itemized	25.00
9	Walter Greene, inspector, itemized	50.00
12	W. A. Graham, Com. meeting	28.70
12	T. B. Parker, expenses	6.00
12	J. S. Cuningham, Com. meeting	16.00
12	J. B. Grimes, Com. meeting	21.60
12	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	50.00
12	J. S. Bell, Quar. inspection, itemized	71.55
12	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	50.00
13	W. L. Williams, inspector, itemized	20.81
13	E. Willis, expenses, itemized	10.00
13	Edwards & Broughton, printing	204.08
14	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
14	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, salary	37.50
14	H. P Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
14	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
14	H. H Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
14	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
14	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
14	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
14	C. R King, engineer, part wages	20.00
18	E. W. Morris, inspector, itemized	40.00
20	R. G. Russell, inspector itemized	25.00
21	R. H. Jones, 5 days' attendance Com. meetings	20.00
23	C. T. Bailey, P M., postage	32.20
23	Herman Rubens, itemized bill	10.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1898.		
April 25	J. W. Thompson, immigration work, itemized	$200.00
25	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	156.60
25	E. W. Morris, inspector, itemized	40.00
27	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	35.00
27	Walter Greene, inspector, itemized	25.00
30	Nicholas Ittner, 4th payment on build'g contract	3,000.00
	Total for month	6,074.00
May 1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, salary	137.50
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
1	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
1	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher	40.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	50.00
1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	66.66
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
1	B. W. Kilgore, State Chemist, salary	208.33
1	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
1	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
1	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
1	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
1	G. McCarthy, entomologist, salary	100.00
1	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
1	J M. Pickel, chemist, salary	75.00
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	14.35
1	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage on Bulletin	137.50
1	J. W. Thompson, agricultural com'r., salary	104.16
1	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	30.00
1	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	15.00
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	102.23
1	Do	23.34
1	Do	53.09
1	Do	16.70
1	Do	259.30
7	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	159.79
7	H. J Reed, inspector	15.00
8	Wiley Barnes, inspector	95.00
8	A. E. Sproul, Im. work, itemized bill	78.40
8	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	4.49
8	R. G Russell, inspector, itemized	83.34
8	Do	247.50
8	Rand, McNally & Co., for stock law map	295.00
8	Progressive Farmer, advertisement	3.50

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
May 8	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	$450.49
8	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	50.25
10	Walter Greene, inspector, itemized	10.05
10	....Do	150.00
10	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	15.51
10	....Do	167.50
12	J. C. Davis, inspector, itemized	43.70
12	....Do	87.50
12	Battle & Mordecai, attorney fees	100 00
12	Edwards & Broughton, printing	229.69
12	E. W. Morris, inspector, itemized	21.29
12	....Do	208.50
14	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	81.84
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25 00
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	Cooper Curtice, veteriharian, part salary	50.00
15	S. E. Asbury, chemist, part salary	33.33
15	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
15	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
15	J. S. Bell, quarantine inspector, itemized	99.65
15	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
15	H. W. Lindsay, inspector, itemized	46.00
15	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	75.00
15	Gerald McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
18	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	62.20
24	" " " on Bulletin	121.00
30	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, balance salary	68.75
	Total for the month	5,823.60
June 1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.60
1	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
1	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	50.00
1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	66.66
1	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
1	R. H. Jones, Com. meeting, salary	8.00
1	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
1	W. M. Allen, chemist salary	100.00
1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, part salary	33.33
1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
1	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
1	J. M. Pickel, chemist, salary	75.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
June 1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	$75.00
1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
1	John Mangum, part wages	15.00
1	J.W. Thompson, assistant commissioner, salary	104.16
1	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
1	G. McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
1	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	243.33
1	Do	66.35
1	Do	15.50
1	Do	14.15
1	Do	668.39
1	Do	184.42
1	Do	439.94
2	Edwards & Broughton, printing	112.77
6	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	95.98
6	Do	448.00
13	W. A. Graham, Board meetiug	44.70
13	J. B. Maultsby, Board meeting	33.90
14	Howard Browning, Board meeting	19.70
14	J. A. Stevens, Board meeting	21.00
14	J. B. Grimes, Board meeting	25.50
14	W. R. Capehart Board meeting	41.00
14	M. B Pitt, Board meeting	2 ›.50
14	J. B. Coffield, Board meeting	28.50
14	J.W. Bailey, several meetings and Com. meeting	40.00
14	W. C. Sprinkle, Board meeting	50.20
14	C. McArtan	14.20
14	R H. Jones, Board meeting	12.00
14	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	12.00
14	G. F. Weston	47.00
14	N. L. Barnard, Board meeting	66.50
14	A. T. McCallum, Board meeting	30.50
14	J. S. Cuningham, Board meeting	48.00
14	Nicholas Ittner, fifth pay. on building contract	4,000.00
14	L. G. Waugh, Board meeting	36.10
14	J. C. Ray, Board meeting	52.20
14	G. E. Flow, Board meeting	31.00
14	J. C. Bunch, Board meeting	25.50
15	G. McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	50.00
15	H. E. King, Board meeting	12.00
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	J. W. Thompson, assist. commissioner, part sal	50.00
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
15	S. E. Asbury, chemist, part salary	33.33
15	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
15	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
June 15	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	$30.00
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
16	C. M. Busbee, attorney fees	500.00
16	Simmons, Pou & Ward, attorney fees	262.00
16	J. W. Williamson, quar. ins,. itemized	92.30
16	J. S. Bell, quar ins., itemized	114.35
16	W. H Duckworth, quar. ins., itemized	73.05
16	J C. Horton, quar. ins., itemized	114.30
18	Henry T. King, fertilizer inspection, itemized	119.21
20	H. H. Brimley, curator, cur. work and ex. labor	404.00
20	Battle & Mordecai, attorney fees	250.00
25	J. S. Bell, quar. ins., itemized	17.50
27	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	150.00
27	Allen Roofing Co., painting roofs	45.56
30	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
30	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50,00
30	S. E. Asbury, chemist, part salary	33.33
30	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
30	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
30	H. P. Dortch, Jr , inspector, part salary	37.50
30	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
30	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
30	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
30	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	50.00
30	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	66.66
30	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
30	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
30	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
30	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
30	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
30	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
30	J. M. Pickel, chemist, part salary	37.50
30	J. P. Arrington, clerk	75.00
30	M. S Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
30	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
30	J. W. Thompson, assist. commis'r, part salary	54.16
30	G. McCarthy, part salary	50.00
30	C. R. King, wages	40.00
30	Edwards & Broughton, printing	56.99
30	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage for Bulletin	65.76
	Total for month	12,517.96
July 5	Boyd & Ray, labor and materials	60.64
5	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	166.05
5	Do	156.18
5	Do	32.67
5	Do	14.50
5	Do	20.00
5	Do	14.69
5	Do	77.02

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
July 5	R. H. Jones, Com. meeting	$4.00
9	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	57.35
9	Do	49.89
9	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	33.50
11	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	50.00
11	Do	100.00
11	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	30.00
14	A. E. Glenn, painting lecture-room	40.00
16	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
16	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
16	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
16	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
16	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
16	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
16	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
16	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
15	B. W Kilgore, State chemist, part salary	104.00
16	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
17	T. H. Cherry, watchman, part wages	33.33
18	J. P. Arrington, itemized	20.00
18	W. B. Barrow, cont., labor and materials	105.35
21	Southern Plumbing and Heating Co., plumbing	216.60
26	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
29	Edwards & Broughton, printing	198.82
31	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
31	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
31	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
31	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
31	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
31	J. W. Thompson, assistant com., part salary	54.16
31	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
31	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	50.00
31	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
31	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
31	L. D. Rives, stenographer, salary	50.00
31	T. H. Cherry, watchman, part wages	33.33
31	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, part salary	104.33
31	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
31	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
31	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
31	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
31	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer	66.66
31	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
31	G. McCarthy, entomologist, salary	100.00
31	J. P. Arrington, clerk	75.00
31	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
31	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, salary	100.00
	Total for month	3,297.20
Aug. 2	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	$37.66
2	Do	27.73

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Aug. 2	Boyd Ray, carpenter work and materials	$21.50
6	C. T. Bailey, P M., postage	19.00
7	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bill	478.66
7	Do	154.09
7	Do	3.60
7	Do	21.29
7	Do	11.00
7	Do	402 96
7	Do	171.51
7	Nicholas Ittner, 6th pay. on building contract	950.00
8	R. H. Jones Com. meeting	8.00
9	Pearson & Ashe, supervising architects	100.00
9	J. P. Arrington, clerk, itemized bill	20.00
9	J. W. Bailey, Com. meetings	12.00
11	J. W. Williamson, Quar. inspector, itemized	49.90
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner. part salary	68.75
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
15	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
15	John W. Thompson, assist. comr., part salary	52.08
15	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
20	Thos. J. Duffey, part pay on chairs	25.00
23	N. C. State Agr. Society acceptance	1,500.00
24	W. S. Primrose, Agt., insurance on new build'g	430.00
25	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, part salary	100.00
25	E. C. Horton, elec., labor	12.00
31	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
31	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
31	T. K Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
31	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, salary	75.00
31	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
31	L D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
31	James Higgs, servant. wages	30.00
31	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
31	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, wages	50.00
31	T. H. Cherry, watchman. wages	66.66
31	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
31	B. W. Kilgore, State Chemist, part salary	108.33
31	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
31	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
31	S. E Asbury, chemist. salary	66.66
31	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
31	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
31	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
31	John Mangum, janitor, part wages	15.00
31	J. W. Thompson, assistant com'r., part salary	52.09
31	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, part salary	50.00
31	G. McCarthy, entomologist, part salary	100.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Aug. 31	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	$20.00
31	Edwards & Broughton, printing	129.47
	Total for the month	6,435.34
	Less acceptance to Agricultural Society	1,500.00
	Actual for month	4,935.34
Sept. 1	R. H. Jones, Com. meetings	20.00
1	L. G. Waugh, Com. meetings	44.10
1	A. T. McCallum, Com. meetings	34.50
1	W. R. Capehart, Com. meetings	57.00
1	W. R. Capehart, chairman committee work	255.00
1	Dobbin & Ferrall, making and laying carpet	347.90
3	W. H. Duckworth, quar. inspector, itemized	18.75
3	Do	53.05
4	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay itemized bills	16.75
4	Do	170.53
4	Do	32.76
4	Do	93.97
4	Do	125.83
4	Do	183.56
4	Do	20.00
4	J. C. Horton, quarantine inspector, itemized	80.80
7	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	70.25
7	Do	10.00
7	J. W. Thompson, immigration, itemized	7.00
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	41.60
15	Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
15	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
15	Edward & Broughton, printing	25.66
15	B. W. Kilgore, State Chemist, itemized	75.00
20	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	50.00
20	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	50.00
22	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	50.00
27	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage Im. division	17.50
29	F. C. Lamb, chemist, part salary	25.00
29	G. W. Perkins, manager, for chairs	488.91
29	Southern Rwy., freight on chairs	76.44
29	Edwards & Broughton, printing	135.45
29	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
	Total for the month	3,053.46

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Oct. 1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	$68.75
1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
1	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
1	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	50.00
1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	66.66
1	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
1	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, salary	60.00
1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, salary	75.00
1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer	66.66
1	John Mangum, janitor, wages	30.00
1	J. W. Thompson, asst. commissioner, salary	104.16
1	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
1	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	24.91
1	F. Sherman, entomologist salary	56.66
4	J. P. Arrington, to pay itemized bills	303.07
4	Do	58.44
4	Do	26.71
4	Do	25.20
4	Do	24.70
4	Do	69.75
5	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	50.00
6	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	94.89
6	Do	4.50
6	Do	31.31
6	Do	18.15
8	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	50.00
9	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	50.00
11	Nicholas Ittner, cement	6.00
11	Royal Daniel, services	50.00
12	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, itemized	50.00
13	J. C. Horton, Quar. ins., itemized	106.20
13	J. S. Bell, Quar. ins., itemized	136.65
13	W. H. Duck orth, Quar. ins., itemized	78.65
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	J. T. Kennedy, part wages	25.00
15	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
15	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
15	C. R King, engineer, part wages	20.00
16	G. McCarthy, entom., part salary, special work	50.00
17	Cooper Curtice, veterinarian, itemized	87.35

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.		Name.	Amount.
1900.			
Oct.	17	S. S. Morris, ins., itemized, salary	$50.00
	17	Do	50.00
	18	B. W. Baker, fuel (coal)	547.50
	19	C. T. Bailey, postmaster, postage	30.00
	20	Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, book in German	440.47
	25	H. J. Beed, inspector, itemized	74.51
	25	W. A. Graham, Board meeting	36.70
	25	J. B. Coffield, Board meeting	28.50
	25	J. C. Ray, Board meeting	52.20
	25	A. T. McCallum, Board meeting	30.50
	25	M. B. Pitt, Board meeting	29.50
	25	W. R. Capehart, Board meeting	41.00
	25	J. A. Steveus, Board meeting	21.00
	25	R. H. Jones, Board meeting	12.00
	25	C. McArtan, Board meeting	18.20
	25	N. L. Barnard, Board meeting	62.50
	25	J. B. Grimes, Board meeting	29.50
	25	J. S. Cuningham, Board meeting	28.00
	25	W. C. Sprinkle, Board meeting	50.20
	25	L. G Waugh, Board meeting	36.10
	25	J. D. Maultsby, Board meeting	29.90
	25	J. C. Bunch, Board meeting	25.50
	26	H. E. King, Board meeting	12.00
	27	J. C. L. Harris, Board meeting	12.00
	27	G. E. Flow, Board meeting	31,00
		Total for month	4,874.39
Nov.	1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, itemized, salary	37.50
	1	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, itemized, expenses	50.00
	1	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
	1	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
	1	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
	1	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
	1	James Higgs, servant, wages	30.00
	1	Miss Annie Lewis, usher, salary	40.00
	1	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
	1	J. T. Kennedy, janitor, part wages	25.00
	1	T. H. Cherry, watchman, wages	66.66
	1	B. W. Kilgore, State chemist, salary	208.33
	1	W. M. Allen, chemist, salary	100.00
	1	C. B. Williams, chemist, salary	100.00
	1	S. E. Asbury, chemist, salary	66.66
	1	W. G. Haywood, chemist, part salary	30.00
	1	C. D. Harris, chemist, salary	50.00
	1	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
	1	M. S. Birdsong, stenographer, salary	66.66
	1	John Mangum, janitor, wages	30.00
	1	J. W. Thompson, assistant commissioner, salary	104.16
	1	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
	1	F. Sherman, entomologist, salary	100.00

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
1900.		
Nov. 1	Wiley Barnes, inspector, itemized	$9.85
1	Do	100.00
3	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, to pay itemized bills	64.09
6	H. P. Dortch, Jr., to pay itemized bills	50.82
8	J. P. Arrington, clerk, to pay bills due, itemized	162.38
8	Do	4.90
8	Do	16.19
8	Do	6.00
8	Do	190.75
8	Do	166.59
8	S. S. Morris, inspector, itemized	38.40
9	Edwards & Broughton, printing	166.85
10	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, itemized	50.00
10	G. McCarthy, special work	50.00
13	J. W. Bailey, Board meeting	4.00
15	H. H. Brimley, curator, part salary	50.00
15	L. D. Rives, stenographer, part salary	25.00
15	T. K. Bruner, secretary, part salary	62.50
15	J. W. Thompson, assistant comr., part salary	52.08
15	W. A. Graham, Jr., clerk, part salary	37.50
15	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, part salary	37.50
15	S. L. Patterson, commissioner, part salary	68.75
15	C. R. King, engineer, part wages	20.00
16	J. P. Arrington, clerk, part salary	37.50
16	J. T. Kennedy, Janitor, part wages	25.00
16	W. W. Willis, itemized bill	8.00
16	W. L. Williams, inspector, itemized	70.00
16	Do	81.35
19	H. J. Reed, inspector, itemized	18.30
20	H. P. Dortch, Jr., inspector, itemized	50.00
21	C. T. Bailey, P. M., postage	20.00
	Total for the month	$3,150.52

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

RALEIGH:
E. M. UZZELL, STATE PRINTER.
1900.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 31, 1900.

To His Excellency, DANIEL L. RUSSELL,

Governor and ex officio Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina State Library.

DEAR SIR:—As State Librarian I have the honor to present to you, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the State Library, my Biennial Report of the transactions of this office for the two years ending December 31, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

M. O. SHERRILL,

Librarian.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE LIBRARIAN.

FOR THE

TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1900.

To the Hon. DANIEL L. RUSSELL, *Governor, Hon.* C. THOMPSON, *Secretary of State, Hon.* C. H. MEBANE, *Superintendent of Public Instruction, Trustees of the State Library.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit to you my report for 1899 and 1900, showing the additions made to the Library during that period by purchase, exchange and donation; also books disposed of as provided for by law, and of improvements made. Much improvement has been made by changing the system of classifying and cataloging the books.

I want to thank the Board of Trustees for their assistance and for uniform kindness to me during my term of office.

By your consent and approval we adopted the card system, which was conceded to be a necessity for a library of the size of this.

Because of the crowded condition of the main reading-room of the library, I had a lot of less important books removed to the east wing and shelves made to place them in. I have made an earnest, persistent effort to get back the books belonging to the library, and have succeeded (as the records will show) in getting back many that had been out for months.

Since the last report the library has been re-classified according to the Dewey Decimal Classification, and has been catalogued by the card system, which is used now in all libraries of any size. The cards are placed in a cabinet of drawers in alphabetical order. The cabinet faces the door of the main library-room, where all can see it. Every book in the main library is now represented in the catalogue by one or more cards giving the author, title, subject, place and date of publication, number and size of volumes, and also the exact locality of the work upon the shelves.

The books are divided under the following general heads, viz.: Reference-books, Fiction, Collective Biography, Biography, Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Philology, Natural Science, Useful Arts, Fine Arts, Literature, Description, Travel, and History.

Each one of these divisions are divided up into numerous subdivisions, which makes the finding of books very much easier and quicker than heretofore.

COLONIAL AND STATE RECORDS.

There have been 18 volumes of Colonial and State Records published to date. There will be one more volume and the index volume to publish yet and the set will then be complete.

Under a resolution passed by the General Assembly of 1897, the members of that Legislature, State officers, Congressmen, Colleges, Schools and Libraries are entitled to the books. To answer all the letters of inquiry, ship the books and keep a record of the same has been a big job, and still the work must go on for some time yet.

ACCOUNT OF SALES.

1899.	Buffalo Pub. Library, New York.	
Nov. 28.	To 10 volumes Colonial Records	$ 30.00
	6 volumes State Records	18.00
	Alfred Williams & Co.	
Dec. 20.	To 2 volumes of State Records	5.00
1900.	B. L. Kelley for D. M. Barringer, Philadelphia.	
Jan. 17.	To 10 volumes Colonial Records	30.00
	7 volumes State Records	21.00
	Morris Jastrow, Philadelphia.	
Jan. 18.	To 2 volumes of State Records	6.00
	W. E. Henry, Indianapolis.	
Jan. 25.	To 2 volumes of State Records	6.00
	H. G. Latimer, Auburn, N. Y.	
April 5.	To 10 volumes Colonial Records	30.00
	7 volumes State Records	21.00
	P. R. Uhler (Provost), Baltimore.	
July 13.	To 4 volumes State Records	12.00
	Alfred Williams & Co.	
July 13.	To 1 volume State Records	2.50
	Morris Jastrow, Philadelphia.	
July 18.	To 1 volume State Records	3.00
	W. E. Henry, Indianapolis.	
July 18.	To 1 volume State Records	3.00
	The Buffalo Pub. Library, New York.	
Oct. 12.	To 2 volumes State Records	6.00
	Nat. Society Daughters American Revolution, Washington, D. C.	
Oct. 24.	To 2 volumes of State Records	6.00
	Total paid to State Treasurer	$ 199.50

ROSTER N. C. TROOPS.

1899.		
June 10.	Col. T. S. Kenan, 4 volumes at 25 cents	$ 1.00
Sept. 26.	Col. W. F. Beasley, 4 volumes at 25 cents	1.00
Oct. 23.	L. B. Froneberger, 4 volumes at 25 cents	1.00
Nov. 20.	B. F. Morris, 1 volume	.25
1900.		$ 3.25
Jan. 29.	Capt. W. J. Everett, Rockingham, N. C., 4 volumes	$ 1.00
Feb. 14.	O. W. Blacknall, 1 volume	.25
20.	R. H. Bradley, 4 volumes at 25 cents	1.00
24.	W. H. McLauren, 4 volumes at 25 cents	1.00
March 8.	M. A. Allen, Richmond, 4 volumes at 25 cents	1.00
Nov. 26.	O. W. Blacknall, Kittrell, 3 volumes at 25 cents	.75
	Paid to the State Treasurer	$ 8.25

PORTRAITS, PICTURES AND MAPS.

Since January 1, 1899, the following have been added to the large and valuable collection on hand:

W. F. Green, Major Fifth N. C. Regiment, C. S. A., presented by his daughter.

John A. Ramsay, Captain Co. D, Tenth N. C. Regiment Artillery, C. S. A.

Thomas Sparrow, Major of Artillery, N. C. Regiment, C. S. A., lent to Library by Pettigrew Chapter, U. D. C.

Spier Whitaker, Adjutant Thirty-third Regiment N. C. Troops, C. S. A.

President Davis and Cabinet, lent to the Library by the Johnston Chapter, U. D. C.

Christopher Gales, Chief Justice of the Colony of N. C.

Admiral Raphael Semms, C. S. Navy, placed in Library by Mrs. C. M. Busbee.

The crayon of Dr. E. Burke Haywood has been replaced by a fine painting (the work of W. G. Randall, a North Carolinian).

John Haywood, forty years Treasurer of North Carolina, and a painting of the old Capitol (that was burned in 1831), by Jacob Marling in 1817.

The last two, thought by many to be ruined, by the energy and perseverance of Col. Fred. Olds, assisted by Randall, have been reclaimed, and they are lent to the Library by Dr. F. J. Haywood.

MAGAZINES.

The following magazines are received at the Library:

Arena, Atlantic Monthly, Bookman, Century, Cosmopolitan, Forum, Harper's Monthly, Ladies' Home Journal, McClure's, Munsey, Popular Science Monthly, Puritan, Public Opinion, Literary Digest, North American Re-

view, Review of Reviews, Scribner, Woman's Home Companion, Book Buyer, Outlook, Trinity Archive, Wake Forest Student, University Magazine.

NEWSPAPERS DONATED—DAILIES.

News and Observer, Morning Post, The Raleigh Times, Durham Herald, Charlotte News, Winston Sentinel, Daily Journal, Greensboro Telegram, Goldsboro Argus, Concord Standard, Kinston Free Press, Asheville Gazette and Denver Post (Colorado).

WEEKLIES AND SEMI-WEEKLIES DONATED.

American Agriculturist of New York; Southern and Western Textile Excelsior, Charlotte, N. C.; Southern Milling and Lumber Journal, Wilmington, N. C.; Asheville Citizen, Morganton Herald, Burke County News, Newton Enterprise, Hickory Mercury, Lenoir Topic, Fayetteville Observer, North Carolinian, Economist, Mascot, Landmark, Biblical Recorder, N. C. Baptist, Gold Leaf, People's Party Paper, Argus, Reidsville Review, Goldsboro Headlight, New Bern Journal, Public Ledger, Orphan's Friend, King's Weekly, Cleveland Star, Asheville Register, Fisherman and Farmer, Tarboro Southerner, Polk County News, Washington Progress, Eastern Reflector, Christian Sun, Christian Advocate (of Tenn.), N. C. Christian Advocate, Raleigh Christian Advocate, Presbyterian Standard, Wilson Times, Commonwealth, Wilson News, Watauga Democrat, Smithfield Herald, Davidson Dispatch, The Courier, Eastern Courier, Free Press, Franklin Times, Concord Times, Weekly Star, Webster's Weekly, Union Republican, Farmer and Mechanic, Progressive Farmer, Burlington News, Caucasian, Cape Fear Enterprise, Elon College Weekly, Windsor Ledger, Graphic, State Record, Wadesboro Messenger and

Intelligencer, The Democratic Banner, High Point Enterprise, Roanoke-Chowan Times.

All the foregoing papers are sent to the State Library gratis. In behalf of the State I extend thanks to the editors and proprietors of the newspapers thus furnished to the reading public. The newspapers are a power in educating the masses, and the people of our State should appreciate it.

Some papers have been discontinued within the past two years, but others have been added to the list. All papers that come to the Library regularly are neatly and substantially bound, and will be kept in the Library for future reference.

During the past year the Library has been well patronized by the schools and colleges, especially books of reference and periodicals.

The Library is becoming cramped for want of room in which to store books, especially those from the general government. Some years ago part of the east room was cut off to furnish an office for the Commissioner of Labor Statistics. This was a mistake. The office is too small for the Commissioner of Labor Statistics and the Library needs the room.

If practicable, I suggest the establishment of a separate reading-room for the colored race. It will be much more pleasant for all concerned.

I have tried to look after the interest of the State as well as that of the people in the management of the Library.

Respectfully submitted,

M. O. SHERRILL,

State Librarian.

For list of books, etc., received, see Appendix.

APPENDIX.

The following list shows the number of books, etc., that have been purchased for the Library since January 1, 1899:

The Green Bag, vol. 10	1 vol.
Cyclopedia of Biography	1 "
Live Issues	1 "
Rhyme of the Southern Rivers (Moore)	1 "
Life and Times of Gladstone (Ridpath)	1 "
History Spanish-American War (Watterson)	1 "
Bismarck's Autobiography	2 "
Alice in Wonderland	1 "
François, Adventures of	1 "
Good Americans	1 "
Two Standards	1 "
Latimer's Scrap Book of the French Revolution	1 "
Hill's Cuba and Porto Rico	1 "
Sergeant Burgoyne	1 "
History of Egypt, by Petrie	4 "
Royal Headquarters	1 "
Belloco's Danton	1 "
South Africa, by Brown	1 "
Robinson's Porto Rico	1 "
Clark's Cuba	1 "
In the Forbidden Land, by Landor	2 "
Through Asia, by Headin	2 "
Social Life in British Army	1 "
"Ava Roma Imortalis" (Crawford)	2 "
Choir Invisible (Allen)	1 "
Summer in Arcady	1 "
Red Rock, by Thomas Nelson Page	1 "
Social Life in Old Virginia, by Page	1 "
Two Little Confederates, by Page	1 "
Battle of Chancellorsville	1 "
Don Quixote—Gil Blas	12 "
Celebrated Crimes (Dumas)	8 "
Statesman's Year Book	1 "
Irish Tales, by Carleton	4 "
The Man Who Laughs	2 "

Toilers of the Sea	2 vols.
Anglo-Saxon Reader	1 "
Handy Anglo-Saxon Dictionary	1 "
Anglo-Saxon Grammar	1 "
Siberia and Central Asia	1 "
Annual Cyclopedia, vol. 3	1 "
German School System (Seeley)	1 "
Decisive Battles of the War (Swinton)	1 "
Green Bag	1 "
English, Scotch and Irish Wit and Humor	3 "
Volcanoes, by Borney	1 "
English Literature, by Craik	2 "
Rivers of North America (Russell)	1 "
Highland Brigade in Crimean War, by Sterling Anthony	1 "
Roman History, by W. H. White	2 "
Destruction of Ancient Rome (R. L.)	1 "
Judea from Cyrus to Titus (Latimer)	1 "
Flavius Josephus	2 "
Break up of China, by C. Beresford	1 "
Story of France, by Watson	2 "
Puritan Republic, by D. W. Howe	1 "
McClellan's Own Story	1 "
15 Decisive Battles of the World	1 "
The New Pacific, by Bancroft	1 "
New-born Cuba, by F. Mathews	1 "
War with Spain, H. C. Lodge	1 "
Thirty Years War, by Schiller	1 "
History of Our Own Times, by Justin McCarthy	2 "
Trent Affair, The	1 "
Southern Soldier Stories (Eggleston)	1 "
H. Worthington—Idealist, by Sherwood	1 "
Forrest, Gen. N. B., Life of	1 "
Story of My Own Life (R. Temple)	2 "
Reminiscences, by Justin McCarthy	2 "
John of Barneveld, Life of	2 "
Daily Cheer for All the Year (Reed)	1 "
Great Salt Lake Trail, by H. Innman	1 "
White Terror, Felix Gras	1 "
Theology of an Evolutionist, L. Abbott	1 "
Wonders of the Invisible World, Cotton Mather	1 "
Remarkable Providence, I. Mather	1 "
Life and Religion—My Confession—Tolstoi	1 "
My Lady and Allen Dark, by C. D. Gibson	1 "
Forest Lovers, by M. Hewlett	1 "
Twenty Years in Congress, J. G. Blaine	2 "

American Commonwealth, Z. Bryce ---------- 2 vols.
Lincoln and Douglas Debates, 1858 ---------- 1 "
State Trials, Social and Political (Stephens) ---------- 2 "
Richard Carvel, Winston Churchill ---------- 1 "
Prisoners of Hope, Mary Johnston ---------- 1 "
When Knighthood was in Flower (C) ---------- 1 "
David Harum, by E. N. Wescot ---------- 1 "
Prisoner of Zenda, Anthony Hope ---------- 1 "
Tales of an old Chateau (B) ---------- 1 "
On General Thomas' Staff, by Dunn ---------- 1 "
Future of the American Negro, B. Washington ---------- 1 "
South Carolina Under the Royal Government ---------- 1 "
Lucifer—translated from Dutch, by Van Noppen, of North Carolina ---------- 1 "
End of an Era, by Wise, of Va. ---------- 1 "
Pool's Index to Periodicals ---------- 1 "
Gentleman of the Olden Times ---------- 1 "
France and the Confederate Navy (B) ---------- 1 "
Distinguished North Carolinians (Peele) ---------- 1 "
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Books Purchased	374
Books from other States	890
Books from North Carolina	119
Books Donated	76
Books by Exchange	14
Books from the General Government	1,059
	2,532

Purchased—The World's Great Classics, 40 vols.

You will observe that three hundred and thirty-four books were purchased for the Library after expending part of the funds for re-classifying and cataloging the Library under the card system, which required a case and other material, together with the employment of an experienced man and other help.

The foregoing statement does not include magazines which have been bound in book form and placed in the cases; neither does it include the newspapers bound and placed in the cases. There are many bulletins and special reports from the State and General Government not included in the above, that are only for temporary use.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

OF

AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS,

1899 AND 1900.

THE

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

OF

AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS,

WEST RALEIGH, N. C.

To His Excellency, DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
Governor of North Carolina.

SIR:—As required by law, I have the honor to submit to you and through you to the General Assembly my report as President of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

The College is now in its twelfth year. Its history shows a growing demand for technical and industrial education. The rapid growth of manufactures in our State, the certainty of further increase and multiplication, the opening up of new industries, the utilization of water-power by mechanical or electrical transmission, the development of intensive and diversified agriculture, especially trucking, fruit-growing, stock-raising and dairying, the setting up and management of electric plants for light and power, of water-works, ice-plants, cold storage, laundries, and other small industries requiring machinery, are creating a large and increasing demand for engineers, draughtsmen, electricians, machinists, mechanics, textile-workers, dairymen, stockmen and farmers. The demand is far greater than the supply.

We ought to furnish the skilled labor and technical

knowledge necessary to develop the resources and carry on the industries of North Carolina. We are striving to do so, but are prevented by lack of teachers, tools, machinery, and buildings. For lack of resources the College is turning away almost daily lads who desire industrial education. It declines to receive as students any who seek merely general education without industrial and technical training. We are doing a work separate and distinct from other colleges and the University. There is absolutely no competition between us. Our duty is too plain, our opportunity too large, to be misunderstood or neglected. We are educating lads to promote the development of the State, to harness for human service wood and water, steam and electricity, to substitute machinery for muscle, skill for clumsiness and profitable knowledge for costly ignorance. In doing this we shall promote both the prosperity and the happiness of the State, and shall furnish increased opportunity and necessity for the work of other educational institutions.

THE NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE.

If the purposes and the duty of this College have been correctly stated, I need scarcely say that its needs are very inadequately supplied. Its present equipment is barely a good foundation, not comparable to that of similar colleges in the Southern States, much less in the North. Even elementary training schools in Northern and Western cities, preparing lads for technical colleges, are better equipped than this College for manual instruction.

Doubtless a committee of the Legislature will visit and inspect the College. If so, its needs will be manifest. Could the people of the State see the character of our instruction and the inadequacy of our equipment, could

they observe the daily work of three hundred young men striving to fit themselves to be not only useful citizens, but skilled workers, wealth-producers, promoters, designers and managers of industrial enterprises, they would quickly complete its equipment and make its instruction available to every boy in the State that desires it.

A Textile Building. Our greatest need is a textile building. Nearly half the Southern states have already established textile schools. Mississippi appropriated $40,000 for this purpose. Georgia and South Carolina have expended, each, over $30,000. Alabama has just taken steps to establish such a school. Texas and Louisiana are about to follow. Pennsylvania has a large and well equipped school. Massachusetts has erected and equipped two textile schools. North Carolina needs a Textile School more than any State in the Union. But not a dime has been appropriated. For lack of funds we have resorted to begging, and have secured from textile manufacturers about $10,000 worth of machinery. As much again could be obtained, if we had a building in which to place it. We are actually too poor to receive further gifts. The machinery that we now have is crowded in a room in the Main Building entirely inadequate for purposes of instruction. For the proper equipment and management of our Textile Department there is absolute need of a whole building, similar in size, arrangement and equipment to buildings constructed for this purpose in other States. There is equal need of at least two additional instructors in the Textile Department.

Dormitories. Scarcely less urgent is our need of additional dormitories. The present dormitory accommodation suffices for only 192 students. To reach even this number students must be crowded and packed into

small rooms, beyond comfort and almost beyond prudence. This evil should be remedied. Our students should be comfortably and healthfully housed; and enough room should be provided for all who come. At present, for lack of room, we are forced to turn away applicants every week. If all who applied the last two years had been able to pass the entrance examinations we would have been forced to reject nearly 200 for lack of accommodations. There is need of additional accommodations for at least a hundred students.

Chapel and Auditorium. Our next most urgent need is a chapel and auditorium. This is probably the only college in the State without a chapel for daily religious services and public exercises. Every large room in the College is now full of machinery and every small room is used for dormitories, recitations, work-shops or laboratories. There is no place for chapel service or college assembly. At present we are conducting religious services each morning in the dining-room during breakfast. The arrangement is very unsatisfactory. We have no place for commencement exercises. We are cut off from public lectures. It is impossible to have a meeting of the entire college for any purpose whatever. This lack of a chapel and auditorium is a great drawback and a serious obstacle in many ways. The instruction and government of 300 young men cannot be carried on with the greatest efficiency without the helpful influence of daily religious exercises, of daily lectures or talks by the President and members of the Faculty, of occasional lectures and addresses by distinguished speakers and industrial experts, of self-culture by the students through literary, scientific and technical societies, of general meetings by the student body, of public exhibitions and exercises during the year, and of annual commencement exercises. To enjoy these benefits we must have a

chapel and auditorium. A building for this purpose might contain also, without much additional expense, halls for literary, scientific and technical societies, accommodations for the College library and reading-room, and a home for the Young Men's Christian Association.

Machine-shop and Foundry. The College greatly needs a new machine-shop and a foundry. Our present machine-shop, for lack of both room and machines, is inadequate to the proper instruction of our students. There is need of a new building for a machine-shop and foundry, with proper equipment in each line. The present mechanical building would then suffice for instruction in carpentry, in wood-turning, in drawing and designing, and in mechanical engineering. We find an unusual demand for instruction along all mechanical lines. We have applicants every week and frequently every day for mechanical instruction, sometimes lads of twelve, sometimes men of thirty, or older, even men of family; but we are forced to turn away most of them for lack of room and machinery. With suitable accommodations and equipment for mechanical and for textile instruction, I do not doubt that the enrollment of the College would be immediately doubled, and a great influence exerted on the industries of the State.

Electrical Equipment. Our College is quite deficient in electrical equipment. We need considerable additions both for instruction and for power. The plant that we now have is inadequate to the many purposes for which it is used. It is not sufficient for instruction, for power and for lighting. Electrical education is very popular and is likely to be most useful in developing our industries. The College should have suitable and sufficient equipment along this line.

An Armory. The Military Department of the College requires an Armory. For lack of one we are unable to procure military equipments much needed by the Battalion. The College is also without a gymnasium, being probably the only college in the State not equipped in this direction. A suitable Armory properly constructed would answer also for a gymnasium. This is the case at Cornell University and at the Government Military and Naval Academies, where gymnastic training is considered no less essential to the health and the proper development of students than military drill and exercises.

Ice-plant, Cold Storage, etc. Both for economy and for instruction, the College should be provided with a small ice-plant, with cold storage, and with a steam laundry. Students should be taught to construct and manage such plants, for they will soon be required in all our larger towns. Cold storage would enable us to effect much saving in our meats and perishable supplies.

President's House. The President of the College should reside on or near the College campus, and for this purpose the College should construct and own a permanent President's home. Such arrangement would render the College independent of individuals, and would enable it always to have the benefit of a President residing in close contact with the institution and with its students. This is the custom at all, or nearly all, colleges of this kind.

PAST DEBTS.

At the beginning of my term of office, July 1, 1899, I found the College in debt to the amount of $17,150.76. It has been impossible to reduce this debt during the past two years; nor can we hope to reduce it with the present revenues of the College unless we abandon work in several departments. Indeed the increase in students

has made an increase of expense without corresponding increase of revenue. Our students are poor; and the fees charged for instruction are not large enough to make much revenue.

INCREASED ATTENDANCE.

The attendance at the College the past year was 302, and this year it will be about the same. This is the largest enrollment ever made, and is too large for present accommodation. We should not receive over 250; but this limit would force us to turn away more applicants than we have the heart to refuse.

Divided into classes, the College contains 164 Freshmen, 54 Sophomores, 34 Juniors, 27 Seniors, 9 post-graduates, and 14 special students. The average age of the graduates is twenty-one years and a fraction. The total number of graduates is 137. Our students have been too frequently forced by poverty to quit College before graduating.

STUDENTS SELF-SUPPORTING.

Out of 302 students, 136 are self-supporting. Many of them worked during the session at odd times, earning a total of $2,076.96. The work included carpentry, gardening, boiler-tending, engine-tending, dynamo-tending, milking, farming, sweeping, plumbing, bell-ringing, well-cleaning, dining-room services and janitor's work. It is touching to see how anxious for work our boys are. An opportunity for labor is eagerly seized by nine-tenths of them.

AREA AND CHARACTER OF PATRONAGE.

During the two years covered by this report ten States besides North Carolina, and in North Carolina eighty-four counties, have been represented. The wide area

shows that the benefits of the institution are properly diffused through the State and that its popularity is widespread. In response to requests for information concerning the professions or occupations of our students' fathers the following statistics have been gathered :

Architect 1, Book-keepers 4, Brick Manufacturer 1, Captains Steam-boats 2, Civil Engineers 2, Congressman 1, Contractors 4, Collector 1, U. S. Commissioner 1, County Officers 4, Cotton Buyers 2, Fathers not living 13, Dentist 1, Drummers 4, Cotton Manufacturers 6, Doctors 13, Editor 1, Engineers 3, Electrician 1, Farmers 101, House-mover 1, Hotel Proprietors 3, Lawyers 9, Lumber Dealers 5, Insurance Agents 5, Laborer 1, Merchants 47, Mechanics 5, Ministers 4, Manufacturers 5, Miner 1, Jeweler 1, no professions 2, Printers 3, Photographer 1, Policemen 2, Real Estate 2, Railroad Agents 7, Superintendent 1, Superintendents Transfer Companies 2, Teachers 2, Tobacco Manufacturers 2, Watchman 1; no statement was made by 23. It will be noted that over one-third of our students are sons of farmers and that most of them represent families engaged in some form of manual or skilled labor.

The College is doing a great work for North Carolina. It is not a charity nor a philanthropy, but a good investment, yielding returns of skilled labor, of developed industries, of increasing wealth, of sterling manhood with noble aspirations and with skill and training essential to their realization.

We have accomplished much with small resources. Give us adequate equipment and our work for the State will be valuable beyond calculation.

The present scope of our work is shown by the following statement of the

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

The College offers instruction in Full Courses, Short Courses and Special Courses.

The Full Courses require ordinarily four years for their completion, and lead to the Degrees of Bachelor of Agriculture and Bachelor of Engineering. Students who are prepared to enter advanced classes may complete a Full Course in less than four years. There is a combination of practical and theoretical work in each course, the total requirement being about thirty exercises a week, of which one-half is devoted to lectures and recitations, while the other half is given to practical work. Agricultural students do practical work mainly in the shops, barns, dairies, fields and green-houses; engineering, in the shops, drawing-rooms, laboratories and in the field; textile, in the laboratories and the cotton-mill; electrical, in the dynamo-room and laboratory. The Full Courses are in Agriculture, in Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Chemical) and in Textile Industry.

The Short Courses require only two years for their completion, and do not lead to a Degree. They are intended for young men who have not the time nor the means to complete the Full Courses, and for those who desire chiefly manual training. These courses are in Agriculture, Mechanic Arts (including Carpentry, Wood-turning, Blacksmithing, Machinery-work, Mill-work, Boiler-tending, Engine-tending and Dynamo-tending) and the Textile Industry.

The Special Courses are arranged for students desiring special training in one line, for example, in Boiler- Engine- or Dynamo-tending, Machine-work, Mill-work, Carpentry, Forging, Drawing and Designing. These courses usually cover about three months.

The Faculty earnestly advise every young man to take

a full course of technical instruction lasting four years, and if possible to study at least one more year after graduation. The Short Courses are helpful and furnish valuable training, but they do not supply a complete education. The Special Courses are intended for men of maturity, who already have some knowledge and experience in the line where they wish more training and instruction.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

This instruction is intended to educate farmers, stock-raisers, poultry-raisers, dairymen, truckers, fruit-growers and florists. There are three courses: 1. The Full or Technical Course (4 years). 2. The Short or Manual Course (2 years). 3. The Special Course (3 months). Instruction in the several courses is as follows:

1. Technical, or Full, Course (4 years): Agricultural Practice, Elements of Agriculture, Staple Crops, Farm Drainage, Agricultural Economics, Plant Morphology, Pomology, Horticultural Practice, Physiological Botany, Botanical Laboratory, Market Gardening, Floriculture, Plant-breeding, Landscape Gardening, Forestry, Breeds of Live Stock, Dairying, Dairy Bacteriology, Veterinary Science, Vertebrate Zoology, Cattle-feeding, Stock-breeding, Entomology, Entomology Practice, Free-hand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Architecture, Carpenter-shop, Forge-shop, Lathe-shop, Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory, Agricultural Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis, Quantitative Analysis, Quantitative Methods, Experiment Station Methods, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Surveying (Surveying, Field-work), Meteorology, Physical Geography, Physiology, Physics, Geology, Mineralogy, English, History, English Literature, American Literature, Civics, Political Economy, Military Science.

2. Manual, or Short, Course (2 years): Subjects taught: Elements of Agriculture, Staple Crops, Agricultural Practice, Farm Drainage, Landscape Gardening, Pomology, Plant Morphology, Horticultural Practice, Physiological Botany, Forestry, Dairying, Cattle-feeding, Breeds of Live Stock, Dairy Bacteriology, Veterinary Science, Physiology, Entomology, Free-hand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Book-keeping, Shop-work, Architecture, Architectural Drawing, Agricultural Chemistry, Mathematics, English, History, Military Science.

Students showing marked proficiency in the Short Course may, if they wish, enter the Full Course at the end of the first year.

3. Special Course (3 months): Market Gardening, Dairying, Entomology, Fertilizers, Cattle-feeding, Book-keeping, Agricultural Practice, Shop-work.

ENGINEERING INSTRUCTION,

Including Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Chemical Engineering.

1. Technical, or Full, Course (4 years): The following subjects are pursued by all engineering students, whether mechanical, civil, electrical or chemical: Free-hand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Designing, Carpenter-shop, Forge-shop, Lathe-shop, Turning and Pattern-shop, Valve Gears, Graphic Statics, Elementary Physics, Mechanics, Heat, Light, Electricity, Hydraulics, Steam-engine, Steam Engineering, Strength of Materials, Analytical Mechanics, Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory, Industrial Chemistry, Mathematics, Book-keeping, History, English, English Literature, American Literature, Civics, Political Economy, Physiology, Physical Geography, Architecture, Military Science.

In addition to the above subjects, which are common

to all the engineering courses, *Students in Mechanical Engineering* will take Dynamo Machinery, Mechanics of Machinery, Graphical Statics of Mechanism, Machine Design, Mechanical Laboratory, Boiler Design, Machine-shop.

Students in Electrical Engineering will take Dynamo Machinery, Machine Design, Mechanical Laboratory, Electrical Laboratory and Machine-shop.

Students in Civil Engineering will take Surveying, Railroad and Municipal Engineering, Roofs and Bridges, Bridge Design, Engineering Laboratory, Machine-shop Practice and Field Practice in Surveying.

Students in Chemical Engineering will take Dynamo Machinery, Industrial Chemistry, Quantitative Methods, Engineering Laboratory, Machine Design and Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.

2. Manual, or Short, Course in Mechanic Arts (2 years): One-third of the time of this course is devoted to study, and two-thirds to manual training and drawing. Students showing a marked proficiency in the manual course may, if they wish, enter the technical course at the end of the first year. Subjects taught: Free-hand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Designing, Carpenter-shop, Forge-shop, Lathe-shop, Turning and Pattern-shop, Machine-shop, Mechanical Technology, Elementary Physics, Mathematics, English, History, Military Science.

3. Special Course (3 months): The student may devote his entire time to one subject. The subjects of instruction are: Drawing, Shop-work (Carpentry, Joinery, Turning and Forging and Machine-work), Boiler- Engine- and Dynamo-tending.

TEXTILE INSTRUCTION.

1. Technical, or Full, Course (4 years): Subjects taught: Free-hand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Designing, Machine Design, Carpenter-shop, Forge-shop, Lathe-shop, Turning and Pattern-shop, Analytical Mechanics, Mechanics of Machinery, Graphical Statics of Machinery, Steam-engine, Cotton Machinery, Cotton Milling, Elementary Physics, Higher Physics, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, Chemical Laboratory, Dyeing, Dye Laboratory, Mathematics, Book-keeping, English, History, Civics, Political Economy, Physiology, Physical Geography, Architecture, Military Science.

2. Manual, or Short, Course (2 years): Subjects taught: Free-hand Drawing, Mechanical Drawing, Designing, Carpenter-shop, Forge-shop, Lathe-shop, Turning and Pattern-shop, Mechanical Technology, Cotton Milling, Cotton Machinery, Mathematics, English, Elementary Physics, Military Science.

3. Special Course (3 months): This course is intended for students seeking special instruction in any one of the following subjects: Cotton Milling, Cotton Machinery, Drawing and Designing and Shop-work.

REQUISITES FOR ADMISSION.

Applicants for admission must be 16 years of age, and must bring certificates of character from the last school attended. Applicants for admission to the Full, or Technical, Courses will be examined on the following subjects: Arithmetic (complete), Algebra (through simple equations), English Grammar, Analysis and Composition, American History.

Applicants for admission to the Short, or Manual, Courses will be examined on Arithmetic (through deci-

mal fractions), English Grammar, Analysis and Composition and American History. Applicants for admission to the Special Courses will not be required to stand any entrance examinations, but they must be over eighteen years of age.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Agricultural Experiment Station is connected with the College, but its work is separate and distinct. The funds for its management are provided entirely by the U. S. Government and are required to be used in conducting experiments and not in giving instruction or disseminating popular information. The law on the subject is clear and explicit. "No portion of the funds appropriated by Congress in accordance with the act of March 2, 1887, can legally be used, either directly or indirectly, for paying the salaries or wages of professors, teachers or other persons whose duties are confined to teaching, administration or other work in connection with the courses of instruction given in the colleges with which the stations are connected or in any other educational institution; nor should any other expenses connected with the work or facilities for instruction in school or college sources be paid from said fund." There is cooperation of work between the College and the Station, to the mutual benefit of each, but the Station funds cannot be used for College expenses and they should not be considered a part of the College income.

The work of the Station has been carried on with satisfactory success. The Experiment farm, near the fair grounds, previously used for agricultural purposes, was turned over at the beginning of the year to the Horticultural Department. An orchard has been planted, experiments in bulb-raising have been continued, plans have been mapped out for future experiments in many

directions, and much has been done to bring all the grounds into good condition for horticultural experiments.

The Agricultural Department of the Station has been removed entirely from its former quarters. The stock have been brought over to the College farm and about fifty acres of land have been appropriated to agricultural experiments. This transfer has been economical, both of time and expense, and beneficial in every way. It will make possible the carrying on of a greater variety and a greater quantity of agricultural experiments than has been possible heretofore.

The property of the College has been employed freely in the work of the Station, and every effort has been made to secure the best results along all lines of experimental work. We have made plans and preparations which cannot fail to give much better opportunity for Station work than heretofore has existed, and have laid foundations upon which we can safely build hereafter.

LIST OF OFFICERS, INSTRUCTORS AND EMPLOYEES, WITH ANNUAL SALARIES.

W. S. Primrose, President Board Trustees, $250; G. T. Winston, President of the College and Director of Station, $2,500; B. Irby, Professor of Agriculture in College and Agriculturist, $1,800; W. F. Massey, Professor in College and Horticulturist of the Station, $1,800; W. A. Withers, Professor in College and Chemist of Experiment Station, $1,800; D. H. Hill, Professor of English, $1,800; W. C. Riddick, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, $1,800; C. W. Scribner, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, $1,800; F. A. Weihe, Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, $1,800; J. M. Johnson, Instructor in Animal Industry and Biology in College and Assistant in Animal Indus-

try in the Station, $1,000; A. Rhodes, Instructor in Horticulture in College and Assistant Horticulturist in Experiment Station, $900; C. W. Hyams, Instructor in Botany and Entomology in College and Assistant Botanist and Entomologist in the Experiment Station, $800; G. S. Fraps, Instructor in Chemistry in College and Assistant Chemist in Experiment Station, $1,200; J. A. Bizzell, Instructor in Chemistry in College and Assistant Chemist in the Experiment Station, $770; B. S. Skinner, Farm Superintendent in the College and Experiment Station, $1,000; W. A. Syme, Assistant Chemist, $500; T. L. Wright, Assistant in English, $720; R. E. L. Yates, Assistant in Mathematics and Civil Engineering, $1,000; L. B. Abbott, Assistant in Civil Engineering, $700; F. M. Foy, Assistant in Mathematics, $250; L. G. Berry, Instructor in Mathematics and Drawing, $125; H. M. Wilson, Instructor in Textile Art and Science, $1,500; C. B. Park, Superintendent of Shops, $1,000; T. A. Chittenden, Instructor in Drawing, $700; A. B. Hubard, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering, $600; M. E. Carter, Instructor in Wood-work, $500; V. W. Bragg, Instructor in Wood-work, $650; N. R. Stansel, Instructor in Physics and Clerk to Commandant, $600; J. M. Fix, Bursar in College and Experiment Station, $1,000; A. F. Bowen, Registrar in College and Secretary for Experiment Station, $720; Mrs. L. V. Darby, Stenographer in College and Experiment Station, $720; Mrs. S. C. Carroll, Matron for College, $300; E. B. Owen, Librarian in College and Mailing Clerk in Experiment Station, $350; J. L. Swindell, Night Watchman in College and Experiment Station, $365; F. E. Phelps, Commandant of Cadets (no salary) and Instructor in History, $200; J. L. McKinnon, Dairyman in the College, $150; M. Kellogg, Dairyman in Experiment Station, $150; Allen Haywood, Janitor in College and Experi-

ment Station, $288; Milton Rand, Janitor in Experiment Station, $90; Walter Mitchell, Janitor, $180; M. M. Harris, Dynamo-tender, $150; W. A. White, Instructor for Band, $100; R. H. Duke, Fireman, $337.50; J. S. Wiggs, Fireman, $270; Lee Nelson, Yard hand, $192; Jim Hudson, Servant, $90; Sim Riddick, Servant, $90; Ed. Collins, Servant, $90.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

W. H. Billings, House-keeper, $360; C. L. Woodall, Baker, $360; Emanuel Bridgeford, First Cook, $180; Joe Scarver, Second Cook, $135; L. D. White, Dining-room Servant, $108; Corbin Lewis, Dining-room Servant, $108; Rufus Trice, Dining-room Servant, $108; Tom Alston, Dining-room Servant, $108; John Hockaday, Scullion, $90; Florina Busbee, Washer, $54; L. M. Marsh, Waiter, $36; E. E. Culbreth, Waiter, $36; E. Gunter, Waiter, $36; W. H. Smead, Waiter, $36; F. H. Brown, Waiter, $36; C. M. Powell, Waiter, $36; W. T. Ellis, Waiter, $36; C. V. York, Waiter, $36; H. P. Foster, Waiter, $36; C. Lyon, Waiter, $36; D. H. Cook, Waiter, $36; J. M. Liles, Waiter, $36; J. E. Fulp, Waiter, $36; C. W. Harrell, Waiter, $36; J. H. Glenn, Waiter, $36; J. S. P. Carpenter, Waiter, $36; C. G. Love, Waiter, $36; F. L. Rich, Waiter, $36; Ray Clement, Waiter, $36; E. L. Denton, Waiter, $36; J. E. Parker, Waiter, $36; Z. M. Bowden, Door-keeper, $36.

Very respectfully,

GEO. T. WINSTON,

President.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA

BOARD OF HEALTH,

1899—1900.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

ELECTED BY THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GEORGE GILLETT THOMAS, M. D., President ---------- Wilmington.
S. WESTRAY BATTLE, M. D. ---------- Asheville.
HENRY W. LEWIS, M. D. ---------- Jackson.
HENRY H. DODSON, M. D. ---------- Milton.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

*CHARLES J. O'HAGAN, M. D. ---------- Greenville.
J. L. NICHOLSON, M. D. ---------- Richlands.
ALBERT ANDERSON, M. D. ---------- Wilson.
A. W. SHAFFER, Sanitary Engineer ---------- Raleigh.
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer ---------- Raleigh.

The term of all the members expires May, 1901.

*Deceased.

LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF HEALTH IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Alamance	Dr. T. S. Faucette.
Alexander	Dr. T. F. Stevenson.
Alleghany	Dr. B. C. Waddell.
Anson	Dr. E. S. Ashe.
Ashe	Dr. Manley Blevins.
Beaufort	Dr. P. A. Nicholson.
Bertie	Dr. H. V. Dunstan.
Bladen	Dr. Newton Robinson.
Brunswick	Dr. J. A. McNeill.
Buncombe	Dr. James Sawyer.
Burke	Dr. J. L. Laxton.
Cabarrus	Dr. D. G. Caldwell.
Caldwell	Dr. A. A. Kent.
Camden	
Carteret	Dr. F. M. Clark.
Caswell	Dr. S. A. Malloy.
Catawba	Dr. Geo. H. West.
Chatham	Dr. H. T. Chapin.
Cherokee	Dr. J. F. Abernathy.
Chowan	Dr. T. J. Hoskins.
Clay	Dr. J. M. Sullivan.
Cleveland	Dr. B. H. Palmer.
Columbus	Dr. I. Jackson.
Craven	Dr. R. DuVal Jones.
Cumberland	Dr. J. Vance McGougan.
Currituck	Dr. H. M. Shaw.
Dare	Dr. W. B. Fearing.
Davidson	Dr. Joel Hill.
Davie	Dr. James McGuire.
Duplin	Dr. James W. Blount.
Durham	Dr. Z. T. Brooks.
Edgecombe	Dr. L. L. Staton.
Forsyth	Dr. John Bynum.
Franklin	Dr. E. S. Fosfer.
Gaston	Dr. J. H. Jenkins.
Gates	Dr. W. O. P. Lee.
Graham	Dr. R. J. Orr.
Granville	Dr. S. D. Booth.

Green	Dr. Joseph E. Grimsley.
Guilford	Dr. Edmund Harrison.
Halifax	Dr. I. E. Green.
Harnett	Dr. O. L. Denning.
Haywood	Dr. F. M. Davis.
Henderson	Dr. J. G. Waldrop.
Hertford	Dr. John W. Tayloe.
Hyde	Dr. E. H. Jones.
Iredell	Dr. Henry F. Long.
Jackson	Dr. Wm. Self.
Johnston	Dr. L. D. Wharton.
Jones	Dr. S. E. Koonce.
Lenoir	Dr. W. T. Parrott.
Lincoln	Dr. T. F. Costner.
McDowell	Dr. B. A. Cheek.
Macon	Dr. F L. Siler.
Madison	Dr. Jas. K. Hardwicke.
Martin	Dr. W. H. Harrell.
Mecklenburg	Dr. F. M. Winchester.
Mitchell	Dr. C. E. Smith.
Montgomery	Dr. M. P. Blair.
Moore	Dr. Gilbert McLeod.
Nash	Dr. J. P. Battle.
New Hanover	Dr. W. D. McMillan.
Northampton	Dr. H. W. Lewis.
Onslow	Dr. E. L. Cox.
Orange	Dr. C. D. Jones.
Pamlico	Dr. G. A. Caton.
Pasquotank	Dr. H. T. Aydlett.
Pender	Dr. L. L. Ardrey.
Perquimans	Dr. C. C. Winslow.
Person	Dr. J. A. Wise.
Pitt	Dr. C. O'H. Laughinghouse.
Polk	Dr. Earle Grady.
Randolph	Dr. T. T. Ferree.
Richmond	Dr. J. M. Ledbetter.
Robeson	Dr. H. T. Pope.
Rockingham	Dr. Sam Ellington.
Rowan	Dr. W. L. Crump.
Rutherford	Dr. W. A. Thompson.
Sampson	Dr. R. E. Lee.
Scotland	Dr. A. W. Hamer.
Stanly	Dr. V. A. Whitley.
Stokes	Dr. W. L. McCanless.
Surry	Dr. John. R. Woltz.

Swain	Dr. R. L. Davis.
Transylvania	Dr. M. M. King.
Tyrrell	
Union	Dr. J. E. Ashcraft.
Vance	Dr. Goode Cheatham.
Wake	Dr. J. J. L. McCullers.
Warren	Dr. A. L. Pendleton.
Washington	Dr. W. H. Ward.
Watauga	Dr. E. F. Bingham.
Wayne	Dr. Williams Spicer.
Wilkes	Dr. J. M. Turner.
Wilson	Dr. W. S. Anderson.
Yadkin	Dr. S. L. Russell.
Yancey	Dr. W. M. Austin.

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION.

North Carolina Board of Health,
Office of the Secretary,
Raleigh, January 7, 1901.

His Excellency, Daniel L. Russell,
Governor of North Carolina.

Sir:—In accordance with Section 3, Chapter 214, Laws of 1893, I have the honor to present for transmission to the General Assembly this, the Eighth Biennial Report of the North Carolina Board of Health.

Very respectfully yours,
Richard H. Lewis, M. D.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH,

1899-1900.

The biennial period just passed has been marked by greater progress on sanitary lines than any similar period since the establishment of the Board of Health. Our people have realized as never before the value and importance of preventive medicine. Two striking object-lessons, the widespread prevalence of small-pox throughout the State in sixty-six counties at one time or another since the first case on January 12, 1898, and the serious outbreak of typhoid fever in the fall of 1899 at the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, among whose students nearly every county in the State had one or more representatives, brought home to the people in a most impressive manner the dangers that walk abroad with contagion and that lurk in impure drinking water. The interest in sanitation has become much more pronounced and much more extended in consequence of these visitations. In this light they have not been unmixed evils, as doubtless many more lives will be saved in the end by the better observance of sanitary laws in the future than were lost in the two epidemics.

Definite advance should be noted in the enactment by the General Assembly of 1899 of amendments to the medical license law, making the same probably the best in the whole country, and of an Act to Protect Water Supplies; and in the provision made by the State Agricultural Department for bacteriological examination of suspected drink-

ing water, a most important work which was beyond the very limited resources of the Board of Health.

Inspections of all State institutions and of all public water supplies have been made.

The monthly BULLETIN has appeared regularly during the two years, and as it goes to every physician, Health Officer, Mayor and Chairman of Boards of County Commissioners in the State, it constitutes a most valuable medium of communication between the Secretary or executive officer of the State Board and all those who are most nearly concerned in the local administration of the health laws. It has been of especial value, convenience and economy during the small-pox epidemic.

Reports in detail on the various subjects coming under the jurisdiction of the Board will be found below.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

MINUTES OF THE CALLED MEETING AT RALEIGH.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 5, 1899.

Meeting called by the President to consider the small-pox situation in the State, as ascertained by the inspection just made in the eastern section by Drs. Thomas and O'Hagan, committee appointed by the President for the purpose. From their observations and from reports to the Secretary it was found that small-pox was present in Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Tyrrell, Bertie, Edgecombe, Columbus, Alamance and Buncombe.

In view of the gravity of the situation, increased by the inefficiency of the management found in some places and the widespread opposition to vaccination found generally, it was decided, after full discussion, to ask the Governor to authorize the expenditure of a sufficient amount of the contingent fund conditionally appropriated in section 29 of the Act in Relation to the Board of Health for the employment of an inspector to visit all infected points, thoroughly inform himself as to the situation and advise the authorities as to the best management of the outbreak in every respect, impressing upon them and the community, as far as practicable, the value and importance of vaccination, said inspector to receive instructions from and report to the Secretary of the Board.

His Excellency was asked to grant the Board an interview at the Mansion, it being Sunday. The request was

granted, and at the appointed hour the members present, Drs. Thomas and O'Hagan, Colonel Shaffer and the Secretary (Drs. Battle, Harrell and Nicholson could not be notified in time, and Dr. Whitehead was sick) met the Governor. They were pleasantly received, their statement of the case listened to attentively and the desired authorization of the necessary expenditure, as above set forth, promptly given.

Re-assembling in the office of the Secretary, Dr. Henry W. Lewis, Superintendent of Health of Northampton, was unanimously elected "Small-pox Inspector," at a salary of $150 a month and necessary expenses. The Secretary was instructed, in case Dr. Lewis should decline, to offer the place to Dr. Pendleton, Health Officer of Elizabeth City.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned.

RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING AT ASHEVILLE.

BATTERY PARK HOTEL, May 31, 1899.

First meeting of the Board of 1899–1901. The members elected by the State Medical Society are Drs. George G. Thomas, S. Westray Battle, Henry W. Lewis and Henry H. Dodson; those appointed by the Governor, Drs. Charles J. O'Hagan, J. L. Nicholson, Albert Anderson, Richard H. Lewis and Colonel A. W. Shaffer, Sanitary Engineer. Of these there were present, Drs. Thomas, H. W. Lewis, Dodson, Anderson, Colonel Shaffer and the Secretary.

The organization of the new Board being the first business in order, Dr. H. W. Lewis nominated for President and Secretary respectively the present incumbents, Drs. Thomas and R. H. Lewis, and they were elected.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Henry F. Long offered his resignation as Small-pox

Inspector on the ground that his professional engagements for the immediate future would prevent his responding to every call. On motion, Dr. Long's resignation was not accepted, the understanding being that for the immediate future the demands upon him would be limited as far as practicable, and Dr. Joshua Tayloe was elected an inspector, the President being authorized at the same time to appoint another in his place, should he decline. On motion, the allowance of $10 a day and necessary expenses while on duty was made.

Discussing the work of the Board for the coming year, it was decided to have made an inspection of all State institutions, including convict camps, by committees of the Board to be appointed by the President.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to obtain from the Attorney-General of this State an opinion as to the powers of the Board in the matter of compelling Boards of County Commissioners to elect County Superintendents of Health.

Various matters pertaining to the public health were discussed, particularly the best methods of providing for the prevention of small-pox, which was regarded as being an indefinitely continuing menace to the State, especially from Virginia, where the disease is prevailing and the management thereof very lax.

Dr. Anderson brought before the Board the question of payment for four (4) bacteriological examinations of suspected drinking water sent by Dr. Duguid, of Dover, Craven county, who claimed that Dr. Duffy, Superintendent of Health, had authorized the analyses. Dr. Duffy stated that he had authorized chemical but not biological analyses. Dr. Anderson made a proposition to the Board to pay him half the amount due, or twenty dollars ($20). On motion, the proposition was accepted, on the ground that the work was called for by such facts as would have justified having

the analyses made, with the understanding, however, that no payments for such work will be made in future unless a signed permit accompanies the sample of water.

It was decided to hold the usual annual health conference with the people on a day in the fall to be selected by the President and Secretary. On motion, Wilson was selected as the place.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet again at the Conference.

RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Secretary.

CONJOINT SESSION

WITH THE

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY AT ASHEVILLE,

JUNE 1, 1899.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, Dr. George Gillet Thomas, said in opening the session of the Board of Health and the State Medical Society:

It is hardly necessary to say that this joint meeting brings with it the report, chiefly, of small-pox. The Secretary has other matters of great and grave importance besides, but to the rank and file, the serious question that has been presented to us has been the care of small-pox in the counties and in the communities. Most of you know that for a number of years the many States of the Union have been largely infected by small-pox. Our neighboring States have had a large number of cases, but for a long time we enjoyed a wonderful immunity. Gradually, however, the disease has crept in, and its presence and the mode of its introduction is largely a matter of history. It has come chiefly from Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia. I regret to say that the very imperfect care exercised by our neighbor on the north has endangered the health and lives of a great many citizens in the eastern counties of North Carolina. It has brought to this Board a great deal of trouble and anxiety, and to the local health and hospital authorities expense as well as anxiety.

I beg leave, as a part of what I have to say this morning, to submit to you the report of a committee appointed by the State Board of Health to start the investigation of small-pox in North Carolina. This was addressed to the Board, and by permission of the Secretary I read it to you:

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 16, 1899.

To Dr. R. H. Lewis, Secretary N. C. Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—The State Board of Health has for the past two years seriously considered the outbreaks of small-pox in North Carolina, and during the winter and spring of 1898 sought to aid the local authorities as far as possible in the management of the disease wherever it appeared.

The first case reported was in Wilmington, January, 1898. Immediately following this case the Charlotte authorities found one in their midst. In both of these cities the disease was limited to the original cases, or a few persons immediately exposed to the infection. In Charlotte the authorities deemed it wise to have an expert sent in by the Marine Hospital Service to finally determine the character of the disease, which was somewhat in dispute, and also to advise as to the best management of the outbreak.

Shortly after this quite an epidemic of it appeared in Iredell county, and caused considerable alarm. Dr. C. P. Wertenbaker, M. H. S., at the request of local authorities, went to Statesville, and, as he had done in Charlotte, advised as to the best methods of isolating and controlling the disease. Under the wise management of Dr. H. F. Long, of Statesville, the malady at one time threatening the entire county of Iredell and the neighboring county of Rowan, was stamped out, not, however, until sixty odd cases had been treated. After this it appeared in Montgomery and Randolph, and in both of these counties Dr. Long took charge of affairs and managed them as successfully as he had done in his own county, first and last treating over two hundred cases. After this there appeared one case in Wilson and several in Durham.

During the hot months the disease disappeared.

In October it was introduced into Edgecombe county, from Norfolk, Va., and in the course of several months in the whole county and a part of Nash about seventy-five cases were treated. In January a case developed in Northampton, and later seven or eight more, all of the original ones coming from Norfolk or its vicinity. Of the subsequent outbreaks, which are not spoken of in the report, the Secretary will give you the full history.

The serious condition of affairs existing in Edgecombe county in January, 1899, induced the local authorities of that county to seek advice and aid of the State Board. The President of the Board met these authorities, and as the Board was in no manner provided with the means to assist materially the local authorities, and as the menace to all the Eastern counties was very marked, it was deemed wise that a committee be sent out to investigate the conditions that existed bordering on that portion of Virginia where small-pox was most prevalent, and to report to this Board such suggestions as appeared timely for its adoption in sending to aid the county officials in controlling the disease if it had appeared or in preventing its approach.

In pursuance of this determination of the State Board, a committee of Doctors Thomas and O'Hagan visited the counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Washington, Wilson and Wayne. In Elizabeth City we found the physicians thoroughly alive to the situation. In a conversa- with these gentlemen, we were informed that the cases of small-pox in the town had been isolated and vaccination was progressing quite rapidly under an ordinance making it compulsory. As far as possible all exposed persons and those not protected by vaccination in the county were sought out and protection afforded them. Your committee was afforded an opportunity to meet and address quite a large party of citizens who had assembled in the court-house. They urged upon the people the necessity to uphold the action of the authorities in the matter of vaccination which was then in progress. The outbreak in the county was much more serious, but the physicians in charge assured us that further spread would be limited. Reports which have reached this Board since the return of the committee amply justify the prediction of these physicians.

It was most encouraging to see here, and generally throughout our visit made under the orders of your Board, how closely to the right line the physicians were coming, and how thoroughly they appreciated and

taught the value of vaccination. With very few exceptions, the physicians of the State have not sought to minimize the dangers of this dread disease or to allay the excitement, which was most salutary, except by promising to the citizens exemption from attack if they would submit to vaccination. As usual, these gentlemen of the profession have lowered the rates charged generally for vaccination, in order to assure to the general public the great boon that follows this preventive measure.

From Elizabeth City your committee went to the town of Hertford, and were received by the physicians most hospitably. At night we were greeted by a large portion of the citizens of the town and the neighboring country, including very many ladies. To this audience your committee appealed again for support of the local health authorities. We assured them that under the intelligent direction of the physicians of the good town and county ample protection would be afforded, if they would only see the necessity of earnestly asking for their advice, and being guided by it.

In Edenton, the next point visited, the situation seemed to be, under the wise direction of the best physicians, taking a very satisfactory course. The cases of small-pox were in the country, six or eight miles from the town of Edenton, no case of it having appeared then or since in the town. At short notice a meeting was called in the historic courthouse of that honorable and ancient borough, and was attended by a large body of citizens, representing all classes

It is well to remark here, that at this meeting we were much aided by the unsolicited statement of one of the County Commissioners, a thrifty, honest farmer. He said that it behooved all persons to seek quickly and successfully the prote tion of vaccination, that he knew the horrors of small-pox, having suffered from its fearful ravages in his own family. He told most feelingly how he was left alone to do the nursing and care for the sick in his household, all of his neighbors and friends, frightened by the loathsome disease, standing afar off, and leaving him outside the pale of human aid and that helpful sympathy which is generally accorded by one's neighbors in times of distress. We hope the appeal was not without effect. From Edenton, we visited Plymouth. The bad weather which set in shortly after our arrival, prevented us from seeing as many of the citizens as we had hoped to meet and address; however, we sought here, as elsewhere, to impress upon the people the lesson we had started out to inculcate. At this point a summons reached us from the Secretary of the Board to go at once to Goldsboro, examine and report to the Mayor upon certain suspicious cases that existed in that town, none of which had been reported as small-pox except one. We visited four houses. In the first was the reported case. This was varioloid, and was the one about which there had been most question among the medical men of the town. One case was so suspicious that we suggested the house be placed in quarantine and watched. There were two other cases of small-pox of very marked character. We did not seek for any further information, as it was evident from these that the town was infected. We subsequently met the Board of Aldermen, at which time there were in attendance a large body of citizens. Here again we most earnestly urged prompt protective measures, both of isolation of the diseased persons and vaccination of all citizens who were not already protected.

From this point it was the intention of your committee to visit the counties of Northampton, Gates, Camden and Currituck. One of your committee subsequently visited the county of Halifax, and advised as to the management of affairs in the outbreak in that county. On the day succeeding the visit to Wayne county your committee thought it best to go to Raleigh and have a consultation with the Secretary and Colonel Shaffer, as members of the Board, before proceeding further in this matter, it being the

opinion of your committee that the work which they had begun could only be efficiently done by an inspector who could devote his full time to it. At a meeting of the Board, held in the Secretary's office, it was unanimously resolved that the members present should visit his Excellency, Governor Russell, and lay before him the conditions as they appeared to the Board, explaining the situation in full, and asking him to provide for the employment of an inspector for a specified time. The report of the meeting of the Board and its visit to the Governor will appear in the Secretary's report of the meeting. It gives this committee pleasure to record the earnest interest of the Chief Executive of the State in the efforts of the State Board for the protection of the Commonwealth from a widespread invasion of the small-pox. A prompt response to our appeal for his aid was most encouraging, and bespoke a broad-minded realization of the dangers that existed in, and the methods necessary to avoid them, as well as an appreciation of the necessity for the maintenance of some such supervisory sanitary body as the State Board of Health. There was no hesitation in his response to our requests, and the work of Dr. H. F. Long, the inspector appointed, as the result of this visit to the Governor, shows itself. It seems to us safe to say that no community which he has visited has failed to understand the preparedness of this position of inspector, which his previous experience had given him.

We cannot close this report without recording that the exigencies of business forbade your committee from completing the tour originally mapped out for them, but it has a pleasing recollection of the visits as far as made, and to have met and known personally many of the able men who make up the profession in Eastern North Carolina, and feels amply repaid for the inconveniences and loss of time. It is a matter worthy of record, and one of which we may be justly proud, that these gentlemen so thoroughly understood the situation and so intelligently advised for its control. The *esprit de corps* of this part of the State's medical men is remarkable, and justifies among other things the many encomiums of praise that have been awarded them from time to time by disinterested and distinguished visitors to our yearly meetings. It is hoped that the work of your committee, so ably taken up and completed by Dr. Long, will be productive of much good, and that the advent of another winter will find the State very largely protected from further outbreaks of small-pox by a constantly increasing number of successful vaccinations.

By the experience of the past winter, and the intelligent work of Dr. Long, it is safe to hope that the Governor and his Council will come as generously to the relief of the State Board, should the cause arise demanding their aid and advice, in the coming months. But for the assistance derived from the Emergency Fund, as provided for by our Health Laws, the appointment of inspector would have been impossible, and while the members of the Board always responded to calls for their services, and for visits to infected points, the work was best done by one authorized person, who gave to it his full time, and happily for us the benefit of a large experience.

We have not, we fear, seen the last of small-pox, and another winter will most probably bring us new cases, but the Board feels justified in the assurance that if we are to deal with another series of outbreaks, methods for its control are now so well studied that the measures to be adopted under the guidance of the inspector will promptly stamp out the disease wherever it appears.

Yours truly,

GEO. GILLETT THOMAS,
CHAS. J. O'HAGAN,
Committee.

This seems right now the most important consideration for the Board of Health. I do not know that the physicians in North Carolina can undertake a more important measure than to preach the propaganda of vaccination, and the appearance of the disease at present seems to foretell a rapidly increasing death rate. The epidemic is evidently gaining in virulence. Such was the experience in South Carolina. The Secretary of the Board of Health of that State told me in March that after two years, without any apparent cause, the death rate ran rapidly from 1½ or 2 per cent. up to 10 per cent. and upwards, varying according to locality. Next winter is going to bring us new cases, and a more virulent type of the disease. In Morganton in a recent outbreak the death rate has already reached 10 per cent., divided between negroes and whites about equally. It may be that the people will wake up to the fact that small-pox is a little worse than vaccination. Upon that point I wish to give expression to what appears to me a justified opinion. I believe that every physician who goes out among his clientele to preach vaccination, and who succeeds in convincing them of its necessity, ought also to impress upon them, absolutely, the care of the vaccinated arm. It is not bad virus, it is not anything ordinarily in the vaccinated person that is making these bad arms. It is the infection of the vaccinated point by a breach of the seal and the introduction of germs from without. I am so satisfied of this, that I would like to state to you a few facts which have convinced me. When small-pox broke out in Wilmington in 1898 I did a reasonably large number of vaccinations, covering all ages. I used at that time the virus from The National Vaccine Establishment in the District of Columbia and the Marietta Farm in Pennsylvania, indiscriminately, first one and then the other. In infants to whom tender care and special attention was given by both parents and nurses, I say this with guarded care, I know I did not have a single broken seal in the infants, all of whom went rapidly through the stages of typical vaccination, but among older children and adults such a favorable condition did not always obtain, as in many cases the vaccinated portion of the body was not protected, or a lack of care allowed a break in the seal, through which infection was induced, and the much-talked of sores said to result from bad virus, appeared. If you can by careful directions, which I do not deem it necessary to detail to this intelligent body, impress upon your patients both the reasons and methods of protecting the vaccinated points you will accomplish all that ought to result from this important measure and avoid the disagreeable ulcers that have so unfavorably prejudiced the laity against its adoption. As there can be no doubt of the necessity of vaccination, and as every doctor in the State is responsible to his patients for such timely advice as will protect them from the dire scourge of small-pox, it behooves you, one and all, to consider the best means of convincing those whose confidence in your skill has put the

health of themselves and their families under your care of the prime necessity of promptly erecting this sure and only barrier against the disease, the only sure protection known to the world against the disease—successful vaccination.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH, 1898–'99.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D., RALEIGH, N. C.

The Seventh Biennial Report of the Board to the General Assembly through the Governor, which gives a complete statement of its work for the two years ending December 31, 1898, includes that done between the time of our last meeting and that date. The report has been published, and as it will be sent to any one requesting it, it would be a work of supererogation to repeat it here. Suffice it to say that our principal work since we last met is included in: An official examination by Colonel A. W. Shaffer, the Engineer of the Board, of the water-sheds and works of the public water supplies of the State, including both chemical and bacteriological examinations of the same; an examination of the water supply of the State Hospital at Morganton, and of certain wells suspected of causing typhoid fever at Willardsville and at North Wilkesboro, infection with intestinal bacilli being found at both places; sanitary inspections of the State Hospital, a particular study being made of a small outbreak of typhoid fever there, the conclusion reached being that it was caused by an infection of a part of the milk supply; a sanitary inspection of the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Morganton, of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts at Raleigh, and of the State Prison; an investigation, by re-

quest of the Superintendent of Health of Alamance county, of the conditions at Swepsonville, in the hope of ascertaining the cause of the very unusual outbreak there of malarial diseases; a health conference with the people of Winston-Salem.

SMALL-POX.

Since the period covered by the Biennial Report, the work of the Board outside the regular routine work of the Secretary has been practically confined to work in relation to legislation and to the management in an advisory way of the epidemic of small-pox which has been prevailing throughout the State. Although a part of this has been covered by the Biennial Report, it would doubtless be more satisfactory to consider the matter as a whole and report the epidemic from the first case to May 1, 1899.

SMALL-POX IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The first case occurred in Wilmington on January 12, 1898, in the person of a negro train hand on the Atlantic Coast Line, whose run was into South Carolina, in which State the disease was prevailing—warning of which was given in the BULLETIN for December, 1897. Prior to May, 1898, it showed itself in Charlotte, 5 cases, 2 deaths, all colored, origin South Carolina; in Salisbury, 1 case, colored mail agent running between that point and Knoxville, origin Tennessee; in Buncombe, 2 cases, colored, origin South Carolina; Alamance, 2 cases, colored, origin Alabama; Clay, 10 cases, white, origin Georgia. Since May 1st the disease has occurred in all the counties named except Clay, and in 32 other counties, making in all 38 counties that have been visited by it, the infection in most outbreaks coming from Norfolk, Va., and vicinity. The official reports for the month of April show small-pox still present in the following counties: Anson, 2; Bertie, 1; Chatham,

2; Chowan, 15; Currituck, 1; Gates, several; Hertford, 2; Iredell, 1; Martin, 3; Mecklenburg, 2; Moore, 4; Nash, 7; Union, 8; Wake, 43—14 counties. While new outbreaks have been reported since May 1, 1899: 5, Catawba (Hickory), Edgecombe (Rocky Mount), Gates, Rockingham (Mayodan), Burke (Morganton); the last named is the only one which does not appear in the tabulated statement given below. There have been so far 14 cases in Morganton, with two deaths among the whites. The reporter did not separate the races.

The total number of cases from the introduction of the disease into the State on January 12, 1898, to May 1, 1899, when the reports closed, was 616, with 17 deaths, or 2.76 per cent. Of this number 182 were whites, with eight deaths, 4.93 per cent., and 454 colored, with nine deaths, or 1.97 per cent. This death rate is somewhat larger than appears to have been the case in some other States whose records can be depended on—Ohio, for instance, where of 770 cases, only 7 died, or less than 1 per cent. Indeed our small-pox death rate has been quite respectable in view of the fact that many wiseacres have persisted in asserting that the disease was not small-pox but "chicken-pox," "Cuban itch," "elephant itch," etc. But still the mortality was very low, and that very fact increased the difficulty of managing the outbreaks, by rendering the people more indifferent to the importance of vaccination. Formerly when asked my opinion as to the best method of getting the people vaccinated, I would say: "A case of small-pox." Now I would say a number of cases, with several deaths.

In view of the rapid spread of the disease during the latter part of February it was thought advisable by the President of the Board to investigate the matter by a personal inspection of some of the infected districts on the part of a committee from the Board. This inspection of several of the Eastern counties was made by himself and Dr. O'Hagan, and the conditions were found to be such that he

called a meeting of the Board at Raleigh on March 5th to consider them. At this meeting the report of the committee was received and the situation fully discussed, the unanimous conclusion being that the time had arrived for calling upon the Governor for authority to expend a part of the Emergency Fund appropriated in section 29 of the Act in Relation to the Board of Health. In pursuance of this decision the members of the Board present waited upon his Excellency and laid the facts before him. He showed his intelligent appreciation of the situation by promptly giving the authority desired. Re-assembling, it was decided to employ a competent physician who should, under the title of Small-pox Inspector, visit infected points, decide doubtful diagnoses, interview local health officers, explain to the county and municipal authorities the gravity of the situation and the best way of meeting it, and impress upon the people the overwhelming importance of vaccination. Dr. Henry F. Long, of Statesville, Superintendent of Health of Iredell, in view of his intelligent management of a considerable outbreak of small-pox in his own county, was selected for the place. The results have shown the wisdom of the action of the Board and of their selection, as the unanimous testimony from the points he has visited has been that his presence and advice have been of great assistance. I am satisfied that the State never spent the same amount of money to better advantage than the $395.75 spent in this cause from March 13th to May 1st.

Owing to the blessed fact that epidemics of infectious disease of any magnitude have been extremely rare in our State, our people are unaccustomed to the restraints and duties incident to the proper management of them according to the principles of modern hygiene, and this fact, combined with the mildness of the disease, engendering indifference to its dangers—such indifference in some instances at first, before the public were generally awakened to the

fact that genuine small-pox was among us, that the patient not feeling much sick would not call in a physician—increased the difficulties of management. The exposures resulting from this were necessarily very numerous, and why so many unvaccinated persons escaped, as they unquestionably did, is a mystery. But strange as it may seem, the greatest trouble has come from our own profession. In some instances it arose from inexperience with the disease and the consequent failure to make promptly the correct diagnosis and report the case to the health officers. This was perhaps in some instances excusable, although it must be said that a knowledge of the elementary principles of sanitary rules or a regard for them would have insured the taking of the proper precautions. This, however, was a small matter compared to obstructions to the proper control of the disease which arose in another way, caused probably by unfortunate factional disagreements in the profession in certain communities—very few I am glad to say. I refer to the denial of the correctness of the diagnosis of small-pox by some physicians, thereby furnishing a centre for the intractable members of the community to rally around, and rendering the enforcement of the necessary regulations very much more difficult. Where the dissenting physician saw the case or cases in person it was doubtless an honest difference of opinion, but usually he refused to visit the patient, while he continued to publicly express his opinions. With the lights before me, I can see no sufficient justification for this attitude on the part of a medical man. In the matter of disease, the physician occupies with the people a position of authority, and as a patriotic citizen, to say nothing of his professional obligations, the abuse of that high position, from whatever motive, in a way calculated to increase the misfortunes of his neighbors, is, to express it in the mildest possible terms, extremely indiscrete. In every instance where the profession was united

no trouble was experienced, the authorities, both county and municipal, responding promptly to their suggestions.

In addition to directing the movements of the inspector, I have written a great many letters to superintendents of health, mayors, county commissioners, and others, and have prepared two circulars—the first in July, 1898, which was sent with a letter to the editors of the newspapers of the State for publication, and the second in March, 1899, which was printed in the form of a poster, a copy of which is attached, which was sent to the superintendents of health with a letter requesting them to post in conspicuous places.

On the whole, when we take into consideration the conditions already alluded to, and, in addition, the imperfections in our sanitary machinery, I think there is good ground for congratulating ourselves and the State that the various outbreaks have been generally so well managed and that so many of the people have been vaccinated. While there has been a good deal of opposition to vaccination, it is gratifying to know that several enterprising communities with officials of nerve carried it out under compulsion, going so far in more than one instance as to commit the recalcitrant to jail, or to work upon the roads, until a more enlightened frame of mind was reached. This is fortunate, for the seeds having been widely distributed, there is reason to fear a recrudescence of the disease next winter and probably in a severe form.

The following is a tabulated statement of small-pox in the State from January 12, 1898, to May 1, 1899, when the last official report was received:

TABULATED STATEMENT.

RECORD OF SMALL-POX IN NORTH CAROLINA FROM JANUARY 12, 1898, TO MAY 1, 1899.

COUNTIES.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	W.	C.	TOTAL.	W.	C.	TOTAL.
Alamance	20	2	22	1	------	1
Anson	------	5	5	------	------	------
Beaufort	------	2	2	------	------	------
Bertie	------	12	12	------	1	1
Buncombe	------	11	11	------	1	1
Catawba	------	13	13	------	------	------
Chatham	1	18	19	------	------	------
Chowan	------	21	21	------	1	1
Clay	10	------	10	------	------	------
Columbus	2	2	4	------	------	------
Craven	------	2	2	------	------	------
Currituck	10	30	40	------	------	------
Durham	------	8	8	1	------	1
Edgecombe	43	13	56	------	------	------
Gates	4	30	34	------	------	------
Guilford	3	------	3	------	------	------
Halifax	------	9	9	------	------	------
Hertford	1	2	3	------	------	------
Iredell	16	57	73	------	------	------
Johnston	------	1	1	------	------	------
Lenoir	1	16	17	6	------	6
McDowell	14	------	14	------	------	------
Martin	------	3	3	------	------	------
Mecklenburg	1	7	8	------	3	3
Moore	------	6	6	------	------	------
Nash	------	14	14	------	------	------
New Hanover	3	3	6	------	------	------
Northampton	------	9	9	------	------	------
Pasquotank	14	35	49	------	1	1
Perquimans	1	------	1	------	------	------
Rockingham	------	1	1	------	------	------
Rowan	2	23	25	------	------	------
Tyrrell	4	------	4	------	------	------
Union	------	8	8	------	------	------
Wake	5	64	69	------	1	1
Warren	3	1	4	------	------	------
Wayne	3	24	27	------	1	1
Wilson	1	2	3	------	------	------
Total No. cases in 38 counties	162	454	616	8	9	17
Death rate per cent.				4.93	1.97	2.76

LEGISLATION.

In the early part of the session of the recent Legislature I sent a circular letter to all superintendents of health asking for any suggestions they might have to make as to the amendment of our health law. Many did not reply at all and most of those who did had no amendment to suggest. Among those expressing an opinion, one or two favored an increase in the powers of the Board, for which public sentiment was not yet ready, but most confined themselves to the method of electing the county superintendent of health. They were about equally divided between retaining the present plan of election by the county commissioners and returning to the old plan of election by the county board of health. After very careful consideration of the matter, I finally settled upon a compromise method which, in short, constituted a new county board of health, to be composed of not more than three registered physicians, the county commissioners and the mayor of the county town, which board would elect the superintendent and fix his salary. This was regarded by those with whom I discussed it as a good solution of the difficulty, but knowing from experience how dangerous a discussion of any technical bill was, with no one on the floor thoroughly understanding it, I decided, after advising with some judicious friends, that the gain to be obtained was not sufficient to justify the risk, and abandoned it. I did, however, after a good deal of tribulation, succeed in securing the enactment of "An Act to Protect Water Supplies," which is an advance on the line of sanitary progress in the State. This matter is fully set forth in an editorial prepared for the May BULLETIN, which is now in press.

But the most important legislation bearing on the public health for many years was the amendment of the medical

license laws so as to require of all applicants for license a diploma from a medical college in good standing, requiring an attendance of not less than three years and furnishing such facilities for clinical instructions as should meet the approval of the Board of Medical Examiners. It is unnecessary to say that nothing is so important to the preservation of the public health in a community as the thorough and practical education of its physicians. Acting formerly in another capacity, as chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the State Medical Society, I had the honor of assisting in securing the enactment of the amendments. As the medical license laws, as amended, were printed in full in the April number of the BULLETIN, it is unnecessary to discuss this matter further, other than to congratulate the Board and the Society on now having the best medical license law in the country.

The annual health conference was held in Winston-Salem on December 7, 1898. I thoroughly advertised it through the local newspapers, which were very kind in doing it, and by means of a circular-letter giving the programme, distributed in advance, but the attendance for a town of that size was a disappointment to us—caused in part, let us hope, by the uncomfortable climatic conditions prevailing at the time.

As per appointment, I attended the National Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America for 1898 at Detroit in August last, and that for 1899 at Richmond the 23d and 24th of this month. These meetings, composed entirely of practical health officers and members of boards of health, have been of value to your Secretary in reviving his interest, stimulating his zeal and in broadening his views. They afford an excellent opportunity in private conversations and in public discussions to compare the work and methods of the different boards, and in conclusion I wish to say, as the result of such a com-

parison, that, especially in view of the tremendous inertia on the part of the people—and largely of the profession, too, I regret to admit—and considering our meagre appropriation, we have no reason to be ashamed of our work—unsatisfactory as it is. But the people have been awakened, as never before in my experience, by the small-pox epidemic, and I hope that it is the beginning of better things.

MINIATURE OF POSTER SENT TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF HEALTH.

☞ NOTICE!

PREVENTION OF SMALL-POX.

Small-pox is one of the most contagious and one of the most loathsome of all diseases.

It is now widely scattered over the United States and is prevailing at twenty points in our own State to-day. There is a danger of a widespread epidemic among our people.

Under these circumstances every eruption appearing after two or three days of headache, backache and fever, or even after merely a general bad feeling, especially if most prominent on the face and hands, should be regarded as small-pox, and the proper precautions taken promptly and continued until the patient is seen by a reliable physician.

Be not deceived by false prophets who seek popularity by prophesying smooth things and call it chicken-pox. According to one of the highest authorities, with a very few exceptions, chicken-pox is confined exclussively to childhood up to the age of twelve, and is rare after ten. So if the patient is past childhood it is almost surely small-pox, although it may be a mild attack. But mild cases can cause the severest form in the unvaccinated.

Fortunately, thanks to the genius and courage of the immortal country doctor, Edward Jenner, we have almost sure protection against the disease within reach of all in *vaccination*. If properly done it is practically as certain a preventive as a previous attack of small-pox itself. In Germany, with its fifty millions of people, in 1871, before vaccination was made compulsory, the number of deaths from small-pox was 143,000, while in 1897, under compulsory vaccination, it was only 116.

When small-pox is present in a community those who have been vaccinated before should be vaccinated again, as its virtues disappear more or less with time.

There seems to be a prejudice against vaccination on the part of some. This prejudice is due to ignorance of the facts. The effects of vaccination are really serious so seldom that they need not be taken into account. With the improved virus from the cow there is not the slightest danger of transmitting such human diseases as consumption, scrofula or syphilis.

Having this sure preventive right at hand, a panic on the subject of small-pox is utterly inexcusable. Those who are vaccinated—but only those—can laugh at small-pox and go on with their usual business in confidence.

Whenever small pox appears in a community it is all-important that the sick person should be separated from the well as soon as possible. No one should visit him, and only his physician and nurse should see him. In fact, when small-pox is prevailing visits of mere sympathy or curiosity should not be paid to any case of sickness until its nature has been declared by the attending physician.

All persons who have been exposed to small-pox should be vaccinated immediately and detained or quarantined in comfortable quarters for fifteen days from the time of exposure—until the danger of their having it has passed. Before leaving the house of detention they should take a thorough bath with warm water and soap and immediately after that another with some suitable disinfectant, and put on clean clothes from the skin out. The clothes in which they were exposed should be boiled or otherwise disinfected before being worn again, or removed from the house. The poison of small-pox can be carried in the clothes for an indefinite time.

Upon the occurrence of small-pox in a community the people should interest themselves in seeing that the regulations to prevent its spead are obeyed, for the sake of the business of the town as well as their own personal safety. This applies with special force to the operatives in factories and mills, for the reason that the shutting down of a mill is such a serious matter to them. Employment elsewhere cannot be expected, because no mill would receive hands from another mill among whose people the disease existed. Operatives at work are less liable to contract the disease than if idle and engaged in social visiting.

After the death or recovery of a person who has had small-pox everything that has been in contact with him should be burned or disinfected in the most thorough manner by the health officer.

Under the law (chapter 214, Laws of 1893) vaccination, quarantine, etc., are under the control of the County Superintendent of Health, or the medical health officer of a city or town, where there is one.

Ample powers are conferred by sections 23 and 25 upon the Boards of County Commissioners and the authorities of cities and towns to enforce the necessary rules, the language of one of the sections being that they are authorized to make such regulations, pay such fees and salaries and *impose such penalties* as in their judgment may be necessary for the protection of the public health.

The reason for such laws is that the State does not permit individual citizens, for a mere whim or prejudice, to endanger the health and lives and business of their more reasonable neighbors.

Let everybody be vaccinated promptly.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

REPORT OF THE STATE SMALL-POX INSPECTOR.

Dr. H. F. Long, State Small-pox Inspector, made the following report:

Before making my report I would like to say a few words about small-pox which is not included in the report. The great difficulty we have had in controlling the outbreak of small-pox in this State has been due to the mild form in which the disease existed. It came here, as best I can learn, from Mexico. It was brought by a railroad contractor who gathered a lot of negroes from Birmingham, Ala., and carried them to Mexico three years ago to work on a railroad. Every negro contracted small-pox as soon as he reached there, and as soon as he was well, without being disinfected and without change of clothing, he made his way back. There they came in contact with other negroes, and had what they termed "Mexican bump," and the disease existed among the negroes a long while before it spread to the white people. I have found that all over the State, wherever I have been, small-pox exists in the very mildest form, and I also find that you cannot find any of the old negro slaves who have not been vaccinated; the younger generation of negroes we have are not vaccinated, but they are direct descendants of people who have been vaccinated for generations. In McDowell county last winter I witnessed an outbreak. There were fifteen cases, and every case was confluent and every case was malignant, and the mortality rate was 50 per cent. So far as I can gather, no man in that community had ever been vaccinated. In Iredell we had seventy-five cases, and there were only twelve cases that anything like approached to the confluent form, and those who had it were very old negroes who had been vaccinated when they were children. We had no death at all in Iredell county, and almost all the cases were the very mildest form. At Morganton I inspected a family named Houston, and I think three died, and every case in the family has been confluent. One case was hemorrhagic, the best I can find. Houston's family had not been vaccinated, and Mrs. Houston told me that neither her father nor her husband had ever been vaccinated, and they had a mortality rate approaching the old mortality, before vaccination was discovered. A few hundred yards away I also inspected some cases among negroes who had been vaccinated, and it showed in the mildest form. So the further away from vaccination we are, the nearer approach we have to the confluent and malignant form. The nearer to vaccination we get, the nearer approach we have to varioloid. If small-pox strikes a neghborhood where people have been vaccinated for generations, the form will be mild. If it strikes a neighborhood where the people have not practiced vaccination, the form will be

confluent and malignant, so the degree will depend altogether on locality—on how well the community is and has been permeated by vaccination. The report I have is short, and is simply the places I visited, and the number of cases I found:

STATESVILLE, N. C., May 28, 1899.

To Dr. R. H. Lewis, Secretary State Board of Health.

SIR:—I wish to submit to the State Board of Health the following report of the work done by me as Small-pox Inspector of the Board:

My first inspection was made at Greensboro, March 11, 1899, where I found a suspect, by name Fentress, who had been following the occupation of beer-bottler at Newport News, Va. He was taken ill February 27th, and was seen by Dr. Ledbetter on March 10th and by me on the 11th. Diagnosis, small-pox.

March 15th, at Warrenton; suspect, Mr. James Tarwater, white, aged 33 years; diagnosis by attending physician, Dr. T. J. Macon, small-pox. Well managed by physician in charge.

Burlington, N. C., March 16th. Inspection showed 19 cases of small-pox. No measures whatever had been taken to stamp out disease.

March 22, at Carthage, discovered one case, well quarantined, well managed; case came from Norfolk, Va. Attending physician, Dr. McLeod.

March 24th, inspected at Goldsboro. Found 15 cases of small-pox, 2 cases of chicken-pox, the latter in children. Attending physicians, Dr. Powell and Dr. Cobb.

At Kinston, March 25th, I found 8 cases of small-pox; 5 about recovered; all quarantined at their homes. The authorities took more active steps at once.

At Whiteville, March 26th; no cases then; history of one case which had recovered; at Brinkley, two cases had recovered. Attending physician, Dr. Harrell, had managed cases well.

Mt. Olive, March 29th; no inspection; history of case which had occurred 8 miles from town; had recovered and was gone. Had been treated by Dr. Aaron, who confessed he did not know what was the nature of disease.

At Fremont, March 29th; found two cases of small-pox in family named Barnes. These patients were sisters of a telegraph operator who had been treated for what was called chicken-pox. Attending physician, Dr. Lewis, who made diagnosis of chicken-pox.

At Wilson, March 29th; no inspection; history of two cases which had been well managed and dismissed by Dr. Moore.

Rocky Mount, March 30th; inspected 8 cases of small-pox in period of desiccation. Ordered disinfected and released. Dr. Wimberly in charge.

At Tarboro, 30th; no inspection; history of number of cases in county which had been well managed and discharged.

April 2d, Newton; found 2 cases in negro family. Attending physician, Dr. Moser. No action had been taken.

April 11th, at Pee Dee; found one case recovered; had come from Raleigh. Diagnosis by Dr. Kerr, syphilis.

April 12th, Northampton State farm, Halifax; one case, pustular syphilide, brought out by vaccination. Attending physician, Dr. Ferguson.

April 13th, at Washington; found 2 cases of small-pox in pest-house; were well managed by Dr. J. Taylor.

April 15; inspection at Monroe discovered 2 cases in pest-house. All well managed. Dr. Ashcraft.

Pittsboro, April 16th; found 4 cases in the conntry. Well managed by Dr. Chapin.

Charlotte, April 18th, found one case, a drummer named Sossamon. Well taken care of by Dr. Strong.

April 22d, at Greensboro; inspection of three cases in pest-house; found them suffering from pustular syphilide, induced by vaccination. Dr. Ledbetter in charge.

At Morganton, May 18th; inspected six cases; history of two deaths from small-pox; attending physician reported 15 cases in all. Dr. Laxton in charge.

At Hickory, May 23d; one case of small-pox; came from Morganton. Dr. Abernethy in charge.

Small-pox has occurred in this epidemic in all its forms, from mildest varioloid to most malignant confluent type, and one case of hemorrhagic small-pox, which died at Morganton. All cases of malignant small-pox that I saw occurred in those who had never been vaccinated and whose parents and forefathers had never been vaccinated. Every case of discrete, or even coherent small-pox, occurred in those whose parents had been vaccinated. In every instance the infection came from Virginia or South Carolina. In every town where I made inspection I reported to the mayor, board of aldermen and representative citizens, gave them my technique for handling and taking care of the disease, and urged compulsory vaccination.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. LONG.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING AT THE HEALTH CONFERENCE.

WILSON, N. C., November 1, 1899.

Meeting of the Board at the Annual Health Conference with the people. Present, Drs. Thomas, Nicholson, Dodson, H. W. Lewis, Anderson, R. H. Lewis and Col. Shaffer. Dr. W. T. Pate, one of the bacteriologists of the Board, also present by invitation.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to write to all county commissioners individually, urging upon those of the counties having no superintendents of health the immediate election of one, and upon all the great importance of making preparations for outbreaks of small-pox, at the same time recommending glycerinized vaccine points.

On motion, the Secretary was also instructed to write the judge holding the nearest court in the counties having no superintendents of health, quoting to him the opinion of the Attorney-General, calling attention to the anticipated

dangers from small-pox during the coming winter, and asking him to charge the grand jury to indict the board of commissioners if they refuse to elect a superintendent after their attention has been called to it.

On motion, the Secretary was likewise instructed to publish in the BULLETIN the names of such water companies as fail to comply with the requirements of the act to protect water supplies, with comments; if they persist in refusal to comply, to send marked copies of said BULLETIN to a number of leading citizens of the town; and if they still fail of their duty in this matter, to have the water analyzed by one of the bacteriologists of the Board and publish the analysis.

On motion, the bacteriologists of the Board were requested to furnish for the use of the Board a standard blank form of the bacteriological examination of drinking water desired.

On motion, the State Veterinarian was invited to unite with the Board in its meetings.

On motion, the President appointed a committee to prepare and transmit to our fellow-member, Dr. S. Westray Battle, resolutions of sympathy in the great affliction that had befallen him in the recent loss of his wife.

On motion, there being no further business, the Board adjourned.

RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING AT TARBORO, MAY 22, 1900.

TARBORO, N. C., May 22, 1900.

Annual meeting of the Board. Present, Drs. Thomas, Battle, Dodson, H. W. Lewis, Nicholson, Anderson, Colonel Shaffer and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion, it was ordered that the inspection of the public institutions of the State be completed.

On motion, the Engineer of the Board was directed to make the usual biennial inspection of the public water supplies of the State.

The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the fact that the State Board of Agriculture had equipped a biological laboratory, and proposed to employ a bacteriologist for the work of their department, and suggested that a formal request be made of them to make for us bacteriological analyses of suspected drinking waters as they have made chemical analyses for many years. The matter was discussed and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, typhoid fever, with the exception of tuberculosis, is the most fatal to our people of all the preventable diseases, the number of deaths in the State from that cause alone annually being more than 1,000, and the number of cases that recover probably ten times as many; and

WHEREAS, this disease is nearly always conveyed by infected drinking water, which infection can only be ascertained by a bacteriological examination; and

WHEREAS, the appropriation made by the State for the work of the Board of Health is entirely inadequate to provide for more than a very few such examinations of the public water supplies during each biennial period; and

WHEREAS, we have been informed that the Board of Agriculture proposes to establish a laboratory with an expert in charge for the prosecution of its work in relation to pure food and the diseases of animals; therefore,

Resolved, that the said Board of Agriculture be respectfully requested, for the good of the people of the State, slightly and inexpensively, to extend the scope of its laboratory so as to include investigations into the purity of suspected drinking waters, especially of wells and springs in the country districts, said investigations to be made upon the request of the Secretary of the Board of Health, under such regulations and restrictions as the Board of Agriculture may prescribe.

Resolved, that if the Board of Agriculture consider this request favorably the Secretary and the Engineer of the Board of Health confer with the officials or committee having the matter in charge, upon request, and arrange with them the details of the work.

Views as to the best practical management of the smallpox and vaccination problem were interchanged.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet with the State Medical Society in conjoint session to-morrow.

RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Secretary.

CONJOINT SESSION

WITH THE

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY AT TARBORO,

MAY 23, 1900.

Dr. Chas. J. O'Hagan presided in the unavoidable absence of President Thomas.

Dr. O'Hagan opened the conjoint session in the following address:

I have had honors thrust on me to-day in being called upon to preside over the conjoined meeting of the Board of Health and the State Medical Society. Honors of this kind sit very awkwardly on me, and if I do not wear them gracefully I hope I may wear them not disagreeably. The majority of you gentlemen can hardly recollect when the Board of Health of North Carolina was first formed. The Legislature of this State made a most munificent appropriation to this body of $200 per annum, which was not quite enough to furnish stationery and stamps. It was then in the hands of one of the best men belonging to the profession, Dr. Thomas F. Wood, and with this scanty amount with enthusiasm and zeal he continued to work and kept the thing alive until the beginning of another meeting of the Board, to whose unremitting labors is largely due the position in which it now stands.

By iterating and reiterating the importance of this work to the State, the State has been induced to make a larger, but still infinitely smaller than it ought to be, appropriation for carrying on this work, and the work it has done has been of immense value.

It had to begin at the beginning. It had to teach the laity throughout the country the immense value of pure water. For the first time attention was called to the fact that dirty water was one of the most fruitful sources of disease. They had to be called upon to explain the value of pure water and air, and yet the people had been breathing the one and drinking the other all their lives, and were ignorant that these primary elements were most fertile sources of diseases that sometimes decimated the whole country. Again this Board of Health has called the attention of the people to the arrest of epidemics and dangerous diseases. Like a sentinel on a watch-tower it has called the attention of the people of the

State to the recognized methods of prevention, and has induced them to take advantage of this, and in that way has done immense good, but still the province of the Board of Health is not limited to teaching people how they shall live, for there are other things as important. It has a wider scope, a longer range, and with your permission, gentlemen, I beg leave to call the attention of this body to certain views I entertain, hoping to convey through them to the laity some idea of their importance. While the world, in many respects, is very much better than it formerly was, in other respects it is no better. Seventy-five years ago the Lord Chancellor of England announced that the school-master was abroad in the land, and he has been traveling over the land and illiteracy is disappearing, but while illiteracy disappears, I fear that it is not followed by any corresponding improvement in the moral advancement of the world.

The clergy will tell you every Sunday from the pulpit that the world is getting worse, and while I do not agree with that broad statement, I fear, notwithstanding their labors for two thousand years, the world has not profited by them quite as much as it ought to have done. The great mistake that a medical man will point out for the vast amount of labor which has been wasted is the fact that he does not recognize the close relation which exists between the physical and psychological portions of man. The physical basis of life involves and contains every function, whether mental or physical, pertaining to the human being. We have been under the erroneous impression that the mental functions, the mental phenomena, were separate and distinct from the physical functions. The mental and physical are intimately related, and if you wish to improve one you must improve the other. This, then, is the reason why such a vast amount of labor has been wasted, thinking that we can cultivate the moral and intellectual without taking care of the physical. We have improved the physical, but I fear the moral has not been improved in corresponding relation. We have forgotten the effect of heredity. It has been well known for centuries among the people that like produces like—like father, like son. The belief has been firmly grounded in them for centuries and centuries, but no value was attached to it, no practical value was derived from it because no pains were taken to cultivate a race from which criminal and moral heredity should be eliminated. We all know we can improve the breed of cattle, whether food animals or work animals; by careful selection we have produced some of the noblest animals of the world. The Kentucky racer from the blue-grass of Kentucky was bred from the common banker pony. We look on truly indifferent to the fact that incompetent people hastily rush into the matrimonial relation and thereby propagate a crop of descendants equally incompetent and degenerated. We see also the criminal classes are allowed to meet and reproduce their kind. We find that constitutional diseases, such as insanity, epilepsy (which could hardly be

called a constitutional disease), syphilis, and all those other things which descend from father to son, are allowed to go unchecked. And what is the result? To protect society from the incompetent and vicious and criminal classes the whole land is dotted with jails and prisons, enormous sums of money are expended annually to protect us from the criminal classes, and charitable institutions, like insane asylums, are more or less evidenced in this and other States to extend the hand of charity to these unfortunates. Year by year these expenses are increased, and year by year the criminals and incompetents, and others of a similar class, are increasing at a rapid ratio. Is there not a remedy for all this? Shall we allow the criminals and incompetents to increase *pari passu* with us, and year by year protect ourselves from the assaults of these classes? Is there no remedy? I think there is.

Among recent years the study of anthropology has been added as it were an annex to the medical profession, and we have taken the position of Alexander Pope that the proper study of mankind is man, but scientific study, and that will in no distant time provide a remedy, or at least a partial remedy. Assaults on personal property are not decreasing, and all the agents which have heretofore been called in to prevent them have each and all been signal failures. What shall we do to be saved? It seems to me that the school-master who is teaching to read and write, and the minister who is endeavoring to awaken in them a sense of their duty to themselves and to their Creator, have each failed because they have not come to the practical application of the knowledge they have. Legislation will not, I think, in the immediate future, and hardly, I fear, in the remote future, be called upon to provide a means. It does seem to me, gentlemen, that the marriage relation which is assumed so recklessly and thoughtlessly should be strictly subjected to State supervision, and no man or woman could get a marriage license who could not show a clean bill of health, that of the families on either side there was no constitutional disease, insanity, syphilis. They should bring a clean bill of health before the marriage license is issued to them.

Again, cripples, hunchbacks, and those unfortunates whose physical system is crippled and incapacitated for self-support, should be subjected to a rigid personal inspection, and unless they could furnish ample authority as it were, or information that they were capable of protecting themselves, and raising families without throwing an additional burden on the State, the right to propagate their species should be denied. It will be asked, how are you going to protect yourselves? That has not been answered yet, and I do not think will be at any time in a reasonable expectation of the future, but there is no doubt in my mind that if parents and guardians were called upon to subject a man or woman who proposed to enter their family to a rigid examination of family history, that a vast deal of misfortune could be avoided. The criminal classes must be dealt with in a similar manner. You, gentlemen, have

heard something of the history of the Juke family, where one vagrant woman furnished a progency of two hundred and odd criminals, and cost the State of New York upwards of $7,000,000. Have such people the right to live? It seems to me that the safety of the public demands, if they are not exterminated, they should be at least kept under detention, and such portions of their organism as would perpetuate the breed should be removed. It was in 1867 that Andrew Johnston, the President of the United States, at a meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, by men who had charge of the criminal institutions of the country, boldly proclaimed that all the criminals should be castrated, the women spayed, and held in some penitentiary, and in that way prevent the propagation of that class.

Again, young people under the influence of passion rush into the matrimonial connection, and the result is that thousands and tens of thousands of helpless creatures are thrown a burden upon society, and those who see these things in the large cities become hopeless in despair of the future. I took up a newspaper yesterday and in it saw a poem written by some good and generous and humane lady that struck me with some force, and I could not help sympathizing with her:

ON READING DANTE'S "INFERNO."

I too have been through hell, O Florentine;
Seest thou not by my visage it is so?
Bears it not still the impress of the woe,
The sin, the suffering, that mine eyes have seen?
Could any walk with countenance serene,
That once the anguish of such sight did know—
That through such paths in retrospect might go?
Canst thou not read it in my altered mein?

The voice of humankind throughout the years
Robs feast and dance and carnival of mirth,
And blurs for me the sunshine of the day,
I catch in laughter the sad sound of tears.
So that of me, as once of thee on earth,
"Lo, who hath been in hell," the people say.

This is an abject conception of the horrible sights of misery and woe and vice and crime that come under the inspection of people whose business it is to see those things. We, the medical men of the country, the plain country doctors, visit always and see all manner of sights of woe and sin and misery. Time and again do I think, will there ever be an end of this, when sin and sorrow will be banished from the earth? That it will come sooner or later, I firmly believe, but it will not come until the same care is exercised in the breeding of the race that there is in domestic animals, and when this is done and we can step from the heights of transcendentalism and apply the same laws of heredity that we apply to animals, I think if the millenium does not come, we will have a much better world than it is now.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF HEALTH, 1899–1900.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D., RALEIGH, N. C.

The work of the Board, since my last report, in addition to the regular routine of the Secretary's office, made up chiefly of advice on sanitary subjects to individuals, municipalities, corporations and health officers in person, by letter, and by telegram, and the preparation of matter for the monthly BULLETIN, has consisted in inspections of some of the State institutions, the holding of the annual health conference with the people, and the effort to direct, as far as our powers permitted, the management of the epidemic of small-pox, which I regret to say has prevailed quite extensively throughout the State during the past year.

INSPECTION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Inspections by committees from the Board, appointed by the President, have been made of the three Hospitals for the Insane, the University, the Normal and Industrial College, the two Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, the School for the Deaf and Dumb at Morganton, and, at the special request of his Excellency, the Governor, of the abandoned convict camp at Castle Hayne, with a view to its healthfulness for that purpose. With the exception of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, we found all the institutions in a good sanitary condition, although a more abundant water supply is needed at the University.

Learning that the Board of Trustees of the Normal and Industrial College would meet before the report of the regular Committee of Inspection could reach them, I felt it my duty to make a personal visit to that institution and supplement the investigation already made, so that I might

be in a position to advise directly with the Board. I was invited to appear before the Board and make to them a verbal report of my investigations, and to give them my views as to the situation. Having done this, I was requested to prepare a full and candid report, suppressing nothing, and give it to the leading newspapers of the State. This was promptly done, and sent to all the morning dailies in the State. It was also printed in the BULLETIN, and as every physician whose address is known receives regularly a copy of that publication, you have already read it, or have had an opportunity to do so, at any rate, and it would therefore be superfluous to repeat it here. After this report was given to the newspapers, I made two other visits to the Normal and Industrial College, and learned certain additional facts which confirmed the view first expressed, that the cause of the outbreak of typhoid was the water of the central well which was drunk by all the students taking their meals in the college, to whom the sickness was limited, and which was found by two bacteriologists, Drs. Albert Anderson, of Wilson, and A. C. Abbott, of Philadelphia, to be infected with intestinal bacilli. These new facts were set forth in a supplementary report, which was printed, together with the original report, in the BULLETIN for December, 1899. The medical report of the fever by Dr. W. P. Beall, of Greensboro, the chief consultant, was given to the profession through the columns of the *Carolina Medical Journal*, and was reprinted in the BULLETIN for February.

In round numbers, one-third of the total college population had fever, and there were fourteen deaths. As every county in the State had a representative in the student body, and most of them one among the sick, the deep solicitude and widespread interest felt throughout the State, not only in that particular outbreak, but in the subject of typhoid fever in general, its causation and its prevention, can be

easily understood. Realizing this, I availed myself of the opportunity to "point a moral" at the conclusion of the report referred to in the following words:

"Every city and town should have an expert inspector of plumbing, and require inspection by him of every job before it is covered up and accepted, and all public institutions and other establishments with plumbing should require a similar inspection. Wells near sewers, or any accumulation of filth, especially of human origin, are dangerous. Guard with jealous care the purity of your drinking water."

Whether any of our cities and towns have acted upon the suggestion as to the employment of an expert inspector of plumbing, and the requirement that all plumbing work should be inspected and approved by him before being accepted, I have not been informed, but the suggestion as to drinking water did bear some fruit. The University and the Agricultural and Mechanical College for whites, of the State schools, and St. Mary's, at Raleigh, and the Horner Military School, at Oxford, of the private educational institutions, had bacteriological examinations made of their water supplies, thereby exhibited a progressive and enlightened spirit that is worthy of commendation, and setting an example that it would be wise for the others to follow.

While the outbreak of typhoid fever at the Normal and Industrial College is greatly to be deplored, its educational effect upon the people has been great, and the final result in the coming years will no doubt be the saving of many more lives than were lost. The history of sanitary science shows that no material advance in its practical application has ever been made, except as a consequence of some tragedy of this sort.

THE HEALTH CONFERENCE.

In the hope of interesting and instructing the people of some of our largest cities and towns in matters pertaining

to the public health, meetings of the Board with the people for the purpose of discussing before and with them, in a practical and popular way, sanitary subjects, were inaugurated at Salisbury in 1893. Since that time similar meetings have been held in order at Washington, Charlotte, Goldsboro, Winston-Salem and Wilson. We have been assured that they were helpful in promoting the cause they were designed to serve, but it must be confessed that appreciation by the people of these efforts on the part of the Board has not increased, the first two having been the most successful. It is true that rival attractions of a more entertaining character have interfered on three occasions, and they may have been the explanation of the comparatively small attendance, although it has invariably been excellent in quality and respectable in numbers. It certainly cannot be attributed to a falling off in the quality of the work done by the members of the Board participating, as the papers and addresses were never better, if so good, as those presented at the last conference at Wilson, the announcement and programme of which was as follows:

HEALTH CONFERENCE AT WILSON, NOVEMBER 1, 1899.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The Conference is intended to be between the members of the State Board of Health and the people. Its object is to interest the people in sanitary matters by explaining and impressing upon them the great importance to the individual and to the community of a strict observance of the laws of health. Its proceedings will, therefore, be not technical but popular in character, and every one present will be invited to participate therein, by taking part in the discussions and by asking questions, which the members of the Board will take pleasure in answering to the best of their ability.

As the enforcement of sanitary rules in the family is largely in the hands of the mistress of the household, the ladies are especially invited to attend.

Papers or addresses are promised on the following subjects:

Old Age and How to Attain it—By Dr. J. L. Nicholson, Richlands, member of the Board.

Vaccination as an Economic Measure—By Dr. Henry H. Dodson, Milton, member of the Board.

Malaria and Mosquitoes—By Dr. Richard H. Lewis, Raleigh, Secretary of the Board.

A Discussion of the Health Laws now Operative and Reasons why they Should be Earnestly Supported by the Public—By Dr. George G. Thomas, Wilmington, President of the Board.

The North Carolina Health Law and the Local Health Officer—By Dr. Henry W. Lewis, Jackson, member of the Board.

Practical Hints on Drinking Water—By Dr. W. T. Pate, Gibson, one of the bacteriologists to the Board.

There will be a Question Box, and persons in the audience too modest to speak out in meeting can write them out and deposit them in the same for answer by some member of the Board. Opportunity will be given for this at the end of the discussion of each set subject.

The meetings will be held in the court-house at 10 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

You are cordially invited to attend and bring your friends.

RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Secretary.

N. B.—The subjects will not necessarily come up in the order in which they appear above.

In view, however, of the sacrifice in time and labor required of the members of the Board, and the expense incident to the meetings, it is a question as to whether they should not be discontinued. An expression of opinion by members of the profession outside of the Board would be welcomed.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF HEALTH.

In planning the construction of our health laws, the County Superintendent of Health was made what might be called the corner-stone. While the State Board is, in a general way, in charge of all matters relating to the public health, it has only advisory powers, and the actual practical work must be done by the superintendent. In a word, a county without a superintendent has no sanitary organization, and the health laws cannot be applied to its people. In spite of every effort, until recently, a considerable number of counties have utterly ignored the law commanding them to elect a superintendent. For years the number of counties having superintendents was less than seventy, then by special effort it was raised to eighty odd. At the time of our last meeting there were eleven counties having no health officer. The Board, at a meeting held at the time of the Conference at Wilson, realizing their utter helplessness in case of the introduction of small-pox, which they anticipated would become widespread, instructed its Secretary to write to every county commissioner in the derelict counties individually, calling attention to these facts, and urging the importance of the immediate election of a superintendent. The Secretary was also instructed to write to the judge holding the nearest court in said counties, asking him to charge the grand jury on our health law, and to suggest the indictment of the commissioners refusing to perform their duty. At the same time a letter to every commissioner in the State, setting forth the importance of making preparations for the probable appearance of small-pox, was ordered. I wrote to one judge, but whether he acted upon our request or not, I have never learned. The letters were sent to the commissioners, and eight new superintendents were elected, so that now only three counties—all very small—Camden, Pamlico and

Tyrrell have no health officer. The value of this official is coming to be more and more appreciated every day, thanks chiefly to small-pox, and it is to be hoped that in time he will be adequately remunerated for his services. Some counties, I am glad to say, have shown a disposition to do this by paying the superintendent $10 a day when engaged in small-pox work, although it must be admitted that many pay less and that many add nothing to the mere pittance.

THE OUTSIDE INSANE.

While the insane constitute a class of their own under the special care of other guardians, they cannot be properly ignored in a general consideration of the public health. Although our State has made generous provisions for these unfortunates in three well-equipped and admirably managed hospitals, the present accommodations are not adequate for the care of all who need it. Basing an opinion upon the recent excellent report of the State Board of Public Charities on this subject, which gives the number of insane, epileptics and idiots located at 766, it is not unreasonable to assume that there are at least one thousand of these stricken ones in jails, county homes and private families. It would be a work of supererogation to detail to a body of medical men, who are only too familiar with such sad sights, the horrors of the situation of many of them. No matter how good the intentions of their keepers may be, they cannot obtain the care and attention to which, as a matter of simple humanity, they are entitled, owing to the lack of facilities and of knowledge and experience in this particular kind of work on the part of those in charge. By a comparatively inexpensive amplification of our three State hospitals, all of the insane and most of the epileptics could be given expert care and treatment at a cost, in the aggregate, very much less than that incurred under the present system. It is to be hoped

that the next Legislature will take action in this matter, and as our law-makers are largely influenced by public opinion, it seems to me that the adoption of a resolution setting forth the views of this body, which represents the medical profession of the State, would be in order.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG CONGRESS.

By appointment of the President, I attended, as a delegate from this Board, the third annual session of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, which was held at Washington, March 7—9. The meeting was largely attended by representatives of all the interests involved from all parts of the United States. After a very full discussion of the relative merits of two bills setting forth the objects sought, which had been introduced in the House of Representatives by the Honorable Messrs. Brosius and Babcock, respectively, it was decided that the Brosius bill was the more satisfactory, and it was adopted as embodying the views and wishes of the Food Congress. The outlook for desirable legislation on this line is said to be favorable, if action can be obtained at this session. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that a resolution calling attention to the importance of the subject, and asking the support of the Brosius bill by our Senators and Representatives in Congress be adopted by the conjoint session and forwarded to them at once.

SMALL-POX.

The history of small-pox in the State for the past twelve months has been an almost exact repetition of that of the preceding year, in every respect, excepting the number of cases, which has been nearly five times as great.

An exact comparative statement is as follows:

From January 12, 1898, to May 1, 1899—Number of cases (in 38 counties), white, 162; colored, 454; total, 616.

Number of deaths, white, 8; colored, 9; total, 17.

Death rate, per cent., white, 4.93; colored, 1.97; total, 2.76.

From May 1, 1899, to May 1, 1900—Number of cases (in 55 counties), white, 731; colored, 2,075; total, 2,806.

Number of deaths, white, 35; colored, 30; total, 65.

Death rate, per cent., white, 7.78; colored, 1.44; total, 2.31.

From this statement it appears that the proportion between the two races is almost exactly the same, the number of colored attacked being nearly three times as large as the number of white in both periods. The death rate has remained also nearly the same—a trifle less—the decrease being slightly more marked in the colored race.

The character of the disease has, as a rule, been very mild, and from that fact have arisen nearly all the difficulties in the management; the indifference, and often positive opposition, on the part of the people to vaccination; the reluctance of the authorities to institute and support effective measures of prevention, and the mistakes in diagnosis, including the disastrous effect upon public opinion of the efforts of some of the physicians making the mistakes to support their position. From the last of these three things has come the chief trouble. The matter has been so fully discussed in various issues of the BULLETIN during the year that I will not weary your patience by a repetition of it, but will merely cite two instances, the counties of Guilford and Rockingham. In both of these counties the disease was diagnosed chicken-pox by the attending physician, and in the latter the position was persisted in, notwithstanding the opinion to the contrary of an expert. In consequence, the proper precautions were not promptly taken, and the result was, in Guilford 509 cases with nine deaths, and in Rockingham 520 cases with 20 deaths, to which should be added the direct cost to the counties of thousands of dollars in handling the widespread epidemics, and the loss of tens of thousands in trade. In justice to

the superintendents of both these counties, it should be said that the harm in the way of numberless exposures of unvaccinated persons was done before the disease was reported to them as small-pox, when only their responsibilities began. I have no reason to believe otherwise than that they are both good men, and efficient health officers.

The work of our inspectors, Drs. Joshua Tayloe, of Washington, and L. Harrill, of Statesville, whose reports are attached, has been of great value in settling disputed diagnoses, instructing superintendents new at the business, impressing upon the authorities the gravity of the situation, and explaining the best way to meet it.

In response to special requests from Greensboro, Winston, High Point, for a United States expert, I asked Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, to send one of his men to these points. He promptly granted my request, and sent Passed Assistant Surgeon Wertenbaker, whose efforts were of material aid in setting public opinion right, and in inaugurating the proper precautions.

Upon the occurrence of a case of suspected small-pox in one of the students, I personally visited the University, at the request of President Alderman and Dr. Whitehead. I confirmed the diagnosis of small-pox already made by Dr. Whitehead, indorsed the precautionary measures already planned and in part inaugurated, and addressed the student-body, particularly upon the value and importance of vaccination. The entire absence of panic among the five hundred students, and the failure to spread from the first case under such circumstances, is sufficient testimony to the admirable management of those in charge there. I also personally visited Reidsville, at the urgent and repeated request of Superintendent Ellington, to aid him in securing the co-operation of the county commissioners with those of the town. I addressed both bodies in joint session, and was much gratified to learn that the county commissioners

took action in the manner desired immediately upon adjournment, and to be assured since that my visit was really helpful.

Owing to the extreme mildness of the disease in many instances, no physician has been called in, and absolutely no precautions in the way of disinfection have been taken. This means, of course, a great many *foci* of infection for time to come. According to the reports of the superintendents, hardly more than ten per cent. of the people have been vaccinated on an average, though it should be said to the honor of this county of Edgecombe, whose hospitality we are now enjoying, that she heads the list in this good work with eighty per cent. of her entire population, rural as well as urban, vaccinated. The conclusion from these two facts is inevitable. There must be a recrudescence of small-pox next winter, unless the people are generally vaccinated between now and then on a much more extensive scale. Since the decision of the Supreme Court, in State Appellant *vs.* W. E. Hay, from Alamance, affirming the right of county and municipal authorities to enforce compulsory vaccination—a copy of which opinion, delivered by Justice Clark, was printed in the March BULLETIN—there need be no trouble about it. The responsibility rests upon the said authorities. And in this connection, let me say one word as to the duty of the medical profession in the premises. It is clear. They should, without ceasing, teach, preach and practice vaccination, and cordially support all authorities trying to bring it about.

In conclusion, I would say that the Board of Health, owing to the small-pox epidemic and the outbreak of fever at the Normal and Industrial College, has never been so much in evidence, and, apparently, so much appreciated by the people as during the past year.

RECORD OF SMALL-POX IN NORTH CAROLINA, FROM MAY 1, 1899, TO MAY 1, 1900.

COUNTIES.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	W.	C.	TOTAL.	W.	C.	TOTAL.
Alamance	11	51	62			
Alexander	12		12			
Anson	12	18	30			
Bertie	3	16	19	2	1	3
Buncombe	27	6	33			
Burke	27	34	61	3		3
Cabarrus	10	3	13			
Caldwell		13	13			
Carteret	1		1			
Caswell	8	31	39	2		2
Catawba		1	1			
Chatham	5	90	95		3	3
Cherokee	1		1			
Chowan	3	30	33			
Cleveland	1	12	13			
Craven		1	1			
Cumberland		1	1			
Currituck	22	2	24			
Davidson	11	34	45		1	1
Davie	8	21	29		1	1
Durham	2	19	21			
Edgecombe		1	1			
Forsyth	8	4	12		1	1
Gaston		8	8			
Gates	18	100	118	1		1
Granville	1		1			
Guilford	64	445	509	2	7	9
Halifax	12	150	162			
Harnett	6	2	8			
Haywood	24	8	32			
Henderson		1	1			
Hertford	7	36	43		2	2
Iredell	1		1			
Johnston	15	24	39		1	1
Mecklenburg	2	48	50		1	1
Moore	16	76	92	1	1	2
Nash	22	24	46	2	1	3
New Hanover	1	15	16			
Northampton		14	14		1	1
Orange	20	24	44			
Pender		8	8			
Person	26	14	40	1		1
Randolph	11	7	18			
Richmond		29	29		1	1
Robeson	15	15	30			
Rockingham	144	376	520	16	4	20
Rowan	40	130	170	3	4	7
Rutherford	1	60	61			
Stanly	1	23	24			
Surry	105	12	117	2		2
Union		8	8			
Vance	2	1	3			
Wake	5	26	31			
Warren		2	2			
Washington		1	1			
Total No. cases (in 55 counties)	731	2,075	2,806	35	30	65
Death rate, per cent.				4.78	1.44	2.31

REPORT OF SMALL-POX INSPECTORS.

REPORT OF DR. TAYLOE.

DR. R. H. LEWIS,

Secretary State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C.

SIR:—I submit herewith to the State Board of Health the following report of my work as Small-pox Inspector, from May, 1899, to May, 1900. In this report I give the towns, counties, number of cases examined, how managed and by whom. Also what precautions had been taken up to my inspection.

May, 1899—I made a trip to Gates county, this being my first inspection, examined a good many patients suffering from the mild forms of small-pox, two-thirds being white people. There existed in Gates county, at the time of my visit, thirty-five infected houses. No precautions had been taken. No superintendent of health.

May, 1899—I inspected the conditions in Currituck county. Six cases, two white and four colored, in charge of Dr. H. M. Shaw, Superintendent of Health. Some precautions had been taken.

June 23, 1899—Hertford county, at Ahoskie, I examined three cases, negroes, in charge of Dr. Tayloe, Superintendent of Health. They were well cared for.

Scotland Neck, Halifax county—Five cases were examined by me, all negroes. More negroes afterwards developed the disease, also some whites. No precautions had been taken until the time of my inspection, as a positive diagnosis was not made until then. Dr. Green, Superintendent of Health, then took charge, and with the assistance of Dr. Wimberley, managed the cases well.

June 3, 1899, Beaufort, Carteret county—Examined one case, white. Well managed by Dr. Frank Clark, Superintendent.

March 29, 1900, Robeson county—Inspected eight cases, five white and three colored. Some precautions had been taken. Drs. McNatt and Utley in charge.

Henderson, Vance county—I inspected one case, white. All necessary precautions had been taken by Drs. Cheatham and Bass, health officers.

April 1, 1900—Selma, Johnston county—Thirteen cases were inspected by me, seven white and six colored. Of these, two suffered with confluent type, one died. Moderate precautions had been taken by Drs. Wharton and Noble, health officers of county and town respectively.

April, 1900—Franklin county—Inspected four cases, all colored. Proper precautions were at once taken by Dr. Foster, Superintendent.

Small-pox has existed during this epidemic in all its forms, from the mildest to the most malignant confluent type, as expressed by Dr. Long.

In every town and county in which I made inspections I made reports

to the town and county commissioners and local health boards, advising them as to the best possible means of stamping out and controlling the disease, without further spread. Also described the full technique of caring for patients and handling suspects, suggesting as thorough vaccination as possible in every section which I visited.

I advocate vaccination because I believe it to be the most powerful means of preventing the disease. I regard vaccine virus as the most active material that can be admitted into the list of our prophylactic remedies, and the only weapon of defense in overcoming the worst of human maladies.

The large majority of small-pox in the State has existed in a very mild type, in fact, the virtue of vaccination has so modified the disease that it is only in exceptional cases we have the opportunity of studying the malignant forms. I have had the opportunity in the present epidemic to examine only a few cases of the malignant forms of small-pox, and I am firmly of the opinion that such types of the disease can only exist in those who are absolutely without history of vaccination, and I mean by that, those whose parents and grandparents have not been vaccinated.

The protective influence of vaccination is so great that, from my experience, I am willing to assert that the vaccinated can only contract the disease by close and continuous contact or exposure. And if contracted then, it is of a mild and modified form.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA TAYLOE, M. D.,
Small-pox Inspector.

REPORT OF DR. HARRILL.

STATESVILLE, N. C., May 19, 1900.

DR. R. H. LEWIS,
Secretary State Board of Health.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—At your request I hereby submit a statement of visits made by me as Inspector. My appointment was made about the middle of January last.

January 20—I visited New London, Stanly county, where I found seven cases of small-pox, colored.

February 4—At Thomasville I saw two cases, colored.

February 10—At Asheville I saw twelve cases, whites.

February 20 to 22—Near Walnut Cove, Stokes county, saw two cases besides six or eight others recovered, and in the same county, at Pinnacle, saw three cases. A local doctor refused to accept my diagnosis. The leading case, and the one upon which I based my opinion, was in a woman, forty to forty-five years of age, with an eruption about nine days old when I saw her. The cases at Walnut Cove and Pinnacle were all white people.

February 23—I saw one case at Pilot Mountain. I visited Reidsville and saw the celebrated cases in a seminary there. I have been informed that persistent efforts were made by a local physician to discredit my opinion. Repeated vaccinations were made, but without results. I am informed that one of the patients afterwards carried the contagion to her home in some of her clothing, and from this source there were two malignant cases, resulting in death. I saw in Reidsville twelve or fourteen cases, but the actual number at that time was probably three or four times as many.

February 24—Visited Hillsboro. Saw two cases.

March 2—Visited Taylorsville and found six cases, all whites. Dr. H. F. Long also saw one of these cases, and confirmed my diagnosis.

March 24—I visited Jonesboro and found six cases in one family, all white. The mother and the grandmother in the same house had both been vaccinated when young, and both escaped the disease. I saw one other white man and two negroes with the disease.

April 16—Visited Shelby and found six cases in the same family of negroes. Another family of negro children had chicken-pox. At Mooresboro, one case, a negro man. At Fallston, in same county, I saw one case in a white man. Near Cleveland Springs, same county, I saw one case, a negro woman.

April 27—Visited Henrietta, Rutherford county, where I saw three cases, all negroes. One case reported at Caroleen, and one west of Ruthfordton that I did not see.

April 30—Visited Spray and saw three cases, all whites, besides several recovered and convalescent cases that I believe were the same disease.

May 1—Visited Madison and found that small-pox had been there four to six weeks. I saw one partly confluent case here. There had been in all about fifteen cases.

May 2—Visited Stem, Granville county, and found one case only developed, but a number of exposures.

This closes my list of visitations. There is a strong prejudice against vaccination, and decided opposition to any restriction or isolation of patients. Also, a determination to not believe there is any small-pox in the State. Unfortunately this belief extends to some of the doctors, and when one or more of that kind are in a community it is almost impossible to control the disease. I persuaded one doctor, a non-believer in vaccination, to go with me within thirty or forty feet of a well developed case. After seeing it, he decided that as he was practicing in the neighborhood, and had never been vaccinated, he ought to be.

In communities where the disease has been for several months, it is to be feared that there is already, and will continue to be, a relaxation of proper efforts to stamp out the disease.

Public meetings have been called in many places, and I have tried to advise the people about vaccinations. Hoping this imperfect report will be satisfactory, I remain,

Yours very truly,

L. HARRILL, M. D.,
Small-pox Inspector.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Conjoint Session of the State Board of Health and the State Medical Society:

IN REGARD TO PURE FOOD, BY COLONEL A. W. SHAFFER.

WHEREAS, the health of the people is largely dependent upon the purity of their food and the reliability of their medicine, and is injuriously affected by the adulterations now so common in very many of the articles in daily use; and

WHEREAS, a bill to prevent such injurious adulterations, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Brosius, is now pending in Congress; therefore be it

Resolved, by the North Carolina Board of Health and the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, in conjoint session assembled, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to give this measure their prompt and cordial support.

IN REGARD TO OUTSIDE INSANE, BY DR. HENRY W. LEWIS.

WHEREAS, recent official reports from the State Board of Charities show that there are in North Carolina, uncared for in asylums or other proper institutions, insane, epileptics and idiots to the number of eight hundred and sixty-six, and that there are probably as many more in the State who have not been reported; and

WHEREAS, it is a notorious fact that many of these people are confined in jails and county homes without proper care and attention, and undergo hardships and in many cases maltreatment—which of itself precludes the hope of improvement or recovery from their mental or physical condition; therefore be it

Resolved 1. That the paramount consideration is that these patients have proper treatment at the hands of the State of North Carolina, whereby the reproach now resting on us may be removed.

2. That it being notorious that the State institutions are already overcrowded, we urge the pressing necessity of such early increase of hospital facilities as will insure these proper care and treatment, and to this end we commend the plan referred to by Dr. P. L. Murphy in his paper read before the students of the A. & M. College at Raleigh, March 16, 1900—said plan being known as "The Cottage System."

IN REGARD TO SMALL-POX, BY DR. S. WESTRAY BATTLE.

The total number of cases of small-pox in the State for the year from May 1, 1899, to May 1, 1900, was 2,806, against 616 for the fifteen and a half months preceding—from the beginning of the epidemic on January 12, 1898, to May 1, 1899, an increase of 455.5 per cent. This means innumerable *foci* of infection, which in an indefinite number of instances, owing to entire neglect or imperfect practice of disinfection, are and will continue for months or years still active. Reports from superintendents of health show, on an average, about 10 per cent. only of the people as being vaccinated. The people seem to be generally indifferent or actively opposed to vaccination. The authorities, county and municipal, except in the actual presence of small-pox, do not appear to realize the gravity of the situation and the dangers which menace their people. In view of these facts, be it

Resolved, by the North Carolina Board of Health and the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, in conjoint session assembled, that it is their opinion that in the present conditions the continued spread of small-pox is inevitable, with the strong probability of its reaching pestilential proportions during the coming winter, small-pox being much more virulent in cold weather;

That quarantine and disinfection in the present state of public opinion, and in view of the lukewarm support, to say the least, too often given the health officer, cannot be depended upon to prevent the spread of the disease;

That the thorough and complete vaccination of all the people is alone adequate to meet the situation;

That this, in most instances, can only be accomplished by compulsion, legal authority for which has been affirmed in the recent decision of our Supreme Court in State *vs.* Hay;

That we feel it to be our duty to notify the people of these facts, and the grave dangers which threaten them, and to call upon those who represent their interests, the various boards of county commissioners, boards of city aldermen and town commissioners, to take at the earliest practicable moment the necessary steps to secure the vaccination of the people, and we urgently appeal to our professional brethren throughout the State, individually, as well as collectively, to render every aid in their power, by both word and act, to the accomplishment of this most important object.

A resolution in favor of establishing the Appalachian Park was introduced and adopted, and copies ordered sent to our Senators and Representatives.

The resolution was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, it having come to the knowledge of The North Carolina State Board of Health and The North Carolina State Medical Society that there is now a movement on foot under the auspices of the Appalachian National Park Association for the establishment of a National Park and Forest Preserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains, preferably in the Western North Carolina section or adjacent States, to be known as the Appalachian National Park; and

WHEREAS, those interested in this movement having presented a memorial to the Congress of the United States praying for the appointment of a commission to investigate the practicability, feasibility and necessity of establishing such a Forest Reservation and Park in the Southern Appalachian Mountains; and

WHEREAS, the Committee on Agriculture, of the Senate, to whom this matter was referred, having reported back to the Senate favorable upon the appointment of such a commission, and the Senate of the United States having passed the amendment as reported by the Agricultural Committee; and

WHEREAS, we believe that the cause of this Association is one deserving of the most careful attention at the hands of the Government; therefore be it

Resolved, that the North Carolina State Board of Health and the North Carolina State Medical Society indorse the movement of the Appalachian National Park Association, and that we earnestly urge the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to obtain the careful investigation and report as requested in the memorial set forth by the Appalachian National Park Association.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE CAPITOL.

His Excellency, GOVERNOR RUSSELL.

SIR:—The undersigned, committee of the State Board of Health, having made a sanitary inspection of the Capitol building, would respectfully report as follows:

We found the plumbing apparently in good condition. The bath-rooms, however, having been intended in the original plan, we were informed, for treasury vaults, are far from ideal, being entirely devoid of both light and ventilation, except what of both may enter through two little openings about 10 inches square in the top of the door leading into the hallway. The vault-like effect is increased by the color of the walls, which is very dark and sombre. These conditions, however, are of not much practical moment, as the rooms probably are not often used, and then only for a short time, but we would suggest, for appearance sake at least, that the walls be painted white.

The important sanitary question in connection with the Capitol building is its ventilation, which, to the sorrow of every Legislature, has been found to be practically as defective as it is theoretically. There is one open fire-place in each office, and four in each legislative chamber, with one each in the four rooms for clerks. At present the system of heating is by steam, direct radiators being located under every window. Just under the window-sill and about 18 inches above the floor end, a fresh air inlet flue 8 x 10 inches has been cut through the solid granite wall, closed with cast-iron gratings of rather heavy pattern at both ends, and provided with a shutter valve at the inner end. These inlets were doubtless provided with the idea of ventilating the rooms, but while they are of some use in that respect, they are very ineffective for this reason, that the radiator being situated several inches from the end of the flue, and unconnected with it, and being of itself of a very open pattern (round pipes with wide intervals between), it cannot get any pull on the air—it has no "purchase," so to speak, and the consequence is that the inflowing current of air is feeble. It is, morever, delivered into the room cold, for the reason that it cannot be held against the hot pipes until warmed. For the rooms occupied by the Governor and other State officials, this arrangement will answer very well, as they are very large and airy, with an open fire-place, and are occupied by very few persons. But with the legislative halls, which, from the sanitary point of view, are generally badly overcrowded, it is a very different matter, the various catarrhal troubles being caused not so much by cold as by foul air. The best authorities hold that every adult should have 3,000 cubic feet of fresh

air per hour, which means that if the cubic space allotted to him is 750 feet the air must be entirely replaced by fresh air 4 times in every hour, which is said to be the limit short of draughts. By way of illustration, let us take the hall of the House of Representatives. Owing to the curves and other irregularities it is impossible for us to calculate its exact cubic contents, but a liberal estimate would be 120,000 cubic feet. This would give 750 feet each for 160 people, which is probably its minimum population, the number present generally being much greater. To provide properly for this number, the air must be changed four times in every hour, but this cannot be accomplished except by an elaborate and costly system of artificial ventilation. Practically, however, this ideal system is not absolutely necessary, for the reason that the houses are in session only a few hours at a time. Still, for those few hours, the members should have better air, if it can be had. We believe its quality can be greatly improved and at comparatively little expense. To that end we would respectfully recommend:

1. That the present direct radiators in the two legislative halls—nine in number, under the nine windows in each hall, be removed, and direct—indirect radiators with an air-tight connection with the fresh air inlet flues above alluded to be instituted.

2. That the present gratings over the end of these flues be substituted by others of lighter pattern, so as to cause less obstruction to the current of air.

3. That all fire-places be opened, and that in the large hall openings be cut at the floor level in the two hollow square columns, one on each side, and large registers inserted, thereby making them outlet or foul air flues.

4. That during the sittings of the Legislature, fires be kept burning in all the fire places, not for heat but for ventilation, and that a steam coil be operated in the bottom of each of the columns referred to for the same purpose. We are told that this can all be done in both for about $800 to $1,000, and as the Museum is in need of direct radiators for the recent addition, the expense could be materially reduced by placing those discarded there.

We would advise the abandonment of the present method by bucket and chain of drawing water from the open well in the Capitol grounds, and the substitution of a good pump. The infection of drinking water to be dreaded is by the germs of typhoid fever. Any one nursing a case of this disease, or having a mild or "walking" case himself is liable to get his hands more or less soiled with the discharges of the patient. Should such a person draw water from a well rigged as this is, some of the typhoid bacilli would surely be left on the chain and bucket, and at the next descent they would be planted in the water and immediately proceed to develope. This may be considered as a remote danger, but it

is a real one nevertheless, and if the well were covered over and a pump or some well fixtures whose parts that reach the water cannot be handled be put in, it would certainly be safer, besides being more convenient.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
A. W. SHAFFER, S. E.,
Committee.

THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING.

We found nothing deserving of criticism from the practical sanitary point of view in this building, except perhaps the method of heating the Supreme Court room itself—by direct radiation. This system, for the offices and libraries, is good enough, but if the court-room should be crowded the indirect system would be better. At the same time we can not say that the requirements of health demand it. It would simply be better.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

An inspection of this building revealed nothing unsanitary. A sewer man-hole under the Museum might come under that head, but work for its closure was in progress at the time of our visit.

A. W. SHAFFER, S. E.,
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
Committee.

STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

THE CENTRAL HOSPITAL AT RALEIGH.

DR. GEORGE G. THOMAS, *President N. C. Board of Health.*

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the instructions of the Board, we have made an inspection of the Central Hospital for the Insane, and beg leave to report as follows:

We found this institution in excellent condition, everything neat and clean and giving evidence of excellent management. We would, however, suggest a few improvements.

The old cement floors in the lavatories are cracked and therefore unsanitary. We would recommend their replacement with slate.

Some of the bedsteads are of wood and without springs. We would advise the substitution for them of iron bedsteads with woven wire springs.

The floors from the repeated oilings of years have become rough in places from accumulations of dried oil, and catch dust. They should be scraped and paraffined.

The partial water supply from Rocky Branch is bad, receiving as it does above the intake, the drainage of one or more slaughter-pens and sewerage from the A. & M. College. While this water is not used for drinking purposes, it should not be used for any purpose. We would urge its abandonment as soon as better water can be obtained.

The plumbing, so far as we could judge, without the use of special apparatus with which the Board is not provided, is in good condition.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

By act of the General Assembly of 1899, the unfinished western wing of the Penitentiary was ordered completed, and set apart for the accommodation of dangerous lunatics. Aside from the question of sentiment arising from the fact of its being a part of the Penitentiary building, it seems well enough adapted to the purpose. But the question of sentiment in the management of the insane is one that should not be ignored, and a different location is, therefore, desirable.

The four wards, one above the other, with sleeping rooms on one side, are large and well lighted, and while not ideally ventilated, the air space for the present number of inmates is so liberal as to practically remove objection on that score.

The water-closets we found in very bad condition. The closets themselves are perhaps good enough, but the *sine qua non* of water to operate them was, at the time of our visit, and according to the attendant in charge, generally, lacking. On attempting to flush them we obtained a feeble trickle of water on the first floor, entirely insufficient, but on the three floors above, not a drop. The fecal odor was quite pronounced, notwithstanding the free use of disinfectants. It is useless to say that this condition of affairs should be immediately remedied.

We would also recommend that the present plank floors in the lavatories, which are loose and irregular in places, be replaced with some non-absorbent material as slate, or at least be relaid and paraffined.

A. W. SHAFFER, S. E.,
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
Committee.

THE STATE HOSPITAL AT MORGANTON.

THE HONORABLE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
State Hospital, Morganton, N. C.

GENTLEMEN:—In response to your request, and in compliance with our duty under the law, we, the undersigned, a committee of the State Board of Health, made an inspection of the institution under your care, inquiring particularly into the probable cause of three cases of typhoid fever among the patients, the water supply and the crowded condition of the wards.

Typhoid Fever.—We must admit that we were unable to definitely locate the origin of the disease. We could not trace it to any influence peculiar to the Hospital, however. The very small number of cases of itself was conclusive evidence that no cause common to any large number of the inmates could be operative. Our conclusion is rendered more probable by the fact that two of the three cases were allowed outside liberty, and as typhoid fever is endemic in the mountains of our State there is simply no telling how they were infected. The third case, which was strictly confined, was peculiar in some respects, and from the statement made to us by the attending physician, might, as he suggested, have been some other disease.

The Water Supply.—While the supply now available is perhaps sufficient for the present actual needs of the Hospital, it is very desirable, to say the least, in all institutions of this character the supply of good water should be more than just enough for actual needs. In view of this and of the probable increase in the near future of your population, which would make more water a necessity, we would suggest that immediate steps be taken looking to an augmentation of your supply. Upon inquiry we learned that additional water would have to be obtained from one of three sources—bored wells, Hunting Creek or Long Branch. Owing to the uncertainty of the amount and continuance of flow from bored wells not strictly artesian, and to the danger of contamination of Hunting Creek from the settlements upon its water-shed, it appeared to us, on general principles, that Long Branch was the most desirable source. We, therefore, in company with your Superintendent and Engineer, made an examination of that stream and, to some extent, of its water-shed, at the same time inspecting the source of your present supply, Black Fox Branch. In regard to this latter we take pleasure in saying that but for its limited quantity it would be altogether ideal. Long Branch, with nearly three times the volume of Black Fox, would be equally as good but for two or three settlements on its water-shed. As it was, we were very much pleased with it as a supply.

We would recommend specifically:

1. That the present water supply be materially increased as soon as possible.

2. That a pump connected with the present pipe line be located on Long Branch just above its junction with Black Fox, not only to lift its waters over the highest point in the line, but by the addition of a *vis a tergo* to the present force of gravity to increase the rapidity of current through the pipe—which is, of course, necessary to an increase of delivery.

3. That, if possible, the water-shed of Long Branch be purchased in its entirety while lands in that locality are cheap and all human habitations removed.

4. That, failing in this, a competent man residing in that immediate

neighborhood, if he be obtainable, be employed to run the pump and guard the water-shed. Being on friendly terms and in sympathy with his neighbors, and living very near the water-shed, he would be much more likely to secure protection from contamination than would an occasional inspection from the Hospital.

The flow of this stream, we learn from Dr. Murphy, is about 350 gallons per minute, which probably represents the minimum, as the measurement was made during a dry time in the fall. This added to that furnished by Black Fox—150 gallons per minute, say—would represent a supply for twenty-four hours of 720,000 gallons. This would constitute an ideal water supply certainly sufficient for many years to come, and probably for all time, as the population of the institution is not likely to reach a higher figure than 3,600.

While we hardly think the gangwells now in use can be contaminated, still they are below the barn, and it might be as well to disconnect them from the other supply and utilize them for filling the reservoir for fire and purposes other than drinking. We do not insist on this.

Overcrowding.—We regret to say that we found too many patients for the legitimate capacity of the Hospital, there being in some of the wards nearly twice as many as were provided for in the design. It is needless to call the attention of your honorable Board to the fact that overcrowding is one of the unpardonable sins in hospital management, as we feel sure that you are already aware of it and have yielded your better judgment only under duress—in response to the heart-rending cries for help that come to you from all quarters. This overcrowding is not only detrimental to the general health, thereby interfering with the specific recovery of the present inmates, but it leaves no room for the reception of acute cases that could be cured if promptly brought under proper care and treatment—cases which if neglected for any length of time are apt, in too many instances, to become hopeless. But unfortunately consignment to a life of mental alienation is not the only consequences of lack of prompt treatment. In no inconsiderable number of cases—23 now in your institution, we are informed, and how many that have never been able to secure your protecting care it is impossible to say—women in the early stages of their affliction are debauched. As is well known undue prominence of the sexual instinct is a frequent accompaniment of insanity, the patient has lost her self-control, she is not responsible, she cannot give consent, for morally she is a child, and whatever may be the legal construction of the offense it is essentially *rape*. The mere mention of this crime stirs to the depths the soul of every man worthy of the name. We stop at nothing to punish the offender and to prevent its repetition, and yet, indirectly, in the manner indicated, to save a few dollars, we expose to this deepest degradation the most helpless class of our women, those who above all others have a right to demand protection from the State. It will not answer to say that every family should

guard its own, for the true condition of the afflicted one in this respect is not always known, and the conditions are such in many families, where every one is of necessity a bread-winner, that proper protection cannot be afforded.

It is unnecessary for us to give the many other forcible reasons why all the insane should be provided for, but we can but feel that our legislators have not fully realized how urgent the need for more accommodations for this pitiable class of our people is, and that when they do they will provide for them.

We cordially approve the proposed cottage plan for the settlement and use of the milder cases now in the Hospital. In company with your Superintendent and other officers of the institution we carefully went over the various sites suggested for the location of such a building and decided that, looked at from every point of view, that situated between the road leading to the meadows on Hunting Creek and the present slaughter-pen was best adapted to the purpose.

General Inspection.—We found the buildings and grounds in their usual excellent condition, the only exception noted being the consequences of the overcrowding referred to above, and were impressed, as we have always been in our visits of inspection, with the admirable management that has characterized the institution from its foundation.

GEORGE GILLETT THOMAS, M. D.,
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
Committee.

THE EASTERN HOSPITAL AT GOLDSBORO.

DR. GEORGE G. THOMAS,
President North Carolina State Board of Health.

By your appointment, we on July 13th made a sanitary inspection of the State Hospital at Goldsboro, and we respectfully beg leave to report:

We found every evidence that Dr. Miller and his assistants had been putting forth much effort to keep the Hospital, out-buildings and premises as a whole in a good sanitary condition.

The floors to halls and wards of main building looked clean from the frequent dry-sand scourings to which they had been subjected. The walls generally were beautifully white, though rough, from long repeated applications of "white-wash." Sulphur gas is used occasionally to disinfect the wards, and the inmates are made to practice bathing at frequent intervals.

Notwithstanding great diligence along these lines is being pursued, yet the smell of urine and the odor associated with overcrowding are clearly perceptible and the stain of sputa marks the floor and walls of some of the wards.

Our criticism as to the floor is this: Notwithstanding its double thick-

ness it is made of porous material, and is in many places rough, badly worn and marred by large fissues between the planks, which have become filled with dust. Such a floor is thoroughly absorbant and will, in an institution of this kind, in spite of every effort to the contrary, become contaminated with sputa, urine and other filth. Much could be added to the healthfulness of the Hospital, if after properly repairing and polishing the floor, it were periodically subjected to at least two coats of enamel paint. From a sanitary standpoint a floor thus kept is well-nigh non-absorbent, easily washed, and therefore far preferable to an unpainted one, no matter what method of washing or rubbing may be used.

The walls, though kept as a whole nicely white by periodic lime washings, are not the best. The method is objectionable from the fact that the walls become rough and scaley, thus affording a splendid chance for the accumulation of dust and a hiding place for infectious germs. Besides, lime soon looses its antiseptic powers. A much better wall is one of hard plaster, capable of being well rubbed down, polished and painted, and washed every few months with some disinfectant liquid if need be.

The institution is badly overcrowded. Tubercular patients are from force of circumstances made to occupy wards along with the non-tubercular. This is a sad truth, and demands correction.

The drinking water for these 460 inmates, judging from their past exemption from "drinking water diseases," is decidedly healthful. Yet on account of the close proximity of the stables of several horses and a great many milch cows (only a few yards distant) to the well, the water stands in great danger of contamination; for its purity is at any moment liable to be impaired by the sudden soakage of foul liquids through the soil.

(Signed) J. L. NICHOLSON, M. D.,
ALBERT ANDERSON, M. D.,
Committee.

STATE SCHOOLS.

THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GENTLEMEN:—On January 31st, the undersigned, a committee of the State Board of Health, in compliance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act in Relation to the Board of Health, chapter 214, Laws of 1893, made the usual sanitary inspection of the institution under your charge and respectfully beg leave to report as follows:

We were cordially received by President Alderman, and all the facilities for making the investigation requested were cheerfully furnished.

The general sanitary conditions, with one notable and one minor exception, we found very satisfactory.

It was suggested that the mode of heating the dormitories—wood fires in open fire-places—was antiquated, inconvenient, expensive and in very cold weather inadequate, causing often decided discomfort, to say the least. These criticisms are doubtless well-founded, but at the same time it remains equally true that from the hygienic point of view the open fire-place for heating and ventilating living and sleeping rooms has never been improved upon, if equalled, in this climate. The rooms are large and airy with abundant air-space for the two students occupying them and thoroughly ventilated by the chimney draught. They are, moreover, very well lighted. The "Spartan simplicity" which almost universally obtains in their furnishing—the general absence of carpets, those great germ collectors, and of heavy window curtains keeping out the pure air and purifying sunlight—while it does not appeal, we must admit, to the æsthetic, it does to the sanitary eye, under which aspect we have considered the subject.

The notable exception to the generally good sanitary condition referred to is the totally inadequate water supply. Upon going to inspect the lavatory we were surprised to find the door locked. Asking the cause, we were informed by the janitor that the water was out. An attempt to flush the water-closets verified the statement. Owing to the same cause the baths had fallen into practical disuse. The bearing upon the general health of cleanliness of the person and of regularity in the bowel functions is so well known that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it further than to say that in our judgment many a student in the past has suffered in health from habitual constipation, the foundation of which was laid by the irregularities resulting from the discomfort and inconvenience of the necessary walk into the woods in cold and rainy weather. The researches of modern medical science have shown the evils of constipation to be much more serious and far-reaching than was formerly supposed.

The present water supply which is obtained from two large wells in the campus, fed, it appears from investigations heretofore made, solely by the ground water of the plateau on which the college buildings are situated is even now, in winter, entirely insufficient, and as the level of this ground water must be gradually lowered by the constant pumping it is only a matter of a few years when it will be practically exhausted. The subject having been brought to the attention of the last General Assembly, an appropriation of $7,500 was made to provide a new and adequate water supply. Upon inquiry of President Alderman, we learned that the plans and specifications for a system narrowed down to the lowest notch had been prepared by Mr. Ludlow, the sanitary engineer of Winston, but that its construction could not be accomplished with the means provided. The proposed source of supply, Bolling's Creek, above the railroad crossing, a rapid stream derived from a sparsely settled and largely wooded water-shed, brawling over a rocky bed, we cordially commend as being as near perfection as is obtainable in the environs of

Chapel Hill. We beg to say, however, that while the plan of the water-works is generally excellent, it is, in our opinion, defective in having no provision for filtration of the water and in being too restricted in its distribution—to conform, no doubt, to the meagre appropriation. The chief object in installing the water supply is to protect the health, add to the comfort and foster the self-respect of the student body. According to the present plan, which, as we understand it, delivers water only to the one general lavatory and to the laboratories, this object cannot be fully attained. There should be in every dormitory building one or more baths and at least one water-closet for use in case of sickness and at night in bad weather.

Another aspect of the water question in its relation to the student body is this: Owing to the lack of dormitory accommodations in the buildings nearly one-half the students reside in the village and about four-fifths take their meals at the various hotels and boarding-houses. As is well known, a large proportion of the water drunk is taken with the meals. A proper consideration of the water supply therefore must include that of the village. This latter is obtained entirely from wells. Wells, especially in towns, are very liable to infection. This infection is brought about usually in one of two ways—by seepage through the soil into the well from nearby unsanitary surface privies and by direct contact of contaminated hands with the bucket and chain, almost universally employed in open wells. It is not difficult to understand how this infection can be accomplished by a patient with a "walking case" of typhoid fever, or by a nurse of a case of that disease. It follows, therefore, that wells should, whenever practicable, be superseded by a safer supply. A slight amplification of the present plan in running small laterals from the main conductor pipe to drinking fountains, within convenient distance of most of the hotels and boarding-houses and the addition of an approved filter—which latter should by all means constitute a part of the system in any event—would practically accomplish this. In our judgment this amplification is very desirable and filtration of the water should undoubtedly be provided for. The stream furnishing the water would be unfit for use unless it were filtered during a large part of the winter and spring when the University is in session.

We have dwelt upon the subject of water supply because the one dangerous disease of all others against which college students should be protected is typhoid fever, the poison of which is in an immense majority of cases introduced into the system through the drinking water. The recent dreadful scourge of the State Normal and Industrial College by this disease, caused by an infected well, enforces our contention far more eloquently than anything we could possibly say.

The minor exception alluded to in the beginning of this report is the lack of water facilities in and the location of the Infirmary. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of bathing facilities in a hos-

pital, nor upon the desirability of quiet surroundings, and, in case of contagious disease, of sufficient distance from other inhabited buildings. During the current session these two last points have been emphasized by a dangerous relapse in a case of typhoid fever occasioned by the noisy hilarity of a body of passing students, and by the inconvenience and more or less uneasy feeling, to say the least, arising from the recent case of small-pox. In passing, we feel constrained to say that we cannot commend too highly the admirable and successful management of this outbreak of small-pox by the authorities of the University, nor the manly and sensible behavior of the students in relation thereto.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We would respectfully commend:

1. That every effort be made to install as soon as possible the proposed water-works. That the plans already made be amended by the addition of an effective filter and by its extension in part to the village as indicated in the body of this report.

2. That steps be taken to secure the sanitary supervision by the authorities of the University of the premises of all hotels and boarding-houses patronized by students, with a view especially to the protection from contamination of the wells used by them. This supervision could, of course, be exercised with the consent of the proprietors, but we feel sure that the privilege would be freely granted. Should there be objection on the part of any of them, however, we would suggest that a list be made of all hotels and boarding-houses permitting inspection and carrying out in good faith the directions given for their sanitary care, and that said list be furnished to all students immediately upon arrival and be also sent to their parents or guardians. Believing in as little interference with private affairs as a due regard for the public health will permit we think it would be sufficient to confine the supervision to the protection of the drinking water. To this end these three things should be insisted on: (a) That no privy be allowed within one hundred feet, at the very least, of any well; (b) That the Rockford, or tub and dry-earth, system be applied to all surface privies, and that the tubs be emptied with sufficient frequency; and (c) That all open wells be closed and a pump be substituted for bucket and chain. To no well in the whole town is this last suggestion so applicable as to the old college well in front of the South Building, the waters of which are drunk by every student. As it stands, it can be infected, but if closed in and fitted with a pump it would be, we believe, impossible, and no sentimental regard for "the old oaken bucket" should prevent the change.

3. That the Infirmary be moved to a more retired part of the campus and that it be supplied with water facilities as soon as practicable.

GEORGE GILLETT THOMAS, M. D.,
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
Committee.

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

The inspection of this institution was of peculiar importance and interest, owing to the very serious outbreak of typhoid fever among the students in November, 1899. In addition to the report of the regular committee of the Board, extracts from the editorial columns of the monthly BULLETIN for November and December, 1899, embodying the history of the epidemic, and the report thereon made to the public through the newspapers at the request of the Board of Directors of the College by the Secretary of the Board of Health, are given below:

DR. GEORGE G. THOMAS,
President State Board of Health.

DOCTOR:—Pursuant to your order designating the undersigned to make the stated annual inspection of the Normal College and the A. & M. College at Greensboro, supplemented with a hurry order on Saturday last, on account of a threatened epidemic of typhoid fever at the first named institution, we beg to report progress and proceedings as follows, to-wit:

We reached Greensboro Sunday night and the Normal College early Monday morning, November 19th. Three deaths had occurred during the previous week and some sixty or seventy students were on the sick-list. The exercises had been closed that morning; all who were able to travel had left, or were leaving, as rapidly as possible, and the diagnosis of typhoid fever was very generally accepted.

Under these conditions, we thought best to devote as much of our time to the sewerage and drainage system as possible, and in reply to our request for a diagram of the grounds, buildings and drainage system, were informed that there were none at the institution, and so far as known, none existed. So with the best assistance obtainable, which was freely given, we repaired to the grounds. The surface about the buildings and moist places everywhere was covered with carbolic acid and lime, and a party of plumbers from Odell's plumbing shops in Greensboro was engaged beneath the buildings at the northeast corner of the college grounds, taking out the underground drain, or sewer pipe, shown on the accompanying diagram as starting at the northwest corner of the dormitory, passing beneath the scullery and entering the "new sewer" at a distance of about 17 feet. A rough sketch of the second floor of these buildings, kindly furnished by Mr. Hannah as we came away, shows that this pipe receives the drainage from the bath-rooms and closets of

that floor. If it had any other connection it had not been found when we left at 12 o'clock the next day. The operations at this point had been induced by the detection of offensive odors there in the search for a possible cause of the outbreak of fever on the Saturday preceding our arrival. The upper end of the pipe referred to (5 feet) was of iron, followed by twelve feet of earthenware pipe. The joints of these earthenware pipes were leaking, and the earth in the trench was saturated with the drainage, the pipes soaked through and rotten. These were replaced by the plumbers with iron pipes, lead-jointed.

Formerly, all the sewage and drainage of these buildings ran down the "old sewer" and the "roof and kitchen drain" shown on the diagram, and emptied into a small stream having its source near the grounds and running along the east boundary northward. About four years ago (1895) the new sewer was put in, emptying into a somewhat larger stream, having its source on the west side of the grounds and running northerly, like the other. The mouth of this sewer was about half a mile away, while the first was but a few hundred feet. The drainage of these buildings was supposed to be turned into the new sewer and the old sewer and drain sealed up and abandoned.

Inspecting the stream on the west side of the grounds, we passed down to the mouth of the new sewer and passed over to the stream on the east side, striking it at a considerable distance below the mouth of the old sewer, where we were surprised to find offensive odors and the stream loaded with a substance of offensive odor that covered its bed everywhere. At the mouth of the pipe we found a small stream of discolored water flowing from it, and having the same offensive odor. The water of the stream above the mouth of the pipe was clear, the bed free and the air sweet. We returned to the grounds or campus, and a party was set to work opening the pipe at the point where the old sewer received the drain-pipe from the east front of the building on the north side of the street. The first was dry, and the second carried the same stream and offensive odor. So we crossed the street and opened the drain-pipe at a point between the power-house and kitchen, where the stench was so great that they had to fill up the opening and first expose a considerable length of pipe, then smash and leave it to "aerate" for a while, and in that way the work was being carried up along the wall of the kitchen with intent to follow it to its source or head, raze the whole system and change the connections into the new sewer. When we left next day this pipe was pointing in a dead straight line for the meat-house, against the north wall of the great dormitory, in the floor of which, where shown, was a drain recently closed, and the floor strewn with carbolic acid and lime because of the offensive odors found in the room. Everybody, we think, believed, certainly nobody present denied, that this opening, together with the five down pipes from the roof and the kitchen drain entered the drain-pipe, and that the meat-house opening was the

head of it. Upon our return home we received by wire from the President the information that later developments show that this opening does not enter the drain, but enters another pipe running eastward into the garden. Unfortunately this error of inference got into expansive circulation, and if it keeps on growing can only be stopped after it has dumped all the college sewage into the meat-house.

The water used at the College is obtained from three wells on the grounds and the city water-works. A chemical analysis has been very recently obtained from the State Chemist, in which the water from the wells is reported as free from deleterious chemical matter and that from the city water-works "very bad." The bacteriological analysis—requiring more time—had not been received, and we are therefore unable to make any report upon the question of typhoid germs in the water. The well nearest the defective pipe—about one hundred and twenty-five feet—is about ten feet above that pipe at the surface of the ground. It is sunk through some fifteen feet of earth and the remainder is blasted through solid rock. It has, however, been temporarily dismantled and closed.

We found the inside face of exterior underground basement walls discolored with water passing through the walls, and the east basement of the Administration building, used for chemical purposes, we believe, had standing water on the floor in one corner, a prolific source of rheumatism.

The plumbing, notably in the dormitories, has been bad. The ceiling beneath almost every lavatory and bath has been saturated with water, the plastering has fallen and been replaced. Later the plumbing seems to have been repaired, and the ceiling, though stained, is dry.

A very considerable increase of students this year has filled the dormitories, we think, beyond their normal capacity for health or comfort. Rooms having a capacity of 2,000 cubic feet have two students. Others with a capacity averaging 2,400 cubic feet have three students, and others of 3,200 cubic feet and upward have four students, while corner rooms, with three to four windows and less space, have also four students. These measures are more approximate than accurate, but as many students have two trunks, it seems plain that when the necessary beds, tables, chairs, desks, stands, lavatories and book-racks are in place there isn't much room or floor space left to turn about in.

The dairy farm, the barn, stables, cattle-yards and piggeries are all located on a third water-shed, draining into a third stream on the west, running parallel to the others, only the dairy building proper being on a small spring-branch running eastward and emptying into the middle stream above the mouth of the sewer. We found this department in excellent order and condition throughout, except, perhaps, that the wire fence dividing the stock pasture from the stream carrying the sewage

from the College ought to be strengthened, so as to prevent all possibility of the cattle reaching that stream through or over the fence.

It is scarcely necessary for us to add that in the performance of our assigned duty we have had the full, free and cordial support and assistance of the President and every officer of the institution, though sorely oppressed with the constant labor, care and sorrow brought upon them by a sudden and terrible affliction.

We beg to submit to the Boards, and commend to the favorable consideration of the College faculty, the following suggestions and remarks, most of which were communicated orally to Dr. McIver, President, and some of which were being carried out on the grounds when we left:

1. That all the "old" sewer and drain pipe be traced up to their heads by exposure of the pipe; all sewage and waste from the buildings turned into the new sewer, and all the sewage and drainage-pipes of the old system, not wanted to carry surface water alone, dug up and removed, and the old connections sealed.

2. That the stream into which the new sewer now discharges be straightened and deepened from its head in the college grounds to the northern limit of the property, and the brush on its banks for the space of five feet or more be eradicated and so maintained.

3. That the exterior face of all brick walls inclosing an underground room or basement used by students or employees be trenched from the surface of the ground to the bottom of the first brick course, the walls thoroughly cleaned of all earthy matter, the joints opened if of lime mortar, the brick wall wetted down and a plaster coat of one part Portland cement and three parts clean, sharp sand applied from first course of brick up to and above the ground line, and *well trowelled*, then refill and ram down well the clay in the trench as soon as the plaster has set.

4. Strengthen the wire fence along the east side of pasture so as to make impossible any access of the stock to the stream carrying the college sewage, as hereinbefore suggested.

5. That a topographical survey and diagram be made, showing the ground plan of every building, sewer and drain-pipe, well, hydrant, fountain, tank, water supply pipe, cistern, drive or walk on the college campus proper. This can be easily and cheaply multiplied by photolithography for the use and information of all concerned, including the State Board of Health.

Remarks.—All well water is at its best when most agitated and aerated, and the best known agitator is an endless galvanized chain with galvanized disk cups attached, passing downward free, turning on a wheel fixed at the bottom, and rising to the point of discharge through a cucumber wood pipe.

2. No conductor pipe made of red clay, within the knowledge of the writer, is fit for conducting sewage. It cracks in the baking or burning,

leaks and rots when the salt glaze is destroyed, and, however low the first cost, is the dearest sewage conductor pipe on the market.

All of which is respectfully submitted, this 24th day of November, 1899.

HENRY H. DODSON, M. D.,
A. W. SHAFFER, S. E.,
Committee.

RALEIGH, January 28, 1900.

DR. GEORGE G. THOMAS, *President, etc.*

DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to orders, I made the final inspection of the changes, repairs and improvements lately inaugurated at the State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C., on the 26th inst.

I found all the earthenware sewer and drain-pipe beneath the buildings replaced by iron pipe, hemp-caulked and lead-jointed, and all the saturated clay about the point of leakage removed and replaced with dry sand. The northeast, or central, well and that at the Teague house and the one at the wooden dormitory had been filled up and abandoned. All four of the buildings facing the street south of the College grounds—sometimes occupied by the college students—are now using city water for all purposes, and are connected with the College sewerage system. The meat-house and the butter-closet have been discontinued, and a new meat-house is building in the open ground near the old site, to which are added improvements in the nature of cold storage.

For purposes of disinfection with formaldehyde two Kny-Scheerer Co. generators were purchased, together with five carboys of formalin. Sixteen ounces of solution of calcium carbide and formalin were consumed for every 1,000 cubic feet of space in sealed rooms, halls, closets, passages, etc., throughout the buildings. All the plastered walls and ceilings have been fresh calsomined and all the wood-work washed with a 1 to 1,000 solution of bichloride of mercury, and, with the exception of the Administration building, repainted or varnished. The old bedsteads and mattresses are replaced with new and single ones, and all the bath-tubs are new, open, iron, porcelain-lined, in rooms well heated and ventilated.

One large Loomis-Manning water filter had been ordered but not yet arrived, having a guaranteed capacity of 20,000 gallons a day, which was estimated to be ample for the filtering of all the water used upon the College grounds for any purpose short of flushing and irrigation, including the dairy and stock-yards. There will also be provided four Waterhouse-Forbes patent water sterilizers, one for each dormitory, the dining-room and the Administration building, through which all drinking water will be passed before use. One of these is now in place and operation near the dining-room.

The exterior walls of all underground rooms designed for use have been trenched to the foundation brick-course, the face cleaned and wetted down and a coat of strong Portland cement-plaster applied; the

trench refilled, rammed down, and the surface graded to a water-shed from the buildings, as heretofore recommended; and everything heretofore recommended has been accomplished except the clearing up of the west water-run, and the preparation of a diagram of the College buildings, walks, drives, sewerage and drainage system, etc.

President McIver assured me that as soon as the filter could be put in operation he would draw and send to Dr. Anderson for analysis a sample of so filtered and so sterilized water, and report the result to the State Board of Health.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. SHAFFER, *S. E.*

[*From the Bulletin for November, 1899.*]

TYPHOID FEVER AT THE STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

It is with deep regret that we note the outbreak of typhoid fever at the State Normal and Industrial College for Women at Greensboro, on such a large scale as to cause the suspension of the school. We believe this institution to be one of the greatest powers for good in North Carolina, and the present condition of affairs can only be regarded as a public calamity.

About three weeks ago cases of sickness began to occur which were supposed to be malarial fever. They became so numerous, however, that President McIver asked for an inspection and advice from the Board. The committee already appointed by the President of the Board to inspect, in regular course, the State institutions at Greensboro, the Normal and Industrial College and the A. and M. College for the colored race, composed of Dr. Dodson and Colonel Shaffer, were promptly notified by wire, and in person and with equal promptness responded. They have not yet made their report, and, indeed, cannot do so until the report of the bacteriologist on the water supply is received. The only thing discovered by them in their personal inspection of the premises was a leaking soil-pipe from ten water-closets in the main dormitory, which had saturated the soil in the basement under the butler's pantry, and within eighteen inches of an opening in the wall of the butter-room. This leak was located and remedied just before their arrival. In the absence of other apparent cause this was generally regarded as the probable origin, but no opinion can be given, of course, until we hear from the bacteriologist, as infected drinking water is so much more likely to be the cause in an immense majority of cases of typhoid fever.

It should be said, in justice to the city of Greensboro, that the cause, whatever it may prove to be, seems to have been strictly local, as students boarding outside have not been affected, the sickness being confined to those sleeping and eating in the buildings.

According to our latest information there have been about one hundred cases of sickness, with three deaths, but while some are convalescent, there are very many still sick, and the final result cannot yet be foretold.

We sympathize most sincerely with the stricken young ladies and their parents and friends, but with none more than with the devoted President of the College, Dr. McIver, who, we verily believe, carries them all on his heart. But, as we understand it, no blame whatever can be attached to him, or the management, and we feel confident that by the re-opening of the College on January 2, 1900, everything will be in better shape than ever before, and that the students can return with perfect safety.

"Great epidemics are great reformers," it has been said, and while this outbreak cannot be classed in that category exactly, it is such from the point of view of the College. We have deplored in these columns for years the discouraging indifference of our people to the importance of sanitation. But they are being taught. The small-pox epidemic of last winter and spring, mild as the disease generally was, has made a decided impression on the public mind, and this striking and tragic object-lesson in an institution having representatives from every county in the State save one, we believe, will spread and deepen still more this impression. As the ultimate consequence of this present affliction we believe it not unreasonable to assert that hundreds of lives will be saved in our State. It has prepared the ground, and seed sown on good ground can be counted on to bring forth some thirty, some sixty and some an hundredfold.

In this connection we think it opportune to call the attention of the people (we hope the newspapers of the State will aid us in giving it publicity) to a provision of the act of 1893, that, we regret to say, has been almost invariably honored in the breach rather than the observance by the parties interested—so far as the State Board of Health is concerned, at any rate, though the advice of local boards may have been sought. It is section 19, chapter 214, Laws of 1893, and reads as follows:

"SECTION 19. The said board shall from time to time consult with and advise the boards of directors of all State institutions, the authorities of cities and towns, corporations or firms already having or intending to introduce systems of water supply, drainage or sewerage, as to the most appropriate source of supply, the best practicable method of assuring the purity thereof, or of disposing of their drainage or sewage, having regard to the present and prospective needs and interests of other cities, towns, corporations or firms which may be affected thereby. All such boards of directors, authorities, corporations and firms are hereby required to give notice to said board of their intentions in the premises and to submit for its advice outlines of their proposed plans or schemes in relation to water supply and disposal of sewage, and no contract shall be entered into by any State institution, city or town for the introduction of a system of water supply or sewage disposal until said advice

shall have been received and considered: *Provided, however*, that any city or town having a regularly organized board of health may seek advice therefrom or from its county board of health in lieu of that of the State Board."

Since the above was written we have spent several days at the College and a full report will appear in our next issue. Suffice it to say, for the present, that the first cases, to the extent of about sixty per cent. of the whole number, were undoubtedly malarial fever, all recovering in from four to ten days under quinine; that the total number of deaths to December 1st is seven; and that two of the wells used for drinking purposes, including the central well used by all the students, have been found by the bacteriologist to be infected.

[*From the Bulletin for December, 1899.*]

THE OUTBREAK OF FEVER AT THE STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

(CONTINUED).

In our last issue we made a preliminary statement in regard to the subject set forth in the title of this article, and promised to give in the present number of the BULLETIN a fuller report. To meet the deep and widespread interest felt in this matter as promptly and thoroughly as possible, we prepared for the press, at the request of the Directors of the College, a report which appeared in the morning papers of the State on December 3d. As another report would necessarily be mostly repetition of that, and as many of our readers doubtless did not see it, we reprint it. To those who have read it we would suggest skipping to the "Supplementary Report," in which will be found certain new facts of interest and value obtained since the original report was written. The report of December 3d was as follows:

The recent outbreak of fever at the Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro has excited in the hearts of the people of the whole State the deepest sympathy and concern. The greatest interest in the origin of the epidemic is naturally and properly felt by all. Rumors have been started having no basis in fact. To correct any misapprehensions, and for the information of the people of the State, the Board of Directors, at a meeting held at the College on November 30th, requested me, as Secretary of the State Board of Health, to prepare and give to the press an official statement of the facts as ascertained to date. I was instructed to be perfectly frank, concealing nothing. If, therefore, anything of importance should happen to be omitted from this statement the reader may rest assured that it was not intentional, but the result of a poor memory, or the hurry that very busy men cannot always escape.

Learning Friday night (November 24th) that the Board of Directors

of the College would meet on Monday, and knowing that the committee of the Board of Health which made an investigation early in the week would not be able to get in their formal report in time, I felt it to be my duty, as the executive member of the Board of Health, to make a personal investigation and be prepared, as far as possible, to enlighten and advise the Directors if desired by them.

Accordingly, I repaired to Greensboro early Saturday morning, and remained there until Tuesday morning, spending the whole time from breakfast to bed-time, except Sunday morning, at the College.

After talking over the whole matter with President McIver, my first inquiry was

"THE NATURE OF THE FEVER."

Requesting an interview with the physicians in charge, it was promptly accorded, and I had a very full and satisfactory conference with Dr. Gove, the resident physician, and Dr. W. P. Beall, the chief consultant, which convinced me beyond doubt that the first cases, about sixty of the total number of one hundred cases, beginning about October 25th, were malarial in character. For the benefit of the medical reader, I will state that this conclusion was based upon the description of the attack given by the doctors, the presence of the plasmodium malariæ in the blood of six of the eight cases whose blood was examined microscopically (I verified this by a personal exeamination of two specimens that had been kept), and recovery in from four to ten days under quinine. The remaining forty cases in round numbers were clearly typhoid fever. Of this number about ten seemed to have been the subjects of a double infection, with both malarial and typhoid, and the remainder uncomplicated typhoid, typical in character. I was also informed that the sickness was strictly limited to students who ate and slept in the College.

Having satisfied myself as to the nature of the sickness, my next step was to ascertain, if possible, the cause or causes of both. We will first consider

THE MALARIAL FEVER.

The only thing about the premises I could find at all likely to produce malaria was a narrow marshy valley, carrying a very small stream—so small as to be scarcely perceptible in places—immediately in the rear of the row of buildings composed of the President's house, the wooden dormitory, the Infirmary and the horse-stable. Upon inquiry, I also learned that mosquitoes had been very abundant.

But in this connection it should be said that malarial diseases have been unusually prevalent this season in the hill country of the State. The reports from the county superintendents of health for September, published in the monthly BULLETIN of the State Board of Health for October, showed malarial fever present "in all parts" of Alamance, Cabarrus, Caswell, Davidson, *Guilford*, Mecklenburg and Rowan. It is

fair, therefore, to assume that some of the students brought the malaria with them from home, but others, perhaps many, were unquestionably affected at Greensboro, as at least two girls from the mountains had malarial fever. [Malarial fever, I learned, had also been very prevalent this fall in the houses to the northwestward of the College, the nearest case occurring in September in a house not more than two hundred yards distant.] Information obtained on a subsequent visit.

It should not be forgotten that this has been an exceptional year for malaria in the middle section of the State.

THE TYPHOID FEVER—ITS CAUSES.

Typhoid fever is essentially a filth disease, the germ of which is known as the bacillus typhosus, a motile, water-borne bacterium, which once introduced into water, or milk, or moist filth reproduces itself with fearful rapidity by fission or splitting in half. The media of transmission of this germ are in the order of their importance, water, milk, insects (flies) and air (?). While many high authorities, chiefly English, believe in the aerial transmission, the weight of opinion is against it. But all agree that in an immense majority of cases it is conveyed by contaminated water, or milk infected by such water used in adulterating it, or in washing the cans or the udder of the cow, or by the hands of a not overcleanly milker, who either has a "walking" case of the disease himself, or has infected his hands in nursing a case.

Bearing these principles in mind, I made a personal inspection of the premises, but found nothing that had not already been discovered by the indefatigable President and his assistants. I will give my observations in the inverse order of their importance.

THE GROUNDS.

Nothing was found that in any way, in my judgment, could have been in the least instrumental in causing typhoid fever.

The dairy, cow-barn, horse-stables and pig-pens were all in good condition. The last named was too far away to have had any effect, even if its condition had been bad.

THE SEWERAGE AND PLUMBING.

When the first dormitory (brick) was built in 1892, a sewer-pipe was laid, with which was connected one water-closet, which was kept locked and used only in case of sickness, the bath-tubs, the waste-pipe from the kitchen sink and five down-spouts from the roof. In 1895 a new system of sewers was put in and the old sewer abandoned, as was supposed, except as a drainage-pipe for the roof water; but it turns out that the plumbers, when making a connection for the sink of the new kitchen, made it with this, thinking it was the new sewer, which was of the same size—eight inches. When taken up (as has been done, the trench

being disinfected) this old sewer, while very offensive to the nose from the decaying animal and vegetable matter from the kitchen sink, like the old-fashioned dunghill at the back window of many a country kitchen, was said to have been tight and well scoured. It showed, however, one defect which should be mentioned in this discussion, namely, a small opening at the top, due to a bad joint, in the space under the the butler's pantry adjacent to the butter-room.

The new sewers, as far as examined, were in good condition, except the stoppage of one near the President's house, about one hundred yards below the Teague house, by the roots of a tree—an accident which is said to be practically unavoidable. This had been remedied at the time of my visit.

THE PLUMBING.

While mended plaster and stains on the wall under lavatories, and bath-tubs in some instances, indicated defective work at first, these defects had been remedied, and I should say that the interior plumbing was good. I regret to say that the same cannot be said of all the external plumbing, by which is meant the connections between the house fixtures and the sewer, for one notable exception was found in a leaking soil-pipe connecting ten water-closets on the second floor of the main or brick dormitory with the main sewer. This pipe was not leaking at the time of my visit, for it had been torn out and replaced as soon as the leak was found, but all agree that it was leaking when examined—on the 18th, if I mistake not—and that the adjacent soil was wet. This pipe was 17 feet long. The first five feet from the down pipe being of iron, and the remaining 12 of 6 joints of terra-cotta, which latter section, beginning not quite a foot under the surface of the ground, rapidly descended to the main sewer at a depth of 4 feet. It ran under the butler's pantry or serving-room of the dining-room, the floor of which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground, parallel to and 18 inches distant from one wall of a closet under the steps leading from the dining-room to the dormitory above. In this closet, for the lack of any other approximately cool place, the butter was kept—only, however, for a few days at most, after being received from the dairies before being consumed. The cakes of butter, with very rare exceptions, were wrapped in impervious parchment or paraffin paper. In the wall of the butter-closet, adjacent to the soil-pipe, an opening 20 by 42 inches, the bottom being on the floor, which was practically on a level with the ground, had been cut for ventilation. Opposite this opening and in a line across the leaking soil-pipe and the saturated earth, and about 20 feet distant, was the only opening in the foundation wall of that section of the building.

In this discussion of the sewerage, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Colonel A. W. Shaffer, the Sanitary Engineer of the Board of Health, and to Mr. J. L. Ludlow, C. E., of Winston, an ex-engineer of the Board, and now so well and favorably known in that capacity throughout our

State and other Southern States, who was employed by the College to make an inspection.

FLIES.

Flies convey the germs by walking over the bowel discharges of a typhoid fever case and carrying them on their feet to food in the kitchen or dining-room. I made careful inquiry as to the occurrence of typhoid in the neighborhood of the College. I could learn only of one case, in the person of the night-watchman, who was sick in August. I sent for and questioned him as to the disposal of his dejections, and was informed that they were invariably placed in a hole dug in his garden, disinfected and covered up with earth. Flies did not frequent sewage-wet earth, around the leaking soil-pipe, because it was too dark for them. The fly must be excluded in this instance as a cause. In passing, I should say that there was no possibility of the contamination of the drinking water by this patient.

THE MILK.

There was no reason to suspect the milk, all of which was obtained from the College dairy, and the fact that only fourteen of thirty-eight patients drank milk when well, and the further fact that not a single case of sickness occurred in four families who bought milk from the College negatives this possible and not infrequently probable source of infection.

THE DRINKING WATER.

The water supply was obtained from the city water-works and three wells, one at the Teague house, across the street from the College, rented for a dormitory, located within ten feet of the house sewer; one at the wooden dormitory, within twenty feet of one of the main sewers; and one in the open space between the Administration building, the brick dormitory and the dining-room, about 125 feet from the leaking soil-pipe and fully as far from the sewer of the main building. This well is about 40 feet in depth, 15 feet being in earth and the rest in what appeared to be solid rock. Samples from all four of these sources were sent to the State Chemist for analysis by Dr. McIver as soon as the diagnosis of typhoid fever was made, and the analyses were made on the 19th of November. The Chemist pronounced those from the three wells, from the chemical point of view, good drinking water, and that from the city supply bad, owing to the high percentage of albuminoid ammonia, though he stated that it might be due to vegetable contamination—as was doubtless the case, from fallen leaves in the stream furnishing the city water. As soon as I learned that the disease was typhoid fever, I wrote President McIver, suggesting that he write Dr. Anderson at Wilson, the bacteriologist of the Board for the section of the State including Greensboro, for sterilized bottles and have a bacteriological examination of the waters made, as it was much more important than a chemical.

He did so; the bottles came; the samples were taken, packed and carried in person by Professor Joyner to the express office and receipt taken on Friday, November 24th. On Monday morning Dr. McIver telegraphed Dr. Anderson for the result of the examination for the meeting of the Board of Directors that night. He replied that the water had not been received. Inquiries showed that the box had never left the express office at Greensboro. I mention this to explain the delay at which the people were growing impatient, and would add that bacteriological examinations require several days. Other bottles were immediately sterilized, new samples taken and gotten off that night, the express company exerting themselves to hurry them forward.

Dr. Anderson's report has been received. It shows the water of the Teague well and of the central well near the brick dormitory to be infected with intestinal bacilli, and that of the other well and city supply to be free from harmful germs.

EXPLANATION.

The general impression, with a reservation as to the bacteriological examination, was that the leaking soil-pipe was the cause of the fever, on the theory that every time the door of the butter-room was opened a draft of air from the outside blew over the sewage-saturated earth through the ventilator opening in the wall, carrying with it the germs and infecting the butter—and possibly other food products in the general store-room, the door of which is ten feet from that of the butter-room and opens on a connecting passage. This condition was unsanitary in the highest degree, and sewer gas in sleeping and living rooms is undoubtedly a cause of disease, but, being extremely skeptical, to say the least, as to the aerial transmission of typhoid fever, I could not accept this theory, though I feared I would be compelled to do so. The cause, whatever it was, was one common to all the residents in the College, either food or drink, partaken of by all, as the sickness was impartially scattered through the three widely separated dormitories. The central well was the only one used by all. Its location, one hundred and twenty-five feet from the nearest sewer, slightly up-hill, and twenty-five or more feet through solid rock, made its infection seem very improbable. But "solid" rock generally has cracks in it, and from somewhere, most probably, of course, the leaking soil-pipe, which may have been leaking for several years—it was put in in 1895—the sewage traveling very slowly, perhaps, and just reaching the well this fall, bacteria, found only in the intestine of man or animal, have gotten into that well. The surroundings exclude animal origin. The specific germ of typhoid fever is close akin to—some say identical with—the ordinary intestinal or colon bacillus, its habitat and habits being much the same; and drinking water contaminated with human sewage, although the bacillus typhosus may not be isolated, which is a difficult thing to do, is regarded as a sufficient

cause for the disease. The objection that the outside students drank of this same water, I would meet by saying that they were in the institution only five or six hours a day, five days in the week; that women proverbially drink very little water—too little for their own good, generally—and that small doses of the poison do not cause the disease always. Then some are more susceptible than others—hardly more than ten per cent. succumbed to full doses.

CARE OF THE SICK.

I went through the Infirmary and saw the arrangement and management, and I do not hesitate to say that with skilful physicians, trained nurses, good surroundings and an affectionate interest on the part of every one connected with the College, the sick could not be cared for better anywhere.

THE MANAGEMENT.

In the light of what has occurred, it is easy to say that those in control of the institution are to blame. I think not, any more than we all are, under similar circumstances. As I understand it, the plumbing was let to responsible parties, the contract being for a "first-class" job, and there seems to have been no reason to suspect the leak, for a particular inquiry of the young lady who was in the butter-room every day developed that she had not noticed any odor other than that usually found in all basements. None of us have our wells examined bacteriologically unless there is reason to suspect them. Situated as it is, the contamination of the central well appeared hardly possible. If the management were deserving of criticism in the least it would surely come from the friends of the sick. With a remarkable unanimity they commend it in every respect.

I was particularly requested by the Board of Directors to state in this communication that they had by formal resolution expressed their approval of the action of the Executive Committee and their appreciation of the conduct and work during this trying ordeal of President McIver and the members of the faculty, and their entire confidence in him and them. I was also asked to say that the report of the physicians to the Board was eminently satisfactory. For myself I wish to say that I was more thoroughly convinced than ever of President McIver's eminent fitness for his position, and that I shared the confidence of the Board in the medical attendants.

CONCLUSION.

The old sewer has been entirely removed, the leaking terra-cotta soil-pipe has been replaced with iron, laid in lead-joints, the contaminated earth will all be removed, and the space disinfected and refilled; the wells will all be filled up, and the city water will be safely used, prob-

ably sterilized to insure its keeping safe, and every nook and corner of the buildings used by the students will be thoroughly disinfected with bichloride of mercury and formaldehyde gas. In short, everything that science and common sense may suggest will be done, and, in my opinion, residents in the State Normal and Industrial College will hereafter be safer than ever before, and no old student need hesitate to return nor new one to enter for fear of typhoid fever. There is no reason why the great usefulness of this noble institution should be impaired.

MORAL ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Every city and town should have an expert inspector of plumbing, and require inspection by him of every job before it is covered up and accepted, and all public institutions and private boarding-schools and other establishments with plumbing should require a similar inspection. Wells near sewers, or any accumulation of filth, especially of human origin, are dangerous. Guard with jealous care the purity of your drinking water.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

In order to ascertain if any sewage bacteria had been wafted into the butter-closet from the air above the leaking sewer, sterilized swabs of cotton, after the manner of collecting the bacilli of diphtheria, having been dipped in boiled water, were wiped on the shelf behind the fruit jars in the said closet, on a ledge in the wainscoting near the ventilator opening, on the floor on the side opposite this opening, and in a small, dusty corner near the door, and in sterilized test-tubes were sent to Dr. Anderson and to Dr. A. C. Abbott, the distinguished bacteriologist of Philadelphia. Both reported no sewage bacteria found—as we expected.

Samples from the three wells, a cake of butter from one of the boxes, and a sample of milk were also sent to Dr. Abbott. He reported: for the Teague well, "suspicious organisms"; for the well at the wooden dormitory, "no suspicious organisms were found"; for the central well near the brick dormitory, "organisms belonging to the group of intestinal bacteria were found in this water." It will be noted that both the bacteriologists agreed in finding the Teague and the central wells infected, and the well at the wooden dormitory free from suspicious organisms. Colon bacilli were found in both the milk and butter, but we doubt if any milk from the neatest of ordinary dairies can be found uninfected with the colon bacillus of the cow, which is undistinguishable from that of the human being. But for reasons given in the report above, we are satisfied that the cause of the fever was not in the milk, and no butter is made at the College during the session. It is possible, however, it shoud be said, that some of the butter might have been infected at one of the various dairies from which it was obtained by infected water used in washing it. There is no evidence of this to date. The specific bacillus

typhosus was not found by either bacteriologist in any specimen, which, however, does not prove by any means that it was not present in the water. We learn from one of the highest authorities on the subject, of very large experience in examinations of drinking water, that he has never succeeded in isolating that bacterium in water.

The "weak spot" in our theory that the infected water of the central well was the cause of the typhoid fever was, we then supposed to be the fact, that the outside students, none of whom were sick, also drank of this water from the coolers in the main building. Subsequent inquiry, however, has developed the fact that such was not the case. During the vacation the two or three officials remaining at work in their offices in the main building, thinking it best not to use water from a well not used by any one else, ordered the janitor to get their drinking water elsewhere, and he thenceforth obtained it from the "mineral spring" and the well at the wooden dormitory, which was in daily use, and which, it will be remembered, was not infected. After the opening of the session he continued, without being told, to get the drinking water for the main building, it turns out, from the same pure sources, although the central well had been cleaned out. So the outside students did not drink of the water of the central well. This practically settles the question, to our mind, as to the origin of the disease. Upon making special inquiry, we learned that at the very beginning of the sessions of 1896 and 1895, there were respectively in the brick dormitory, whose water-closets emptied into the leaking sewer, one and two cases of typhoid fever, so that if the leaking sewer was the source of contamination, as is most probable, there being no other possible source yet discovered, and if the typhoid bacilli could live so long in the sewer, the *specific* infection at the central well is clear.

In regard to the nature of the fever or fevers, the opinion has been expressed to us by three physicians whose opinions have weight with us, that all the cases were due to the typhoid poison. We appreciate the force of their reasoning, although we are by no means convinced. But as the physicians in attendance upon the sick will shortly make a full report, we postpone discussion of this question further until that is published. It is a very interesting question.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR WHITES, AT RALEIGH.

DR. GEORGE G. THOMAS,

President North Carolina State Board of Health.

DEAR SIR:—We have inspected, as ordered, the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, and respectfully report:

Our inspection of this institution showed it to be generally in good condition, but we think the sanitation of the premises would be improved by:

The substitution of water-closets for the surface privy in rear of boiler-house;

The moving of the long privy further down the hill, as recommended in a former report;

The disinfection and filling up of the old abandoned cess-pool near the barn;

The exclusion of animals from the bottom below the barn in which the bored wells furnishing the water supply are situated;

The filling up of the well in front of the boiler-house, should a second bacteriological examination show the continued presence of intestinal bacilli already found therein, and use of water from the bored wells only. Should further investigation, however, demonstrate the purity of this water, and it be desirable to resume its use, we would recommend that the chain and bucket be discarded, as the well could be easily infected by the soiled hands of any one drawing water, and that the top of the well be covered and a pump installed.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
A. W. SHAFFER, S. E.,
Committee.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR THE COLORED RACE, AT GREENSBORO.

DR. GEORGE G. THOMAS,
President North Carolina Board of Health.

DEAR SIR:—Having concluded our inspection of the Normal on Tuesday morning, we repaired to the A. and M. College for the Colored Race, situated in the northeast quarter of Greensboro. We found clean grounds; rather imposing brick buildings with low ceilings and cracked walls; a well of hard water and city connection; the mouth of the sewer in a very small stream barely two hundred feet from the campus; an excellent diagram of the grounds, buildings and underground drainage made by the Engineering class; about —— students in a complacent state of uninterrupted health, and a resident physician bewailing the noxious desuetude of a doctor without a patient.

The dormitory is full, but not overflowing, as at the Normal, but it is up to its normal capacity, and a slight increase of non-resident students will produce crowding.

We are of the opinion that the mouth of the sewer is too near the building; but it is within about thirty feet of the north line of the property, beyond which it cannot be extended without the consent of the adjacent owner. The little branch, after crossing the line, is overgrown with grass, weeds, briers, shrubs and trees, through which the sewage is filtered, leaving the residue suspended along the banks and the odors

floating in the air. This north boundary line and sewer should be extended at least five hundred feet northward down the stream and the stream should be straightened, deepened and the banks cleared up, as above the mouth of the sewer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY H. DODSON, M. D.,
A. W. SHAFFER, S. E.
Committee.

November 24, 1899.

SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND AT RALEIGH.

DR. GEORGE G. THOMAS,
President North Carolina Board of Health.

DEAR SIR:—According to instructions, we have made inspections of the Schools for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind at Raleigh, and respectfully beg leave to report as follows:

SCHOOL FOR THE WHITE BLIND.

We were very favorably impressed with the cleanliness and neatness of the corridors and dormitories, particularly in view of the character of the inmates—afflicted children. We found, however, several matters demanding attention, as set forth below.

GIRLS' BUILDING.

The lavatories, consisting of wash basins, bath-tubs and water-closets on the second floor of both the north and south wings, were not in use, and the soil-pipe of the teachers' closet on second floor was choked. The corresponding conveniences on the third floor seemed, so far as the plumbing is concerned, to be in good condition. Upon inquiry, we learned that the plumbing on the second floor was old and that the closets leaked when the water was turned on. The work on the third floor was new and up-to-date, that story having been added recently. The choking of the soil-pipe of the teachers' closet had just occurred. While we noted a lack of facilities for ventilating all these apartments, we beg to call particular attention to the water-closets on the third floor. The closets themselves are excellent, but both the battery of seats for the pupils and the single one for the teachers are located in small rooms with no opening whatever for ventilation or light except the door of entrance. The servants' closets for both male and female on the ground floor are of the same character as to light and ventilation—or the want of them. In no part of an inhabited house is the demand for both fresh

air and light—the natural enemies of disease germs—so urgent as in these particular quarters.

In discussing the plumbing with Principal Ray, we were told of certain conditions which in our judgment are a serious menace to the health of the institution. The facts of the case are as follows: When sanitary conveniences were first installed there was no general city sewerage system, so that the school had to provide its own private sewer. The soil-pipes from the water-closets in the two wings descended on the rear side of the building, and the sewers receiving them were united at a manhole in front of the building, and the first part of their course therefore was across and under the floor of the basement, in which are situated the dining-room, store-room, etc. When the city sewerage system was put in the connections were transferred to that and the old sewer was abandoned as a sewer, but continued as a drainage pipe into which the down spouts from the roof emptied. The sections of sewer-pipe, running under the basement were cut across flush with the inner surface of the walls and removed and the open ends in the walls plugged with cement. After this was done, according to the testimony of one of the employees, on the occasion of a heavy rain, the water could not be carried off fast enough, and the back-water forced out the cement plugs and flooded the basement, the dining-room being "knee-deep" in water of the foulest description.

This building being an old one, was constructed without any view whatever apparently to ventilation. It is heated by direct steam radiation, and there is no arrangement for the proper change of the air. The best sanitary authorities hold that a child should have 2,500 cubic feet of fresh air per hour, so that if only 600 cubic feet is allowed to each child, the air should be completely changed four times in that period. As arranged, the fresh air that can get into the building must sneak in through the cracks and the outside doors when opened. In most of the rooms on the old second floor there are open fire-places, and in each room on the old third floor there is a ventilating flue, but they cannot perform their function of taking out the foul air unless a sufficient volume of fresh air is admitted to make a current and insure circulation. It is true that the ventilation can be improved by opening the windows, but in cold weather the draught therefrom is sometimes dangerous, and it is practically impossible to keep them open or properly regulate them.

We regard this want of ventilation as a very serious matter, the more so because its effects are experienced by not only growing children but afflicted children. The vital processes of the animal economy may be fitly compared to the steam-generating boiler. The stronger the draught, the more oxygen supplied in other words, the hotter the fire and the more rapid the development of steam or power. In the animal the food represents the fuel, the respiration the draught, and vital force the steam; therefore, the better the food the deeper and more frequent the res-

pirations, the greater the vital force. In growing children, as there must be a surplus balance—something beyond merely holding one's own—these changes are more active than in the mature. They eat more than adults in proportion to weight, and by their incessant activity they keep on a large part of the time what might be called a forced draught, and as a consequence the vital fires burn bright. But blind children are debarred by their infirmity from taking much active exercise, they cannot force the draught, and consequently it is all-important that they should have the purest air in the greatest abundance.

In view of the above, we would respectfully recommend:

1. That the plumbing be thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class order.

2. That all water-closets be both ventilated and lighted.

3. That the old abandoned sewer immediately adjacent to the building be removed and the soil disinfected, and that the present inferior wooden floors of the dining and store-rooms be replaced with cement of good quality, properly laid.

4. That the general ventilation of the whole building be improved. We believe that this can be done at comparatively small cost by substituting direct-indirect radiators connecting with the outer air for the present direct radiators, the opening of all transoms over inside doors and the provision of an outlet flue in every room of sufficient size.

BOYS' BUILDING.

We were much pleased with this handsome new building as to construction, arrangement, lighting, heating and ventilation. The system employed for the two last named, what is known as the fan or propulsion system, in which fresh air from outside is driven by a fan through a steam coil, and thence, having been warmed, through conductors to every room, the foul air being forced out through ventilating flues opening near the floor, is, in our opinion, the very best yet devised. The only thing we found to criticise was a decided fecal odor in the water-closet on the second floor, the cause of which should be ascertained and removed.

The new water supply from the deep-bored well ought theoretically to be perfectly safe. We learn, however, from the analysis of the State Chemist that the proportion of organic matter is too high. Its origin is obscure. If it comes from the surface it may be dangerous. While the immediately surrounding soil is too low, and it is a fact that deep wells can be polluted by drainage trickling down the outside of the pipe, we do not believe that the water has been contaminated from that source. We would, however, advise that as soon as the brick house now in process of construction around it is finished, earth be banked against the walls to a sufficient height to give surface drainage away from it in every direction. We would also recommend that the brick floor of the laundry,

about 20 feet distant from the well, the cemented surface of which is cracked and worn off in places, be re-cemented to prevent seepage through it of the slops.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND—COLORED.

GIRLS' BUILDING.

As in the case of the school for the white blind, we found the general conditions as to cleanliness and neatness of corridors and dormitories good.

The plumbing, with the exception of the sink on the ground floor, we found sufficient and in good order, but the heating and ventilation could, we think, be much improved. The heating is done by direct steam radiators in the corridors, and there is no arrangement for taking out the foul air, the numerous open fire-places scattered through the building, which would answer admirably for this purpose, having in several instances been closed up entirely and in others nearly so, a very small and inadequate opening being left.

Two cases of typhoid fever have occurred in this building during the current session. The regular water supply is from the city mains, but the children have access to wells in the vicinity.

We were informed that a condition very similar to that obtaining at the white institution, in the matter of abandoned sewers running under the house, exists here also.

We would recommend:

That the old sewers be removed and their channels disinfected before refilling;

That all fire-places be opened to their full extent at once;

That direct-indirect radiators connecting with the outer air be substituted for the direct now in use, as soon as practicable, but that such a radiator be immediately installed in the sick-room;

That the water supply, including wells in the vicinity, be analyzed chemically and bacteriologically.

BOYS' BUILDING.

This is a new building, well planned, but not so well built apparently, as large cracks show in the walls at the southern end, suggesting a bad foundation there.

The lavatory facilities are excellent and in good order.

Each room is provided with a transom over the door and a ventilating shaft, but as the building is heated by direct radiation, the circulation of air must be feeble and insufficient.

We would recommend the adoption, as soon as practicable, of the direct-indirect system of heating and the entire removal of all transom sashes so that they cannot be closed.

We were extended every courtesy and facility at both institutions, and the general impression left upon our minds was that they were well managed.

A. W. SHAFFER, S. E.,
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
Committee.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AT MORGANTON.

THE HONORABLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
State School for the Deaf and Dumb, Morganton, N. C.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with section 2 of an Act in Relation to the Board of Health, we have made an inspection of your institution.

We are pleased to report that with the exception of one of the water-closets in the basement, the surroundings of which were more unsightly than positively unsanitary, we found nothing deserving of criticism from the hygienic point of view.

We were impressed with the possible horrors that might ensue upon a fire in the main building, which includes the dormitories, and we would most earnestly advise the provision at the earliest possible time of adequate fire-escapes.

We beg to acknowledge the courteous treatment received from the officials, and to congratulate you and the State on the erection of the beautiful new Administration building.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE GILLETT THOMAS, M. D.,
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
Committee.

THE PENITENTIARY.

DR. GEORGE G. THOMAS,
President North Carolina Board of Health.

DEAR SIR:—In obedience to instructions, the undersigned have made an inspection of the Penitentiary, and respectfully beg leave to report:

Conducted by Warden Green, we made an inspection of all departments of the State's Prison, and are glad to report the sanitary conditions in general to be very good. We should say, however, that the rear part of the enclosure, while showing nothing really dangerous to health, did not present the neat and orderly appearance to be expected in such an institution, being more or less littered up in various ways.

The cells we found to be well kept and supplied with everything needful, including metal buckets for night-soil instead of the absorbent wooden ones at one time in use. The air space is ample and the ventilation good, there being a ventilating shaft from every cell. The large

chamber, in the centre of which the cells are placed, is heated by steam. We regret that we cannot bestow equal commendation on the heating and ventilation of the hospital. The present arrangement, which consists of a cast-iron hard coal stove in each ward for heating, and for ventilation outlet flues, but no inlets except windows, is bad. In summer windows would answer every purpose, but in cold weather they are almost sure to be kept closed. The ventilating arrangement should always be automatic, and as there is already a steam-heating plant in use in most parts of the prison, the solution of the problem under discussion is simple and relatively, when we take into consideration the coal necessary for the stoves, inexpensive. We would recommend the extension of the steam-pipes and the installation in the hospital wards of direct-indirect radiators with the necessary air-ducts connected with the open air. By this means pure fresh warm air would be poured in through the radiators, and the foul air would be forced out the vents already provided. Of all people, the sick require the purest air and the most of it. Their vital fires, so to speak, are burning low, and an abundance of fuel—oxygen—is required. Simple humanity demands that it be supplied, and we hope that the management will see that it is promptly done. The very low death rate during the past year—only three from disease (tuberculosis 2, meningitis 1) in an average population of 300—is not a sufficient reason for letting the present arrangement stand, because there is no telling when the wards may be crowded, when the deleterious effects would be shown.

In this connection we cordially endorse the recommendation by the attending physician, Dr. Tucker, that a separate ward be set apart for tuberculous patients. The infectious character of tuberculosis is now thoroughly established, and the lives of patients sick from other diseases should not be endangered by compulsory intimate association with them.

The water supply for drinking—a large well on the grounds, and not exposed to contamination—is excellent, and for general purposes a reservoir of spring water in the old rock quarry abundant. As a practical proof of the first statement there was only one case of typhoid fever during the year, and that was clearly imported, as the woman was attacked within two weeks of her admission. She recovered.

The sewage is emptied just outside the western wall into an open cemented trough of very rapid fall, which carries it to Rocky Branch. This is an excellent arrangement so far as the prison is concerned.

The convicts generally seemed to be well nourished and in good physical condition.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
A. W. SHAFFER, S. E.,
Committee.

STATE CONVICT FARM.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 29, 1900.

DR. GEORGE G. THOMAS,
President State Board of Health.

DOCTOR:—In obedience to your direction, I visited the State Farms in Halifax county, N. C., known as Caledonia, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, to make the biennial inspection required by law, with Dr. Henry W. Lewis, of Jackson, N. C. I reached the farms on the night of December 27th, made the inspection December 28th, and reached home December 29th. Dr. Lewis came down to the river on the morning of the 28th and found the ferry-boat lodged in the mud away from the bank, where it could not be reached or moved with any available force, and after remaining there until about 3 P. M., returned home, and I made the inspection without his assistance, but cordially supported by Messrs. C. J. Rhem, in charge of Camp No. 2, J. H. McIver, in charge of Camp No. 1, and the second in command of Camp No. 3, in charge of C. N. Christian, who was absent. And of said inspection I have the honor to report as follows:

No. 2, Captain C. J. Rhem, ninety-two convicts, confined within a stockade at night, covering an area of about four acres. The sleeping dormitories, 30 x 75 feet, 12 feet pitch, ceiled overhead and roofed with tin. In each of these dormitories were sixty double bunks, in barrack form, heated with two stoves, lighted by twelve windows, ventilated through centre of ceiling and apex of roof, only one dormitory in use. Dining-room, 30 x 90 feet, 12 feet pitch. Seats and narrow plank tables to full capacity of convicts, and two small plain closets. Light and ventilation as in dormitories.

Hospital, 30 x 42, lighted and ventilated as dormitories, one drug-room inclosed, one dispensing closet. Eight beds, wooden frame and slats, mattresses made on the grounds. Patients, two, one suffering from malaria, the other from a cut. Four have died during the past two years, two in 1899 and two in 1900.

The laundry is 10 x 15 feet. The cook-room, 17 x 35 feet, contains a large iron boiler, oven and stove, in and on which the food of the convicts and patients in hospital is prepared. The building is rough and the oven needs repairs. I have seen cleaner places, but the food was of good quality and seemed to be well prepared. The quartermaster and commissary occupy the same room, 24 x 30 feet, adjoining the kitchen.

The wash-room and bath-room are consolidated, 24 x 30 feet. Three large iron kettles are used to heat water for both purposes; a dozen tubs or half barrels are used for bathing on Sundays, in which all are required to participate, and new convicts immediately upon their arrival upon the grounds.

The dairy, very crude, is 10 x 12 feet. The smoke-house is 14 x 20 feet, and the work-shop 14 x 34 feet.

Water is supplied from four deep wells in and about the premises, raised by hand-lift pumps, of which the water (superficially) is good. Ice-houses they have; but no ice last year, and little prospect for the coming year, save that which is obtained from a distance for hospital and official use.

The closets throughout the buildings are plain, iron hopper pattern, rinsed out and limed after use, and they empty into wooden tubs upon the ground beneath, which are emptied every morning. The rooms of the overseers and guards, one to each class, are small, ceiled and have fire-places, but the furniture is certainly not creditable. They sleep on wooden frame bunks and slats of the most ancient and primitive character, where vermin, once established, can never be eradicated without persistent labor and attention which ought not to be expected of men who have spent the day in no easy duty upon the field.

No. 1, Captain J. H. McIver, has one hundred convicts, and is almost identical in detail with No. 2. The hospital has a better building, and I found it cleaner and somewhat better kept. There was but one patient, suffering from malaria, and none had died during the two years last past. This one building alone was furnished with iron beds and spring mattresses. The wash and bath-room had no floor, only a narrow plank platform on which the convicts took their Sunday baths.

No. 3, Captain C. N. Christian, has 95 convicts. The buildings are less in number, smaller, and not in so good condition as Nos. 1 and 2. The hospital had one patient, suffering from some affection of the heart. None had been lost during the present year, and in the absence of Captain Christian, I was unable to ascertain the mortality of last year.

The quarters of overseers and guards were smaller and in worse condition, from overcrowding and dilapidation, than Nos. 1 and 2. Otherwise there was little to be said of a comparative nature between them. I was informed that No. 3 is operated under a lease which has but one more year to run, and that its renewal is not contemplated; that the Northampton farm across the river is now undergoing surrender and abandonment, and Nos. 1 and 2 have been purchased, and are now the property of the State. These facts seem to make further remarks respecting No. 3 and the Northampton farm unnecessary, while the permanent character of Nos. 1 and 2 command the best counsel of wisdom and experience for their prosperity and success.

Speaking only from the stand-point of sanitation, I would respectfully suggest the following improvement on Nos. 1 and 2, in the order of their importance:

1st. That a wind-mill be erected at each of these two camps, with tank of suitable dimensions to hold, say a week's supply of water, together with the necessary water supply pipes, plumbing and sewerage. As all the buildings are one story, the tank could be built of brick, raising the floor ten (10) feet above the ground, and the brick could be made on the farm.

2d. Change all beds in Hospital No. 2, and overseer and guard-rooms of both camps from wooden bunks and slats to iron frame and spring mattresses.

3d. Plant a grove—8 to 10 acres—of forest trees at each camp to modify the intense heat of the summer sun. The trees adapted to that locality are numerous, and among them are the sugar and Norway maples, the white, the water and the willow oak, the persimmon and black walnut, and best and choicest of all, the great Columbian pecan, whose nuts command the highest price of any nuts known to commerce. The trees should be set from 30 to 50 feet apart, according to their habits, requiring from 16 to 49 trees to the acre. All except the pecan can be obtained from the nurseries of the country at twenty-five to fifty cents each, and the grafted pecan of the specific variety named from the nurseries of the Gulf States at $1.50 each, in quantity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. SHAFFER,
Sanitary Engineer State Board of Health.

WILMINGTON, N. C., December 27, 1900.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS STATE PENITENTIARY.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the instructions of the Board of Health, I visited the State farm near Wadesboro, and beg leave to report that it had a satisfactory air of cleanliness, and as much comfort as the buildings could afford.

The barracks were amply sufficient in air space for the number of convicts, amounting at my visit to thirty-five, and would provide for the safe accommodation of double that number. The latrine in the end of the barracks was carefully cleaned, and had been freshly limed for use at night. The air in the building was wholesome and the prisoners were clean. Sewage matter accumulating in the tubs under the corner of the barracks at night and under the closets in the yard during the day is carried each day to a ditch an eighth of a mile from the prison yard and emptied. The ditch carries the matter to a neighboring creek, and is thoroughly cleansed by rains, the fall of the creek providing for its efficient flushing. The food supplies seemed ample, were clean and of good quality.

I found three wells on the premises; one behind the laundry—an old-fashioned one with wooden curbing—from which I was assured that only water for washing was drawn; another in the yard of the enclosure had been dug down through a layer of rock to a depth of forty-six feet and curbed with 24-inch terra cotta-pipe, the space on the outside of the pipe being closely packed with sand and loose stone. This well was dug with the idea of use for the barracks, but the prisoners disliked it, and the

Superintendent had returned to the well in front of the yard, several hundred yards from any source of contamination, yielding an apparently safe supply. This water, I was informed, was used entirely for drinking and cooking.

There had been very little sickness in the station, and none of any serious character, except a case of sun-stroke last summer. The room set aside for the hospital was quite comfortable and very clean. I respectfully submit that the healthfulness of this station is well assured, and the care of the inmates is in good keeping.

I wish to acknowledge the prompt attention of the Superintendent, Mr. Wall, and his Steward, Mr. McMillan, and their courtesy to your reporter during his visit; with this to their credit, that my visit was entirely unexpected, and I found matters as I should suppose they would be every day.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE GILLETT THOMAS, M. D.,
For Board of Health of North Carolina.

His Excellency, D. L. RUSSELL, *Governor of North Carolina.*

SIR:—We, the undersigned, a committee of the State Board of Health, in compliance with your request and acting under section 3 of the Act in Relation to the Board of Health, chapter 214, Laws of 1893, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., made a careful sanitary inspection of the late convict camp at Castle Hayne, and respectfully beg leave to report as follows:

Our observations covered the barracks or quarters of the convicts, the arrangements for disposing of the night-soil, the water supply and the condition of the phosphate mine, and we will take them up in the order given.

The Barracks: The quarters for the convicts are all assembled in one wooden building with walls of one plank in thickness, the cracks being broken with strips, covered with tin and consist of one dormitory or "cell" 30 x 46 x 12 feet, with an open roof having a large latticed ventilator on the comb, a similar but smaller room for use as a hospital for the sick, and between the two a kitchen and dining-room, or mess-hall. In the cell are two rows of double bunks two tiers high, thirty-eight in number, affording sleeping accommodations for seventy-six men. We were informed that for a short while as many as one hundred and twenty-five had been lodged therein by means of another row of bunks down the centre of the room.

The chimney of the bake-oven of terra-cotta pipe we found very badly cracked.

The sanitary arrangement for use at night consisted of a single stool at one end of the cell, opening through the floor and emptying into a tub placed on the ground beneath. The accommodations were the same in this respect in the hospital.

The Water Supply: Seventy-five feet from the tub under the cell and a less distance from that under the hospital is a well about eighteen feet in depth down to the rock with a square curbing of plank more or less decayed. We were told that a hole had been drilled into the rock six or eight feet, but that it was filled up. We were also informed that at one time for several months water for the prisoners was obtained from another well in a grove two or three hundred yards distant. We did not inspect this well, but accepted without dispute the statement that it was a better well than the one in the yard.

In a room adjacent to the shingle-roofed house occupied by the officials of the camp we found what appeared to be an excellent cistern of about three hundred and fifty barrels capacity, it was said, with the guttering of the house arranged to deliver the roof-water to the filter and thence to the cistern. It was full of water at the time of our visit, and therefore, we assume, free from cracks. Upon inquiry, we learned that it had not been utilized for drinking purposes, owing, it was suggested, to a prejudice against the water caused by finding in it certain unsavory objects, including a dead cat, which lost its life through the carelessness of some one in leaving the top off, and, in all probability, we would add, to a want of appreciation on the part of the local management of the great superiority in that locality of cistern to well water.

The Phosphate Mine: This is a wide pit with walls averaging, we would say, about 25 feet on the high side and 10 on the low side. It is located quite near the bank of the creek which runs by the place, the lowest level at which the phosphate is found being well above the water-level of the creek. Leading from this pit, with ample fall to drain its bottom into the creek, is an open ditch. Although partially filled up since the stoppage of work, there was still not enough water standing to prevent our walking all over the bottom. We found in the mine, mounted on a small flat-car, a steam-pump and boiler, which it had been found necessary to use only once, we were told, to pump the water from a pocket of phosphate below the general level. There is no reason why diggers of phosphate there should work in water.

Recommendations: 1. That the number of occupants of the cell be restricted to a maximum of sixty, a number out of proportion to the size of the room, but owing to the exceptional ventilation admissible. That a box containing dry earth and a shingle be placed by the side of the stool and prisoners required to cover each evacuation with dry earth. That a water-tight tub of not less than 20 gallons capacity be kept under the stool and emptied every day. That the cracked terra-cotta be replaced with a brick flue as a protection against fire.

2. That the well be immediately filled up. That the cistern be thoroughly cleaned and the filter refilled in accordance with the directions given in the health pamphlet on Drinking Water and Malarial Diseases, copy of which accompanies this report. That the water from the tin

roof of the barracks be utilized for the cistern. And to insure an abundance of good water for all purposes under all circumstances, that a bored well be sunk at some suitable point.

3. That the ditch draining the phosphate mine be opened and kept open to a depth sufficient to take off promptly all water therefrom.

Conclusions: Upon looking over the Penitentiary reports we find that the total number of deaths since convicts were first sent to Castle Hayne in 1892 is 25, of which number 8 were assigned to malarial fever, five of those having died in 1898. These were the only deaths that could be rightly attributed to any intrinsic local influence. That some, if not all of them, might have been prevented by proper care, is suggested by the experience of Mr. Sharon, a white man, who went there nine years ago direct from the hill country of Warren county, and who, although peculiarly susceptible to malaria on that account, has not been sick a day. He has drunk cistern water from his home just across the creek.

A small dose of quinine daily is an almost certain preventive of malarial attacks, and we would respectfully suggest its use in all malarial camps during the months of August and September.

With a pure water supply, reasonable attention to the collection and removal of the night-soil and proper care of the prisoners in a general way, we see no reason why work in the wide, shallow phosphate pit, lying open to the sun and air, should not be as free from danger as any other kind of labor in the eastern section of the State.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE GILLETT THOMAS, M. D.,
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
Committee.

December 29, 1899.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

DR. GEORGE C. THOMAS,
President State Board of Health.

DEAR SIR:—In obedience to instructions, we have made an inspection of the Soldiers' Home, and respectfully beg leave to report:

The buildings at this institution are of wood and rather rough in appearance, but seem very well adapted to the purpose for which they are used. The dormitories, consisting for the most part of rooms large enough for two, are supplied with open fire-places for wood, and while very plainly furnished, are suggestive of comfort.

The old hospital building deserved to be replaced by the new one, which, while finished, is not yet occupied for lack of certain delayed furnishings. We were very much pleased with this building, for although not heated and ventilated according to the modern hospital ideal—a very expensive ideal, unfortunately—each ward has an open fire-place as well as a separate flue for stove, and there will be no practical trouble

on that score. The internal arrangement is rather unique and decidedly pleasing, the large triangular "sun-parlor" being a feature. Each of the four wards is supplied with white enameled brass-tipped iron bedsteads, with good mattresses on woven wire springs, and has its own complete sanitary conveniences of excellent pattern, the water supply being pumped from a well in the grounds by a gasoline engine. In this connection we would suggest that as a water supply and sewerage has been provided for the hospital, it would be well to supersede the present surface privy for general use with modern water-closets, for although the former is well kept it is out of date.

The kitchen and dining-room were very neat and clean, and would put to the blush those of many pretentious private establishments.

The stables, pig-pens and grounds generally were all in good order, and the impression we brought away was, that with the facilities at hand, a great deal was accomplished in a very excellent manner.

A. W. SHAFFER, S. E.,
RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
Committee.

OXFORD ORPHAN ASYLUM.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 25, 1900.

DR. GEORGE G. THOMAS,
President, etc.

DEAR SIR:—I passed through Oxford, on my tour of inspection and sampling of municipal waters, September 20th, and took that opportunity to make a general inspection of the Orphan Asylum at that place, which had been ordered by the Board of Health, and I think it proper to make a separate report thereon, as follows:

Reaching the Asylum early in the morning, I found Miss Nettie Beamis, Lady Principal, in charge, Colonel Hicks, the Superintendent, being absent in town. He came in a few moments thereafter, and with these two and plenty of time on my hands, we visited the study and recitation-rooms, the chapel, sleeping-rooms and closets, printing-office and paper store-rooms, some of the outside dormitories, the hospital, garden, farm and campus, pumping station and water-tank, and about 210 pupils—in fact, about everything on the grounds, except the mechanical department, which is located out on the borders of the town, like a pest-house, and train time was at hand when I was ready to visit it.

Critically speaking, I found the official residence of the Superintendent away down the hill, nearly out of sight and entirely beyond hearing of the campus and in the vicinity of the hospital, where neither ought to be; the printing-office and paper store-room in the Administration building, where they ought not to be; the water-tank leaking badly, in the

teeth of a water famine, and the ground beneath the great oaks of the campus swept and garnished, while the trees were famishing for leaf-mulch, moisture and food.

Truthfully and justly speaking, I found the buildings and grounds absolutely free from that bane of public institutions—visible vermin and filth; the neatest dressed, cleanest and most orderly children and the best kept and cleanest rooms, furniture, beds, clothing, food, kitchen, closets, store-rooms, grounds and buildings which I have encountered, officially or otherwise, in a public institution of this character anywhere.

I did not tarry to determine whose was the master-hand, or whether two were joined in the "Master's Grip," to so conduct and manage this loving duty to the memory of those who fell in "battle's magnificently stern array," but I did learn that it is an institution of which the noble Order that originated and maintains it, the people of the State who, through their Legislature, contribute to it, and the children and friends of the children who are its beneficiaries, may well be proud.

I am very respectfully,

A. W. SHAFFER,
Sanitary Engineer.

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLIES.

Since our last report there has been a gratifying advance on this line of sanitary improvement, no less than eight towns having installed water-works in that time—a gain of fifty per cent. It shows that our people are becoming more and more alive to the importance of pure water in abundance.

The proposed Act to Protect Water Supplies, which was printed in the last report, was enacted by the General Assembly of 1899, although in a somewhat emasculated form. Taken, however, together with the sections in the Act in Relation to the Board of Health bearing on the subject, legislation is perhaps sufficient to enable municipalities to protect their supplies if they desire to do so. It is to be regretted, however, that with two or three honorable exceptions the municipal authorities have not so far shown any special disposition to avail themselves of the powers conferred upon them by the law to this end. But the vast majority of our people obtain their drinking water from wells and springs and cannot therefore be benefited by this legislation. Until quite recently they have been entirely unprotected, owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation made to the Board of Health, but the Board of Agriculture, at its meeting in December, 1900, made provision for the bacteriological examination of such waters when suspected of causing disease, and it is confidently believed that much sickness and many deaths from typhoid fever will be saved by this enlightened action on their part. A more detailed statement of this matter will be found in the appended extract from the monthly BULLETIN, entitled "Another Advance in Sanitation in North Carolina."

The regular biennial inspection of the public water supplies of the State was made by the Engineer of the Board, and the following is his report:

REPORT OF COLONEL A. W. SHAFFER, ENGINEER OF THE BOARD.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 1, 1900.

DR. GEORGE G. THOMAS,
President State Board of Health.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith my report of my second biennial tour of inspection and sampling of municipal waters of the State, made in conformity with law, under direction of the Board.

I visited the following cities in the order named, to-wit: Raleigh, Durham, Oxford, Henderson, Tarboro, Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Reidsville, Winston-Salem, Asheville, Statesville, Salisbury, Concord, Gastonia, Charlotte, Monroe, Sanford, New Bern, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Lumberton, total 24. Of these, Tarboro, Rocky Mount, Reidsville, Statesville, Gastonia, Monroe, Sanford and Lumberton have been established since last report, and Oxford was visited only for the inspection of the Orphan Asylum, of which you have separate report. I speak of those works which were in existence two years ago, and were fully reported upon, only with respect to the changes, modifications and improvements observed.

LUMBERTON.

Water from eight deep-flowing wells, located about the city, the finest at the old Fair Grounds, about a mile from town, but now abandoned. This magnificent well, flowing 80 to 100 gallons a minute, is allowed to go to waste in the face of the fact that the other wells are slowly diminishing in flow. What a munificence of profligacy and waste! It belongs to the town and has never been analyzed. Samples No. 17, from the large flowing well at the station-house. Odor and taste of sulphur. No sewerage.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	8.5	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	6.85	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	5.85	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.40	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0232	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0790	parts per mil.

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

No. of sample, 17; source, Lumberton; date, November 24, 1900; sterile.

Thinking there must have been some mistake somewhere, being extremely skeptical as to sterile natural waters, we ordered another examination. The following is Dr. Pate's report. We congratulate Lumberton:

GIBSON, N. C., January 9, 1901.

DR. R. H. LEWIS,
Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR DOCTOR:—At your request, January 2d, I sterilized a bottle, first by steam then by dry heat, and expressed it to the mayor of Lumberton, with a request that he send me a second sample of water from the same source that Colonel Shaffer collected the first sample. The mayor responded promptly. The water was placed on culture media about five hours after sample was taken. Bouillon, gelatine and milk prepared by myself. Glycerinized agar, lactose, litmus agar and Elsner's prepared at the laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co.

After five days' exposure, glycerinized agar at 41°, the other media at room temperature remains sterile, except three moulds on agar and two colonies of micrococci on gelatine, which I think accidental.

I report a second time the sample of water from this source, viz.: artesian well No. 3, Lumberton, is practically sterile.

Yours very truly, W. T. PATE.

SANFORD.

Deep well water. No sewerage system. Plant in a small brick building. An old pump and engine, chronically indisposed, not more than half the requisite power. An ill-constructed and ill-kept reservoir adjoining. All built primarily for railroad supply. Water samples No. 15, taken from pump in engine-house, has never been analyzed.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	14.7	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardnesss	4.60	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	3.60	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	1.35	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.8877	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.1093	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.756	" " "
Nitrogen as nitrites	1.000	" " "

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

No. of sample, 15; source, Sanford; date, October 10, 1900; number of bacteria per C. C., 600; fermentation test (lactose bouillon, glucose bouil-

lon), ferments; reaction, acid; litamusgar, blue colonies; gelatine, liquifies; motility, slight; litmus milk, coagulated second day, heliotrope; potato, white, moist growth; Elsner's, moulds; indol, slight. Remarks, proteus vulgaris.

MONROE.

Water from a 750-foot well, has an odor and taste of sulphur. No sewerage system. Samples No. 14 from the mouth of the well at the pumping station. Pretty good plant in brick station-house, but pump and engine are too light. This is the brag water of the State; claimed to be charged with lithia and "cures liver, kidney and bladder diseases." Has never been analyzed to date. It belongs to the town.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	11.4	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	5.65	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	4.65	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	1.25	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0295	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0572	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.095	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

No. of sample, 14; source, Monroe; date, October 9, 1900; number of bacteria per C. C., 40; fermentation test (lactose bouillon), does not ferment, (glucose bouillon), does not ferment; reaction, acid; litmus agar, blue colonies; gelatine, does not liquify; motility, active; litmus milk, coagulated sixth day; potato, white, moist, elevated; Elsner's, no growth; indol, none. Remarks, water good.

GASTONIA.

A new water and sewerage system, very full, but not yet completed. Source, Long Creek, but was very muddy at my visit. The plant is very complete, has two Worthington pumps, two dynamos and filter, all in a new substantial brick building and a large reservoir adjoining. The works were yet in the hands of the engineers and contractor, who asked that the water be not yet sampled, and as John Love, the city treasurer and master spirit of the enterprise, concurred in the request, I came away without samples. The reservoir was half full, but the pipes were not yet charged, and, technically, it was not yet municipal water.

STATESVILLE.

Water from deep wells. Sewerage system not completed. Sample No. 12, taken from Dr. Hill's drug store, has been analyzed once.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	4.1	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	2.00	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	1.00	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.25	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0465	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0612	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.138	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

No. of sample, 12; source, Statesville; date, October 5, 1900; number of bacteria per C. C., 5493; fermentation test (lactose bouillon, glucose bouillon), ferments; reaction, acid; litmus agar, blue and red colonies; gelatine, does not liquify; motility, slight; litmus milk, coagulated fourth day, heliotrope; potato, slight, moist growth; Elsner's, moulds; indol, trace. Remarks, suspicious.

REIDSVILLE.

No sewerage system. Water from a 29-foot well with small feeders, affording 350,000 gallons per day. Never analyzed. Samples No. 4, taken from tap in Dr. Sapp's drug store. This water is sold at 30 cents per 1,000 gallons, and they are very proud of it.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	5.8	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	3.55	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	2.55	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.40	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0610	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0851	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.627	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Anderson.

I found 21 colonies to the cubic centimeter from the analysis made of drinking water sent by Colonel Shaffer from Reidsville, N. C. All benign. The water is good.

ROCKY MOUNT.

Water and sewerage systems, but the latter limited in extent. Source of supply, Rocky Creek, which, but for one mill-pond, would be practically unexceptionable. Samples No. 21, from tap in Griffin's drug store.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	4.8	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	3.30	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	2.30	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.40	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free amomnia	.0724	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.1130	parts per mil.
Nitragen as nitrates	Trace.	
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Anderson.

The sample of drinking water sent by Colonel A. W. Shaffer from the public water supply of Rocky Mount shows 42 colonies to the C. C. This water is good, as shown by analysis for bacteria.

TARBORO.

Tarboro possesses both a water and sewerage system, the former from driven wells near the river above town. It is the property of the city. Samples No. 20, taken from Zoeller's drug store tap.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	7.4	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	4.00	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	3.00	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.60	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0414	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0556	parts per mil.

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Anderson.

There were only six colonies to the C. C. in the bacteriological analysis of sample of drinking water sent me by Colonel A. W. Shaffer from Tarboro. The sample is very good.

SALEM.

No change in general conditions since last report.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	3.3	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	1.90	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	.90	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.35	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0774	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0671	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.32	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

No. of sample, 7; source, Salem; date, October 3, 1900; number of bacteria per C. C., 120; fermentation test (lactose bouillon, glucose bouillon), does not ferment; reaction, acid; litmus agar, blue colonies; gelatine, does not liquify; motility, slight; litmus milk, coagulated fourth day; potato, yellow, moist growth; Elsner's, no growth; indol, none. Remarks, water good.

NEW BERN.

General condition same as heretofore.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	11.4	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	7.70	deg. Clark's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	6.70	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.75	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0187	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0629	parts per mil.

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

No. of sample, 19; source, New Bern; date, November 22, 1900; number of bacteria per C. C., 124; fermentation test (lactose bouillon, glucose bouillon), does not ferment; reaction, acid; litmus agar, blue colonies; gelatine, does not liquify; motility, slight; litmus milk, not coagulated; potato, white, dry; Elsner's, no growth; indol, none. Remarks, water good.

SALISBURY.

No change in general condition since last report.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	4.7	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	3.30	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	2.30	gr. per U. S. gal.

Chlorine	.30	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free Ammonia	.0759	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0922	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.175	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Anderson.

The sample of drinking water sent from Salisbury by Colonel Shaffer shows 22 colonies to the C. C. The water is good.

WILSON.

No change in general condition since my last inspection.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	3.2	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	1.15	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	.15	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.35	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0640	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.2120	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.19	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Anderson.

The sample of municipal water drawn by me at request of Colonel Shaffer from the Wilson water-works on the 22d day of October, 1900, shows 56 colonies to C. C., all of which are of benign form. The water is good.

WINSTON.

General conditions unchanged since my last inspection.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	3.0	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	1.75	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	.75	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.30	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0685	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0695	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.307	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

No. of sample, 6; source, Winston; date, October 3, 1900; number of bacteria per C. C., 80; fermentation test (lactose bouillon, glucose bouillon), does not ferment; reaction, acid; litmus agar, blue colonies; gelatine, does not liquify; motility, active; litmus milk, not coagulated sixth day; potato, slight, moist growth; Elsner's, no growth; indol, none. Remarks, water good.

HENDERSON.

No change in general conditions since last report.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	4.4	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	1.35	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	.35	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.40	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.1009	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.4121	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.272	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

No. of sample, 2; source, Henderson; date, September 21, 1900; number of bacteria per C. C., 320; fermentation test (lactose bouillon, glucose bouillon), does not ferment; reaction, acid; litmus agar, blue colonies; gelatine, does not liquify; motility, active; litmus milk, not coagulated fourth day; potato, moist growth; Elsner's, no growth; indol, none. Remarks, water fair.

GOLDSBORO.

General conditions unchanged since last report.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	4.1	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	.00	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	.00	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.30	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0559	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.1863	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.255	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Anderson.

The bacteriological analysis of sample of water sent from Goldsboro public supply shows 33 colonies to the cubic centimeter. All tests show the water to be good. Sample forwarded by Colonel Shaffer September 28, 1900.

FAYETTEVILLE.

This city has two systems of water-works, owned by different parties. One taken from the run of Cross Creek, a fine, clear, strong, living stream, the other from the springs on Haymount Hill. Having taken my samples from the latter two years ago, I took this year's samples, numbered 16, from Cross Creek water, a running street hydrant at the market-house.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	2.7	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	1.00	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	.00	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.30	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0504	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.1037	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	Trace.	
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

No. of sample, 16; source, Fayetteville; date, November 23, 1900; number of bacteria per C. C., 80; fermentation test (lactose bouillon, glucose bouillon), does not ferment; reaction, acid; litmus agar, blue colonies; gelatine, does not liquify; motility, slight; litmus milk, not coagulated; potato, very slight growth; Elsner's, none; indol, none. Remarks, water good.

ASHEVILLE.

The general condition as to supply and plant are the same as at last report.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	3.2	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	1.10	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	.10	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.20	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0537	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0742	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.197	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Anderson.

The sample of drinking water sent from Asheville by Colonel Shaffer shows 52 colonies to the C. C., all benign. The water is good.

RALEIGH.

This company since last biennial report and inspection have practically installed a new filter plant of the improved Hyatt type, consisting of two new filters of the New York Filter Manufacturing Company's gravity type, having a capacity of 500,000 gallons each in 24 hours, and changing the three old iron filters from the old pressure type to conform to the new, or gravity filter. These three have an aggregate capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, and a settling tank has been added with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons. The plant now comprises the very latest improvements in mechanical filtration and has an aggregate capacity of 2,000,000 gallons of water per day of 24 hours.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	2.8	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	1.55	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	.55	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.30	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0426	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0740	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.1975	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

The sample of water sent to me by Colonel Shaffer July 14th, from Raleigh, N. C., shows 76 colonies to the C. C., all of which are of the benign form. The water is good.

GREENSBORO.

Water was very low and very muddy, with universal complaint everywhere. It was so low and so bad that a pending contract for its purchase by the city was cancelled. Samples No. 5 were taken from the faucet of Holton's drug store on Main street. The State Normal and Industrial College were filtering and boiling all their water.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	8.7	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	2.40	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	1.40	gr. per U. S. gal.

Chlorine	.35 gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0745 parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.2773 parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.44 parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	Trace.

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Anderson.

There were 604 colonies found in the bacteriological analysis of water sent to me by Colonel Shaffer from Greensboro, some of which were intestinal bacilli. The water is not good.

DURHAM.

I found Durham water very low, very turbid, pumping from both sources of supply, the creek and river, and the supply inadequate in case of fire. Samples numbered 24, taken from street hydrant, corner Main and Cochran streets.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	3.3 gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	1.75 deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	.75 gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.40 gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0812 parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.1084 parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.200 parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Anderson.

The sample of water sent by Colonel Shaffer, September 19, 1900, from Durham, shows 76 colonies to the cubic centimeter, slightly infected with intestinal bacilli. The water is not good.

Second analysis one week later.

The last sample of drinking water sent me for bacteriological analysis shows only 22 colonies to the C. C., all of which are of benign form. The water is good, as shown from the analysis of this sample.

CONCORD.

Water-shed has been greatly improved by removal of all closets from the surface and clearing up the grounds. Samples No. 6, taken from faucet in Dr. Johnson's drug store, who balanced off old scores on account of a former report by charging fifty cents for an empty bottle. The town is agitating a new water supply from a small lake, three miles out, of excellent water.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	11.8	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	5.25	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	4.25	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	1.60	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0534	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0444	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	7.02	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None.	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

No. of sample, 9; source, Concord; date, October 6, 1900; number of bacteria per C. C., 1,680; fermentation test (lactose bouillon, glucose bouillon), ferments; reaction, acid; litmus agar, red and blue colonies; gelatine, does not liquify; motility, slight; litmus milk, coagulated third day, pink; potato, yellowish, dry growth; Elsner's, pale pink colonies; indol, considerable. Remarks, intestinal bacillus.

CHARLOTTE.

Charlotte has purchased its water-works from the original company and greatly improved its water-shed, machinery and service, but the supply is inadequate and not creditable to that enterprising city. Samples numbered 10, taken from faucet in Dr. Jordan's drug store, corner of Trade and Tryon streets.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	6.7	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	3.00	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	2.00	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.30	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.0828	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.0897	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrates	.202	parts per mil.
Nitrogen as nitrites	None	

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

No. of sample, 10; source, Charlotte; date, October 8, 1900; number of bacteria per C. C., 80; fermentation test (lactose bouillon, glucose bouillon), no fermentation; reaction, acid; litmus agar, blue colonies; gelatine, does not liquify; motility, active; litmus milk, coagulated fourth day; potato, white, elevated, moist; Elsner's, moulds; indol, none. Remarks, water good.

WILMINGTON.

Wilmington continues to take her water from North East River, just above its junction with the Cape Fear, a little north of the corporation limits, but much of its drinking water is derived from cisterns, in which they have great faith and bestow upon them great care. The city is unprovided with a system of sewerage, and to this, I think, may be ascribed their escape from an epidemic of typhoid. With such a system emptying its sewage into the river from every street reaching its banks, to ebb and flow with the tides and be forced up the North East River shore, past the intake by the counter currents of Cape Fear River and the incoming tides, how could they escape the devastating epidemic who are destitute of cisterns?

The company has devoted three years of labor and large sums of money in an effort to reach pure water through an artesian well at the intake in the upper end of the town. They went down 700 feet, but finding only salt sea water, unfit for use, they abandoned it and started another some ten feet away from the first. This last is now over 1,300 feet in depth, with salt sea water boiling out of the pipe. But the operators, believing that good water lies below, and possessed with the courage of their convictions, declare they will find water there or tap the level of Charleston's well (2,000 feet) before they give it up. Their courage and perseverance deserve success. Let us hope it will come to them soon and abundant, even though an inexhaustible supply of the finest water earth affords flows past them continuously on the surface, and can be reached beyond contamination a few miles above.

Samples numbered 18, taken from faucet in Dr. —— 's drug store, adjoining The Orton House.

Chemical Analysis.

Total solid matter in solution and suspension	4.5	gr. per U. S. gal.
Hardness	2.00	deg. Clarke's sc.
Equivalent to calcium carbonate	1.00	gr. per U. S. gal.
Chlorine	.50	gr. per U. S. gal.
Free ammonia	.1447	parts per mil.
Albuminoid ammonia	.2839	parts per mil.

Bacteriological Analysis by Dr. Pate.

No. of sample, 18; source, Wilmington; date, November 23, 1900; number of bacteria per C. C., 400; fermentation test (lactose bouillon, glucose bouillon), does not ferment; reaction, acid; litmus agar, blue and red colonies; gelatine, does not liquify; motility, active; litmus milk, coagulated fourth day; potato, slight, moist growth; Elsner's, moulds; indol, trace. Remarks, no suspicious organisms isolated; water safe.

The numbered samples referred to are the private numbers on the samples taken out from each town, one to Bacteriologist, the other to Chemist, both bearing the same number from any one town. It was believed to be well to do this, that only the Board might possess the key to the sources of the water, but the express company generally labeled the boxes under their rules.

I am of the opinion that very few water companies comply with the law respecting quarterly analyses, and I saw no indication of intention to do so, judging from the indifference with which the circulars of the Board were received from me. It is not so with the city authorities who do not own their own works. These received them gladly, and I think it would be a good plan to send duplicates to the mayors.

I see but one way to compel these analyses, or ascertain whether they are made, viz.: let the law provide that the companies shall file a copy of each analysis with the Board, or better still, that the State Chemist and State Bacteriologist shall make the analyses, and themselves furnish a copy. This last would be effectual. This would do away with the necessity of the expensive biennial sampling and inspection by this Board, which increases with increasing municipal water-works.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RALEIGH, N. C., December 1, 1900. A. W. SHAFFER, S. E.

[*From the Bulletin for December, 1900.*]

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN SANITATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

As our readers already know, the appropriation made by the State to the Board of Health is quite small, entirely insufficient for the proper administration of such a bureau. Bacteriology now plays such an important part in the elucidation of the problems of disease that no equipment of a State health board can be considered complete without a bacteriological laboratory. We made an attempt in this direction before the Legislature of 1899 by incorporating in "An Act to Protect Water Supplies" a section appropriating annually $500 for this work, but the celerity, the almost vicious celerity, we might say, with which this section was stricken out made us despair. But learning early last spring that the State Board of Agriculture proposed establishing a bacteriological laboratory for its own special work, and not caring particularly under which name or who received the credit so the object was attained, a ray of hope appeared. We brought the matter to the attention of our Board at its annual meeting in May and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Typhoid fever, with the exception of tuberculosis, is the most fatal to our people of all the preventable diseases, the number of

deaths in the State from that cause alone annually being more than 1,000, and the number of cases that recover probably ten times as many; and

WHEREAS, This disease is nearly always conveyed by infected drinking water, which infection can be only ascertained by a bacteriological examination; and

WHEREAS, The appropriation made by the State for the work of the Board of Health is entirely inadequate to provide for more than a very few such examinations of the public water supplies during each biennial period; and

WHEREAS, We have been informed that the Board of Agriculture proposes to establish a bacteriological laboratory, with an expert in charge, for the prosecution of its work in relation to pure food and to the diseases of animals; therefore

Resolved, That the said Board of Agriculture be respectfully requested, for the good of the people of the State, to slightly and inexpensively extend the scope of its laboratory so as to include investigations into the purity of suspected drinking waters, especially of wells and springs in the country districts, said investigations to be made upon the request of the Secretary of the Board of Health, under such regulations and restrictions as the Board of Agriculture may prescribe.

Resolved, That if the Board of Agriculture considers this request favorably, the Secretary and the Engineer of the Board of Health confer with the officials or the committee having the matter in charge upon request, and arrange with them the details of the work.

The matter was brought before the Board of Agriculture at its meeting in June, and our request promptly and cheerfully granted. The order for the additional apparatus necessary was made, but the election of a bacteriologist was postponed until inquiries could be made as to the proper man. This step, however, was taken at the regular meeting in December, and Mr. Gerald McCarthy, who has done much work of this character, was elected.

It is proposed to examine, as soon as possible, the water supplies of all the State institutions and large schools, private as well as public, in order to establish their normal standard, and also the waters of all suspected wells and springs. The work cannot be done for mere fancy, simply to gratify the curiosity of one who just wants to know whether there are any "bugs" in his well, but only where there is reasonable ground to suspect the water of causing disease. Application for bacteriological analyses should be made through the Secretary of the Board of Health. As the main motive is to help the farmers, we hope our country physicians, particularly, having cases of typhoid fever, will avail themselves of the services offered.

We cannot commend too highly the liberal and progressive spirit shown in this matter by the Board of Agriculture. We feel sure that

more real good to the people, especially the country people, will come from the small expenditure for this purpose than from an equal amount devoted to any other work.

We append a paper on the subject by Mr. McCarthy:

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

BY GERALD MCCARTHY,

Botanist, North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

Modern sanitarians are a unit in declaring that the first requisite for the healthfulness of any neighborhood is a water supply uncontaminated by human and animal excrements. Were good health held at its proper value, even from a financial stand-point, every public water supply and private wells and springs would be systematically examined at intervals short enough to prevent the unconscious use of contaminated water.

Massachusetts was the first State in the Union to undertake a systematic study of the public water supplies. The work there started in 1887 has marked the beginning of a new era in sanitary science. The New England States and New York now make over 10,000 annual biological water analyses. The Southern States, on account of their warmer climate and consequently more rapid development of micro-organisms, and the presence of a large, ignorant and shiftless laboring population, are much more liable than the New England States are to have polluted water supplies. Yet here practically nothing has been done towards systematic examination of the purity of drinking water.

"Pure water," in a sanitary sense, is a relative term. Absolutely pure water does not exist in nature. The water of deep artesian wells and gushing springs, and rain-water caught on a clean surface after the atmosphere has been washed free of dust, are the purest natural waters.

An unfiltered water containing less than 500 bacteria per cubic centimeter is considered very pure. The "purified" water supplied by city water companies usually contains from 5,000 to 20,000 bacteria per C. C. Most of these water bacteria are innocuous, but where they exist in large numbers pathogenic species are also liable to gain an entrance and multiply with disastrous results to the public.

A complete analysis of potable water should be threefold, viz.: Biological, physical and chemical. Where only partial analysis is given, by far the most important is the biological examination. The purpose and real value of analysis of potable water is misunderstood, even by many professed sanitarians! Except when testing for mineral constituents and metallic poisons, no sanitary analysis of water can do more than afford indications upon which the analyst may base a judgment of the quality of the supply. But many other factors must enter into such a judgment. The local environment, geology, climatology, the number and social condition of the population living upon the water-shed, are all prime factors

in forming such a judgment. Another thing to be understood is, that isolated, occasional examinations of water supplies possess very little intrinsic value. It is first necessary to determine, by a course of systematic examinations, the normal biology of the water supply. After this point is attained, subsequent work consists mainly in noting deviations from the normal mean. Any considerable variation from the mean indicates pollution from some source. A competent biologist can, from knowledge of the local environment and the specific character of the germs, determine their approximate source. To be of real protection to the consumers of water, such examinations must be sufficiently frequent to make it impossible for any dangerous bacterial invasion to escape notice. To insure safety, a biological and physical examination of water supplies should be made once a week and a chemical examination once a month.

Water from deep wells is much less liable to sudden changes, or variations from its mean biology, than is surface-water. But any drinking water supply, which suddenly alters its usual taste, odor or color, should be at once examined by a competent biologist. In the meantime such water should not be used unless it is first sterilized by boiling.

A few words upon domestic filters may not be out of place here. There are numerous patent forms upon the market. Upon all of these, except those of the Pasteur-Chamberland type, the biologist must pronounce an anathema! After being used a short time these filters pollute instead of purifying water. They collect and concentrate the filth suspended in the water and this forms a breeding nest for the microbes far more favorable for their increase than the original unfiltered water was! Many river waters carry considerable sediment, which render them unsightly. This sediment is easily removed by any form of filter, but such removal is a matter of æsthetics rather than health. The limpid, clear filtrate may be far more dangerous than the turbid unfiltered water. The safest way to clear a turbid drinking water is to filter it through a clean thin white flannel.

The organisms and detritus commonly found in surface-water supplies may be grouped as follows:

1. PLANTS.—Algæ, fungi, bacteria.
2. ANIMALS.—Infusoria, crustaceans, worms.
3. DETRITUS.—Hairs, fibres, scales and fœcal matter.

The algæ of sanitary importance most frequently found in Southern waters, are as follows:

(*a*) *Diatoms.*—Asterionella, melosira and synedra. All these secrete an oily matter which gives a disagreeable, fishy taste to water.

(*b*) *Blue-green Algæ.*—Anabæna, clathrocystis and oscillaria. These also give water a bad taste and their presence indicates serious organic pollution.

(*c*) *Grass-green Algæ.*—Palmella, eudorina, volvox, protococcus, and

spirogyra. The first three give a bad taste to water. The last two are not usually present in water fit for human consumption.

Of crustaceans our surface-waters contain cyclops, daphnia and bosmina, all of which are characteristic of impure water.

Of infusoria, among many other genera, we find the following of special sanitary interest: Cryptomonas, dinobryon, peridinium, synura, uroglena, spongilla and pectinatella. All of the above infusorians give various strange tastes and smells to waters, generally of an "ancient and fish-like" kind. Spongilla and pectinatella often clog the service pipes of city water systems. Of protozoans in our waters, we may suspect the hæmatozoans which cause malarial fevers, and amœbæ which cause dysentery in humans and cattle. Severe losses of cattle occur in some of the swampy sections of North Carolina, the chief symptoms being those common to dysentery.

Of parasitic, intestinal worms, waters often harbor the eggs and spores of the various tape and thread-worms common to men and animals. The worm parasites of sheep are especially abundant where these animals come to drink, and such spots serve to inocculate the young lambs.

Of detritus commonly found in waters, we may mention the hairs of rats and mice and scales of fishes, indicating decaying bodies in the supply. Epithelial scales and particles of amorphous fœcal matter indicate gross and direct contamination by dejecta.

The fungi usually found in water are molds, a few species of Phycomyces parasitic on fishes, and yeasts. Yeasts are certain indication of sewage pollution.

Bacteria are by far the most important organisms, from a sanitary stand-point, found in water supplies. The bacterial flora of water is very large and is from a systematic stand-point badly confused. The greater number of species are, however, harmless and even useful species. But waters rich in harmless bacteria are liable at any time to receive and encourage the development of pathogenic species. Of pathogenic bacteria the one species of overshadowing importance in America is the typhoid germ—*bacillus typhosus.* The cholera bacillus is of great importance in other regions, but does not occur in American waters. The bacilli of anthrax, hog cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis and other diseases are often disseminated with drinking water.

Besides the bacteria above mentioned there are various genera of so-called thread, sulphur and iron bacteria which cause water companies serious trouble by filling service-pipes and mains and thus hindering proper circulation.

In a sanitary analysis of water the bacteria especially sought for are those of the fæcal group; of which the type is bacillus coli-communis. The typhoid bacillus, hog cholera bacillus and swine plague bacillus are the most important members of this group. Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes, B. cloacæ and B. amethyskins are other bacteria characteristic of sewage.

The difficulty and expense of making a bacteriological examination of water is such that many scientists have sought for a simple chemical method for determining the presence of bacteria in potable waters. Most of these chemical tests are based upon the assumption that the presence of nitrites in water is an index of the presence of bacteria, since the oxidation of ammonia to nitric acid in soil and water and the reverse process of reduction are due chiefly to bacterial activity. There are various chemicals which unite with dissolved nitrites to color the solution red or yellow. The standard test for nitrites in bacteriological analysis is sulphanitic acid and naphthylamine. These reacting with dissolved nitrites color the solution red. An enterprising German chemist has recently placed upon the market, under the trade name of "Healthin," a compound of this class for which he makes the following claims:

1. That the presence of nitrites in potable water is an index of bacterial pollution.

2. That nitrites—nitrous acid—is the chief product of the life activity of bacillus typhosus and B. cholera-asiaticæ.

2. That the dose of "Healthin" recommended will, when added to a tumblerful of water, infallibly determine whether such water has been polluted by sewage bacteria, including the two capital species above named.

In regard to these claims the writer is prepared to assert and prove (1) That while the presence of nitrites is always a bad sign, the absence of nitrites from a water sample does not always indicate a safe or pure water. (2) That the formation of nitrites, or what is usually the real case, the reduction of nitrates to nitrites, is not the result of the activity or growth of B. typhosus. Bacillus typhosus does not reduce nitrates. A sample of water may be swarming with typhoid germs and yet fail to give the nitrite re-action! (3) That the dependence upon "Healthin," or any other single test for indicating the potable quality of water, is inadequate, unwise, and liable to lead to disastrous results.

There is but one short and ready test that can be safely recommended for domestic use. This is the odor of the water after it has been heated to near the boiling point in a closely stoppered bottle. Take a clean four-ounce wide-mouth bottle, fill with suspected water and cork tightly. Place bottle in a pan or kettle of water and heat until the water in outer vessel begins to boil. Then remove bottle, uncork and quickly apply nose to mouth of bottle. If polluted by sewage a distinct but evanescent odor of urine or fæces can be detected. This test can be made more delicate by adding to the heated water one-half its volume of sulphuric ether. Shake the mixture vigorously for a few minutes. Replace cork and invert the bottle for five or ten minutes. The ether will rise to the surface. Now carefully loosen the cork and allow the water to drip away. Let the bottle stand uncorked until the ether evaporates. Smell the residue.

Water samples for biological analysis need not necessarily exceed four fluid ounces. But larger samples are sometimes desirable. The utmost care is needed to prevent accidental contamination while collecting the sample. The writer has devised a method whereby satisfactory samples for biological analysis can be sent by mail in ordinary mailing tubes. Express service is, however, always to be preferred.

As it seems desirable in the interest of public health that more attention should be paid to quality of drinking water, more especially that used in country neighborhoods, the State Department of Agriculture will make such examinations for citizens free of charge. But the samples must be taken in vessels furnished by the Department, and according to instructions, which will be sent to those who apply for analyses. Applications should be made to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Raleigh. Applicants will be required to pay postage or expressage both ways on bottles and samples.

The attention of health officers, country physicians and veterinarians is especially called to this offer, which, if utilized, cannot fail to elucidate the dissemination of many infectious diseases and prevent epidemics among men and animals.

DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING SAMPLES OF WATER.

If samples are to be mailed two four-ounce phials are sufficient. If to go by express two pint jars should be sent. To one of the pair of samples must be added 0.1 per cent. of Parietti's fluid. This fluid will prevent growth of all but fœcal bacteria while the sample is in transit. The second sample is intended to show the normal bacteria, algæ and other organisms present in the water. Both samples must be taken from same place and at same time.

Just before taking the samples wash the hands and arms thoroughly with hot water and soap. Dry on a clean fresh towel. Clean the finger nails.

If sample is from a pump, hydrant or tap let the water run to waste for a few minutes before filling bottles. If from a stream, pond or reservoir select a place as free as possible from mud or sediment. If from a spring or open well draw a bucketful in the usual way and take the samples from this.

To take the sample grasp the bottle near the bottom and lower it until top is below surface—go as deep as possible without striking bottom. With other hand open the bottle under water and allow it to fill to within one inch of top. Cover again under water. Now withdraw bottle, seal or stopper tightly and wipe dry. Return to carrying case and forward as soon as possible. In bottles and jars sent from the Department the Parietti fluid, or a little sugar holding it, will be enclosed in one of the bottles.

Chemical Analyses of Sundry Drinking Waters by the State Chemist.

No.	Name and Address.	Location.	Total Solids.	Hardness.	Calcium Carbonate.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrogen as Nitrites.
10727	J. A. Harward, Durham	Well	137.7	42.5	34.58	56.42	0.0216	0.1100		
10729	J. L. Burns, Raleigh	Well in Capitol	11.50	.5	3.33	1.33	.066	.0600		
10730	D. W. Cummings, Burlington	Well	3.66	2.2	1.00	.33	.0166	.055		
10731	A. G. Sexton, Biscoe	Well	5.08	2.9	1.58	.92	.0083	.1037		
10737	C. H. Goodrich, Asheville		6.17	4.6	3.	.92	.20	.1662		
10738	J. W. Propst, Hickory	Well	1.25	1.3	.25	.12	.013	.065		
10751	Jas. Norwood, Raleigh	Hydrant at station-house	16.92	12.	9.17	.25	.066	.0338	Trace	
10752	A. M. McPheeters, Raleigh	Hydrant in laboratory	17.	12.	9.17	.25	.05	.0362		
10753	A. M. McPheeters, Raleigh	Sand pit, city supply	20.5	16.3	12.75	.25	.0642	.0925		
10754	A. M. McPheeters, Raleigh	Intake, city supply	3.66	1.5	.42	.21	.020	.09		
10755	H. E. Knox, Jr., Charlotte	Surface branch	2.83	1.16	.50	.17	.020	.0875	Very small	
10756	H. E. Knox, Jr., Charlotte	Driven well	8.58	6.6	4.66	.25	.0149	.0275		
10757	W. J. Green, Fayetteville	Tokay	1.92	2.30	1.08	.50	.0166	.0199		
10761	A. W. Knox, Raleigh	No. 1	9.83	8.00	5.83	.29	.046	.0367		
10762	G. B. Perry, Franklinton		9.17	2.90	1.58	2.50	.0182	.1000	Considerable	
10767	C. Giles, Wilmington	"G"	4.00	4.10	2.58	.25	.0066	.0725	Small	
10778	R. H. Stancell, Margarettsville		8.33	2.30	1.08	.66	.233	.0287	Trace	
10783	L. L. Staton, Tarboro	"A"	6.92	4.40	2.83	.29	.058	.0225		
10784	L. L. Staton, Tarboro	"B"	7.83	4.00	2.50	.29	.03	.029		
10785	Jas. McKee, Raleigh	"B"	6.17	2.30	1.08	.50	.304	.190	Trace	
10787	W. H. Worth, Raleigh		23.25	10.40	7.53	5.00	.013	.121	Considerable	
10788	H. L. Smith, Davidson	Well No. 4	6.25	3.90	2.42	.25	.0033	.0212	Trace	
10789	H. L. Smith, Davidson	Well No. 7	6.17	3.80	2.33	.25	.0066	.03		
10791	J. W. Murchison, Wilmington		4.08	2.70	1.42	.75	.153	.14	Trace	
10792	W. O. Warren, Old Sparta	"W"	13.58	4.60	3.00	.83	.353	.0325		
10796	W. J. Love, Wilmington	W. J. L.	5.08	3.90	2.42	.25	.0233	.153	Small	
10797	J. C. Horner, Oxford		8.92	4.30	2.75	.58	.027	.0375	Small amount	
10805	O. High, Whiteville		26.66	14.5	11.25	7.33	.02	.0674		
10806	W. E. Perdew, Wilmington		2.50	2.40	1.17	.21	.0066	.0512	Small	
10807	J. C. Bellamy, Whitakers	Well	5.08	1.70	.58	1.08	.03	.1235	Small amount	
10808	W. M. Parker, Trinity	Spring	5.92	5.10	3.42	.79	.033	.0275	Small amount	
10809	D. Oettinger, Wilson		14.17	3.20	1.83	5.08	.0183	.0787	Much	
10817	J. F. Harrell, Whiteville	No. 1	14.	11.65	8.88	.42	.043	.0747		
10818	J. F. Harrell, Whiteville	Well 12 feet deep	16.17	6.30	4.42	4.08	.023	.06	Considerable	

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SUNDRY DRINKING WATERS BY THE STATE CHEMIST—*Continued.*

No.	Name and Address.	Location.	Total Solids.	Hardness.	Calcium Carbonate.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrogen as Nitrites.
10820	W. H. Worth, Raleigh	Well	21.33	9.30	6.92	4.88	.0167	.0637	Considerable	
10828	W. E. Abernethy, Rutherford College		1.00	2.00	.83	.12	.0433	.0362		
10829	W. J. Edwards, Sanford		14.83	7.50	5.42	1.33	.02	.1662	Small amount	
10831	W. J. Hicks, Oxford	No. 2	3.83	1.80	.67	.50	.033	.030	Considerable	
10832	W. J. Hicks, Oxford	No. 3	4.67	2.50	1.25	.33	.04	.065	Trace	
10833	W. J. Hicks, Oxford	Well No. 4	4.80	3.20	1.83	.33	.085	.052	Considerable	
10834	N. W. West, Raleigh	Well	27.83	10.9	8.25	10.58	.08	.0937	Considerable	
10835	W. J. Edwards, Sanford		15.42	8.25	6.04	1.50	.0282	.0625	Small amount	
10837	N. Ketchie, Mooresville	Well	4.33	1.60	.50	.62	.0233	.0475	Considerable	
10838	Butter's Lumber Company, Hub		2.17	1.90	.75	.42	.04	.0475	Small	
10839	Butter's Lumber Company, Hub		2.83	1.40	.33	.70	.033	.0425	Small	
10840	Butter's Lumber Company, Hub	Kitchen well near house	4.50	3.20	1.83	.62	.106	.0325	Considerable	
10841	Butter's Lumber Company, Hub	Well in yard of residence	3.00	3.10	1.75	.50	.0130	.0225		
10843	J. A. Alexander, Mayhews		6.42	3.80	2.33	.25	.0633	.04		
10844	J. G. Steed, Steeds		6.00	4.60	3.00	.25	.0660	.05		
10846	Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville		6.17	3.20	1.83	.25	.0233	.0375		
10847	A. M. McPheeters, Raleigh	Well in Capitol Square	12.00	5.80	4.00	1.42	.026	.065	Considerable	
10850	G. W. White, Guilford College	Spring	7.08	3.10	1.75	.17	.0216	.0875		
10851	G. W. White, Guilford College	Founder's well	9.17	5.40	3.67	1.92	.01	.0125	Trace	
10853	D. S. MacRae, Fayetteville	Spring or well	3.25	1.60	.50	.29	.1730	.0875		
10866	T. H. Battle, Rocky Mount	Well	3.58	1.90	.75	.50	.020	.035	Considerable	
10867	S. Wittkowsky, Charlotte	Well	24.33	8.40	6.17	1.62	.0233	.07	Very large	
5	C. Giles, Wilmington		11.42	2.9	1.59	2.00	.0698	.234		
6	C. Giles, Wilmington		35.08	8.4	6.17	14.3	.0334	.1824		
24	H. B. Hart, Rocky Mount		10.58	3.9	2.42	2.25	.054	.060		
28	F. Andrews, Far Landing		16.83	4.5	2.91	6.08	.026	.036		
29	S. Wittkowsky, Charlotte		29.33	11.2	8.5	4.26	.072	.036		
35	G. W. White, Guilford College	Well	7.50	4.4	2.85	.67	.030	.020		
36	G. W. White, Guilford College	Well	2.5	1.6	.5	.33	.030	.016		
40	J. W. Miller, Charlotte		6.51	5.4	3.67	.25	.030	.042		
41	G. T. Leach, Washington		7.17	5.5	3.75	.42	.032	.012		
42	G. T. Leach, Washington		1.75	1.30	.25	.25	.056	.018		
43	G. T. Leach, Washington		4.42	2.40	1.17	.25	.198	.182		
46	McD. Ray, Hendersonville		2.25	1.0	.0	.17	.058	.027		

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SUNDRY DRINKING WATERS BY THE STATE CHEMIST—*Continued.*

No.	Name and Address.	Location.	Total Solids.	Hardness.	Calcium Carbonates.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrogen as Nitrites.
47	G. G. Thomas, Wilmington		7.51	2.9	1.51	2.08	.024	.012		
48	A. Sprunt & Son, Wilmington		20.33	13.5	10.42	1.75	1.334	.088		
54	E. C. Holt, Wilmington		10.66	11.6	9.6	.75	.032	.030		
55	McD Boyd, Culler		21.2	12.1	9.25	2.25	.096	.082		
59	G. F Weston, Biltmore		3.41	2.	.83	.25	.024	.074		
63	J. W. Hines, Rocky Mount	Big well	3.25	2.3	1.08	1.0	.098	.064		
64	J. W. Hines, Rocky Mount	Little well	8.75	1 1	.08	2.92	.106	.064		
71	G. B. D. Parker, Chinquapin		15.92	13.0	10.	.50	.01	.456		
72	G. B. D. Parker, Chinquapin		10.92	10.6	8.	.33	.134	.148		
77	B. S. Gardener, Old Sparta	Artesian well	12.08	2.8	1.5	.50	.333	.094		
78	James McKee, Raleigh		34.08	16.6	13.0	3.75	.058	.206		
79	James McKee, Raleigh		25.33	6.4	4.5	3.52	.038	.212		
80	J. M. McIver, Gulf		41.64	12.9	9.92	7.17	.054	.816		
85	T. B. Russell, Raleigh	Pond in Penitentiary	7.33	3.4	2.0	.92	.030	.044		
86	T. B. Russell, Raleigh	Well at Penitentiary	5.58	2.2	1.00	.42	.056	.100		
107	C. W. Raney, Kittrell	Raney's spring	3.42	1.9	.75	.42	.064	.062		
108	J. A. Withers, Leaflet		5.16	1.4	.33	1.08	.026	.052		
109	J. M. McIver, Gulf		38.58	10.7	8.08	5.92	.134	2.532		
118	J. C. Michie, Durham		2.66	1.3	.25	.33	.066	.084		
119	M. E. Robinson, Goldsboro	Goldsboro Water Company	3.25	1.5	.41	.41	.112	.262		
121	Gilliken & Bros., Beaufort		9.5	2.8	1.5	2.83	.018	.066		
122	S. G. Worth, Edenton	Artesian well	59.33	10.3	7.75	12.33	.410	.048		
130	H. H. Hyman, Tarboro		3.6	2.1	.91	7.08	.0233	.043		
133	N. M. Hill, Pittsboro		13.16	7.9	5.75	2.08	.093	.130		
134	W. E. Rankin, Asheville	Fire hydrant	2.25	1.00	.0	.16	.066	.118		
135	S. B. Newton, Xema		21.0	12.2	9.33	.62	.068	.496		
141	P. L. Bridgers, Wilmington		7.41	7.3	5.25	.29	.026	.145		
142	J. M. McIver, Gulf		14.25	11.6	8.83	1.58	.093	.090		
149	R. H. Strickland, Oswego		8.33	6.3	4.41	.58	.046	.010		
151	J. M. McIver, Gulf		28.58	16.5	12.75	6.41	.05	.075		
152	D. O. Brinkley, Plymouth		2.33	2.2	1.0	.41	.1568	.0675		
153	H. Hatcher & Sons, Selma		2.83	1.3	.25	.75	.0433	.1025		
155	Z. T. Brooks, Durham		14.41	10.1	7.58	1.58	.0666	.1050		
156	Z. T. Brooks, Durham		34.66	9.9	7.41	10.91	.08	.1975		

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SUNDRY DRINKING WATERS BY THE STATE CHEMIST—*Continued.*

No.	Name and Address.	Location.	Total Solids.	Hardness.	Calcium Carbonate.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrogen as Nitrites.
214	B. W. Best, Greensboro	Greensboro Water Supply, Buffalo Creek	5.08	3.3	1.91	.25	.05	.11	.10	.0925
232	Geo. T. Winston, Raleigh		3.3	1.00	0	.30	.02	.0237	.3	
233	G. T. Winston, Raleigh		3.0	1.30	.30	.35	.0925	.0075	.4	
234	R. E. Weaver, Spencer		3.8	2.70	1.70	.30	.0975	.04	.075	
243	M. E. Robinson, Goldsboro	Well	3.7	1.70	.70	.35	.1481	.15	.12	Trace.
244	M. E. Robinson, Goldsboro	Well	5.0	2.70	1.70	.35	.1250	.15	.15	Trace.
245	M. E. Robinson, Goldsboro	Well	4.0	1.00	.20	.35	.08	.1375	.076	
246	M. E. Robinson, Goldsboro	Well	3.9	1.20	.20	.35	.1150	.1525	.12	
247	M. E. Robinson, Goldsboro	Well at Graded School	7.4	4.40	3.40	1.50	.1425	.09	1.47	.006
249	W. A. Hoke, Lincolnton		5.8	1.90	.90	1.10	.0075	.0775	4.0	.0036
263	I. S. Roland, Rutherfordton		3.0	1.2	.2	.2	.0725	.0975	.35	Trace.
372	H. C. Sprinkle, Pineville		31.9	16.05	15.05	3.55	.115	.1728	6.25	Trace.
273	C. C. Chadbourn, Castle Hayne		19.8	15.50	14.50	1.00	.095	.130	.65	
304	Mrs. J. W. Hinsdale, Raleigh	Pump at cor. Hillsboro and Harrington Sts.	12.	5.30	4.30	2.15	.2096	.0639	2.22	Strong test.
315	J. W. Murchison, Wilmington		9.2	7.10	6.10	.8	.0374	.0537	Trace	
323	E. B. Bain, Raleigh	Raleigh Water Co.	3.5	1.5	.5	.30	.0574	.0535	Trace	
325	W. J. Hicks, Oxford		3.0	1.7	.7	.35	.0606	.1214	Trace	
326	W. J. Hicks, Oxford		3.7	1.8	.8	.40	.0449	.0402	1.00	
327	W. J. Hicks, Oxford		4.8	2.5	1.5	.40	.0682	.0729	.26	
328	C. F. Harper, Wilmington		19.7	15.5	14.5	1.40	.0574	.028	.96	
331	W. B. Cooper, Wilmington	Cistern	3.1	3.2	2.2	.20	.0062	.0162	.40	
332	J. L. McDaniel, New Bern		44.3	18.5	17.5	9.15	.0419	.127		
333	E. M. Street, Belair		14.5	12.9	11.9	.60	.025	.0403		
356	D. N. Oliver, Rowland	Artesian well	4.4	2.35	1.35	.25	.088	.0689		
370	T. P. Sale, Raleigh	Pump	11.9	5.90	4.90	2.40	.0908	.0595	3.33	
371	J. A. Wellons, Smithfield		7.01	4.00	3.00	.35	.0762	.0625	3.33	
379	J. Rosenthal, Goldsboro		24.7	8.1	7.1	5.10	.1604	.1267	13.3	
385	D. Clark, Charlotte	Well	8.4	3.0	2.0	1.75	.1304	.1149	6.03	Trace.
386	D. Clark, Charlotte	Village well	3.5	2.2	1.2	.50	.0872	.0965	2.27	
387	D. Clark, Charlotte	Mill well	3.5	2.3	1.3	.45	.0635	.0565	2.12	
413	T. P. Sale, Raleigh	Pump	15.3	5.60	4.60	1.9	.0662	.0915	8.	Some.
415	J. Slocumb, Goldsboro		25.6	6.4	5.4	5.8	.14	.1706	16.	Some.
416	A. S. Harrison, Enfield		3.0	1.8	.8	.6	.07	.07	2.22	
418	A. R. Walton, Randall		1.4	0	0	.2	.0825	.0612		

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SUNDRY DRINKING WATERS BY THE STATE CHEMIST—*Continued.*

No.	Name and Address.	Location.	Total Solids.	Hardness.	Calcium Carbonate.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrogen as Nitrites.
432	F. Wood, Edenton		16.7	7.5	6.5	4.15	.065	.085	5.71	
435	H. E. Knox, Jr., Charlotte		6.0	3.5	2.5	.70	.1499	.1525	.25	
441	W. F. Massey, Raleigh		5.1	2.8	1.8	.7	.1062	.1061	.225	
442	W. S. Hocoday, Kitchen		6.6	2.55	1.55	.8	.126	.030	.225	
445	R. S. Reinhardt, Lincolnton		35.0	8.8	7.8	7.3	.0475	.0912	20.	
447	Mrs. N. J. Shooter, Red Springs		6.7	1.3	.3	2.4	.0975	.1075	4.82	
451	J. O. Magruder, Winston	Winston water	2.7	1.1	.1	.2	.0475	.075	.2	
456	T. Atwell, Salisbury		15.2	8.3	7.3	.85	.1049	.4849	3.07	4.88
457	J. H. Baker, Jr., Rocky Mount		8.4	2.	1.	2.25	.09	.0975	2.05	
458	J. H. Baker, Jr., Rocky Mount		8.7	3.20	2.20	1.6	.0812	.09	4.	
459	J. H. Baker, Jr., Rocky Mount		10.9	1.9	.9	4.05	.0625	.005	3.67	
460	J. H. Baker, Jr., Rocky Mount		5.5	3.4	2.4	.55	.0575	.065	.7	
461	J. H. Baker, Jr., Rocky Mount		4.7	2.	1.	.4	2.1061	.14	.312	
462	J. H. Baker, Jr., Rocky Mount		13.4	6.3	5.3	2.65	.1501	.1275	4.	
463	J. H. Baker, Jr., Rocky Mount		5.5	4.3	3.3	.45	.0624	.0487	.125	
467	Patterson Textile Co., Roanoke Rapids		4.0	2.55	1.55	.35	.0562	.0717		
470	A. S. Harrison, Enfield		14.3	10.45	9.45	.4	.1717	.0987		
471	W. G. Haywood, Raleigh		25.9	9.3	8.3	4.75	.0512	.11	10.	
473	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		12.	9.2	8.2	.65	.15	.1953		
475	F. R. Harris, Henderson	G. A. Rose well	5.80	2.	1.	.7	.052	.039		
476	J. H. McMullan, Edenton		177.4	14.45	13.45	1.25	.25	.1818		
478	J. G. McCormick, Maxton		2.6	5.1	4.1	.35	.0541	.0686	2.65	
479	E. B. Bain, Raleigh	Faucet of Raleigh Water Company	4.6	4.40	3.40	.30	.0425	.0637	Trace	
484	J. D. McMillan, Lumberton		3.	1.15	.15	.5	.07	.0724		
485	D. H. Parsons, High Point		19.5	5.25	4.25	6.1	.088	.0739	3.33	
489	T. A. Partin, Raleigh		7.1	6.6	5.6	.3	.055	.1645		
494	Delgado Mills, Wilmington	Stack-house	8.7	6.55	5.55	.65	.0597	.0517		
495	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		12.4	9.	8.	.7	.1175	.1475		
496	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		9.7	6.65	5.65	.45	.0625	.0446		
497	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		6.7	5.3	4.3	.75	.0475	.0650		
498	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		15.1	10.2	9.2	.6	.0695	.085		
499	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		11.1	9.25	8.25	.65	.0442	.0354		
500	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		8.8	7.05	6.05	.55	.0885	.0912		
501	Delgado Mills, Wilmington	Mill yard	9.9	7.9	6.9	.55	.0675	.0589		.023

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SUNDRY DRINKING WATERS BY THE STATE CHEMIST—*Continued.*

No.	Name and Address.	Location.	Total Solids.	Hardness.	Calcium Carbonate.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrogen as Nitrites.
502	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		52.9	8.55	7.55	.07	.0682	.1618		
503	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		12.6	8.95	7.95	.7	.0799	.0647		
504	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		10.1	7.75	6.75	.7	.0974	.0732		
505	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		15.6	8.1	7.1	.55	.0914	.0562		
506	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		40.7	6.95	5.95	.7	.1002	.0886	Trace	
507	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		13.5	6 95	5.95	.8	.0432	.0620	Trace	
508	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		17.2	10.	9.	.75	.0782	.0471	Trace	
509	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		10.2	7.5	6.5	.5	.0675	.0575	Trace	
510	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		10.5	7.65	6.65	.45	.0228	.0430	Trace	
511	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		7.4	5.5	4.5	.6	.0281	.0357	Trace	
512	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		12.8	8.35	7.35	.55	.0297	.0687	Trace	
513	H. L. Thurston, Southern Pines	Water supply at Southern Pines	1.3	1.1	.1	.25	.0312	.0175	.2	
517	Hyman Supply Company, New Bern	Craven County Poor-house	16.5	10.9	9.9	.65	.071	.17	.182	
520	H. W. Halleman, Enno		4.9	3 55	2.55	.6	.0587	.032	.39	
524	N. B. Dawson, Conetoe		3.9	1.9	.9	.5	.0412	.0536	4.11	
525	Mrs. R. H. Jones, Raleigh		17.8	8.	7.	2.75	.1164	.0612	2.41	
527	Fenner & Wilcox, Halifax		10.6	4.4	3.4	.4	.0425	.0322	.5	
529	W. S. McNair, Maxton		1.4	1.2	.2	.45	.0612	.0702	.0125	
530	Union Copper Mining Company, Goldsboro	Honeycutt spring	2.7	1.75	.75	.4	.0683	.055	.115	
531	Mrs. P. L. Bridgers, Wilmington	Cistern	3.5	3.3	2.3	.3	.1737	.1873	.547	.054
534	D. B. Jordan, Cronly		94.3	3.6	2.6	35.1	1.2817	.3702		
535	D. B. Jordan, Cronly		9.1	5.15	4.15	1.75	.0997	.3756		
536	G. A. Matton, High Point		12.1	5.35	4.35	1.50	.0787	.1567	4.16	.25
537	J. O. Magruder, Winston	Well in tobacco factory	14.7	5.85	4.85	2.35	.0275	.04	8.88	
540	F. B. Higgins, Lynn		3.5	1.05	.05	.35	.0442	.0429	.74	
541	F. B. Higgins, Lynn		4.	2.6	1.6	.2	.061	.0433		
542	F. B. Higgins, Lynn		2.	2.1	1.1	.2	.037	.0291	Trace	
543	F. B. Higgins, Lynn		3.2	2.5	1.5	.3	.0319	.0386		
544	W. R. Weaver, Charlotte		3.6	2.4	1.4	.15	.025	.0339	.392	
548	D. B. Jordan, Cronly		86.1	3.4	2.4	34.9	.678	.0492		
549	D. B. Jordan, Cronly		11.9	5.1	4.1	.95	1.9826	.7786		
551	Mrs. J. T. Holt, Wilson's Mills		2.9	1.05	.05	.75	.0395	.0787	1.	Trace
552	J. H. Webb, Edenton		32.3	7.35	6.35	2.75	.7735	.1362	3.17	.64
553	J. H. Webb, Edenton	Artesian well	5.3	2.25	1.25	.75	.1162	.0864	4.25	

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SUNDRY DRINKING WATERS BY THE STATE CHEMIST—*Continued.*

No.	Name and Address.	Location.	Total Solids.	Hardness.	Calcium Carbonate.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Nitrogen as Nitrites.
554	N. J. Sherrill, Charlotte		7.9	4.25	3.25	.45	.0374	.0542	.75	Trace
555	J. A. Briggs, Raleigh		19.9	7.5	6.5	3.6	.155	.0511	10.5	Trace
556	W. H. Worth, Raleigh	Well on Dawson street	18.2	5.20	4.2	3.65	.0254	.0381	8.88	Trace
557	W. G. Haywood, Raleigh	Pump on Jones street	11.4	4.55	3.55	2.15	.0302	.0471	6.66	Trace
558	E. K. Proctor, Jr., Lumberton		9.3	6.35	5.35	.37	.0966	.0864		
559	E. K. Proctor, Jr , Lumberton		11.4	7.15	6.15	.35	.037	.0337		
560	E. K. Proctor, Jr., Lumberton		10.2	6.9	5.9	.32	.0357	.0342		
569	H. W. Collins, Wilmington		19.	7.2	6.2	2 1	.0884	.1127	10.	
572	J. W. Townsend, Monroe		11.6	5.3	4.3	1.36	.0382	.0732	Trace	
575	A. W. Shaffer, Raleigh	Municipal water	3.3	1.75	.75	.40	.0812	.1084	.2	
580	J. C. Michie, Durham		3.1	2.05	1.05	.3	.0939	.1214	.307	
587	J. A. Little, Wadesboro	Jno. Gulledge's well	7.3	1.85	.85	1.5	.0977	.0585	5.79	
588	J. A. Little, Wadesboro	Burrel Mills well	17.4	6.65	5.65	2.95	.0604	.0457	11.11	
599	J. H. Webb, Edenton		31.1	8.4	7.4	3.	.5971	.1441	.197	
600	Hyman Supply Company, New Bern	Craven County Poor-house	14.6	10.95	9.95	.70	.2687	.1066	.175	
603	J. T. Albritton, Mt. Olive		3.9	1.35	.35	.6	.0355	.0764	.225	
604	J. A. White, Mooresville		3.0	1.05	.05	.35	.0637	.0924	.462	
607	J. H. Smith, Plymouth	Well	40.	7.85	6.85	10.8	1.021	.0854	.112	.16
609	A. L. Smith, Scotland Neck	Driven well	4.2	1.55	.55	.5	.0694	.0389	1.41	
610	W. M. Cummings, Wilmington		9.2	4.3	3.3	1.2	.0301	.0529	5.13	
612	Raleigh Water Company, Raleigh		2.8	1.55	.55	.3	.0426	.0740	.1975	
614	J. M. Manning, Durham		3.7	1.75	.75	.3	.0476	.131	.27	
615	Jas. McKee, Raleigh		11.3	1.75	.75	2.85	.0572	.0387	3.77	
619	Delgado Mills, Wilmington		10.3	7.25	6.25	.65	.0272	.0649	.26	
620	C. D. Benbow, Pinehurst		2.9	1.	0	.55	.0844	.0519	.425	
630	W. L. McGhee, Franklinton		1.62	6.	5.	3.45	.177	.0716	2.61	.0475
632	R. J. Hooks, Fremont		8.8	5.2	4.2	.45	.1055	.0840		
633	I. T. Turlington, Smithfield		5.1	1.3	.3	.45	.0832	.0684	.307	
634	R. R. Moore, Greensboro		8.5	3.6	2.6	.55	.0755	.0731	.457	
637	W. H. Rand, Raleigh	Well at White Blind Institution	15.3	7.30	6.30	1.55	.1424	.0710	10.79	.2127
645	J. B. Blair, Troy		9.2	6.5	5.5	.25	.0812	.0737	.187	
643	Mrs. W. E. Anderson, Raleigh		65.4	20.25	19.25	24.5	.0642	.1031	13.33	

VITAL STATISTICS.

No material advance, we regret to say, has been made in the collection of vital statistics, notwithstanding earnest efforts on our part to promote the work. Our last attempt consisted in sending to the various boards of aldermen and town commissioners the strongest letter we could write, asking those not reporting to do so and all to adopt the death return and certificate suggested by the Census Department of the General Government, and offering to supply free the necessary blanks, including burial permits bound in books. To make it still easier we sent a copy of a model ordinance, covering the subject, as a guide. We also wrote to every physician resident in the cities and towns, asking them to use their influence with their respective boards to secure the desired object. But the results have been very meagre and discouraging.

In regard to the statistics we have accumulated we must in candor say that we cannot certify to their completeness in every town, although we believe in most cases they are reliable. The interested reader can refer to the tables and draw his own conclusions.

While our statistics, from a general point of view, may not be of any particular interest or value, we think they are both interesting and valuable as bearing on the comparative death rate in the two races, because of their constancy for a number of years. The total annual death rate was for 1899 14.8 per 1,000—white 11.4, colored 18.7—a difference as against the negro race of 7.3; in 1900, white 13.2, colored 20.1, difference 6.9; average difference for the two years 7.1. Inasmuch as deaths among the negroes are more apt to be overlooked than among the whites, it is probable that the above statement is more favorable to the

colored race than the actual facts would justify. Unfortunately our record of births is so insignificant that we can form no conclusion as to whether the colored people in our towns are positively diminishing or not.

We give below the comparative figures in consumption, pneumonia, malarial fever and diphtheria.

Consumption.—For 1899, white, death rate 1.11 per 1,000 and 1 in 11 of all deaths; colored, 2.35 and 1 in 8. For 1900, whites, 1.18 and 1 in 11.4; colored, 2.00 and 1 in 10. In 1897 the proportion was 1 white to 3.35 colored; in 1898 1 to 2.4. From these figures it appears that the death rate from consumption among the colored people is, in comparison with that among the whites, diminishing, and as the death rate among the whites is also decidedly less than in the preceding biennial period, consumption is materially less fatal among them.

Pneumonia is one of the diseases most fatal to both races. In 1899 the death rate was, white, 0.86 and 1 in 13.2; colored, 1.40 and 1 in 13.3; 1900, white, 1.18 and 1 in 11; colored, 1.63 and 1 in 12.3.

Malarial fever.—Notwithstanding the accepted opinion that the negro is less susceptible to malarial diseases than the white man the mortuary statistics of our towns persistently show quite the reverse, on the surface at any rate, the proportion being about 3 to 1 in favor of the white race. The figures for 1899 are, white 0.20 and 1 in 55; colored, 0.69, 1 in 27. For 1900, white, 0.33, 1 in 39; colored, 1.02 and 1 in 19.6. As suggested in a former report, the above results are probably not so much attributable to greater susceptibility as to the more malarious conditions prevailing in the outskirts of the towns, where the colored people usually dwell, and the lack of the proper treatment and care incident to their poverty as a class.

Diphtheria.—In the Fifth Biennial Report we called attention to the apparent comparative immunity of the negro

to diphtheria, the total number of deaths from this disease in 1893 and 1894 being 22 among the whites, while not one occurred among the colored; in the past two years 19 and 1 respectively. Taking the past eight years, the total number of deaths from diphtheria among the whites was 62 and only 7 among the negroes.

Typhoid fever favors neither race. In the past five years the deaths from this preventable disease were 1 in every 1,717 of the population of the cities and towns reporting. Assuming the rate to have been the same for the whole State, one thousand people die annually in North Carolina from typhoid fever. This should not be, and it is hoped that the enlightened action of the State Board of Agriculture in providing for the free bacteriological examination of drinking water will be the means of reducing these figures. For further particulars the reader is respectfully referred to the following tables:

TABLE I—SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES IN THE THREE PHYSICAL DIVISIONS OF THE STATE DURING 1899 AND 1900.

Eastern Division (E)—Alluvial Plain. Central Division (C)—Hilly. Western Division (W)—Mountainous. The figures under the various diseases represent in percentage the proportion of the counties reporting the presence of the disease in question to the whole number of counties sending reports for the month.

			Whole Number Counties.	No. Counties Reporting.	Diphtheria.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	Influenza.	Malarial Fever.	Malarial Fever, Pernicious.	Malarial Fever, Hemorrhagic.	Pneumonia.	Scarlatina.	Typhoid Fever.	Small-pox.
January.	E.	1899	36	27	3.7	0.0	48.1	18.5	0.0	7.4	22.2	3.7	44.4	22.2
		1900		34	2.9	0.0	26.5	11.8	0.0	2.9	26.5	5.9	20.6	26.5
	C.	1899	26	20	15.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
		1900		21	0 0	0.0	19.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	38.1	14.3	28.6	52.4
	W.	1899	34	30	6.7	0.0	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	3.3	23.3	3.3
		1900		31	0.0	3.2	29.0	6.4	3.2	0.0	25.8	3.2	29.0	9.7
February.	E.	1899	36	28	0.0	0.0	42.9	14.3	3.6	10.7	18.0	0.0	21.4	35.7
		1900		31	0.0	0.0	35.5	19.3	6.4	3.2	48.4	3.2	9.7	16.1
	C.	1899	26	22	0.0	0.0	50.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	31.8	0.0	9.1	13.6
		1900		24	0.0	0.0	16.7	4.2	4.2	0.0	25.0	4.2	29.2	66.7
	W.	1899	34	28	7.1	0.0	67.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	39.3	0.0	21.4	3.6
		1900		34	5.9	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	2.9	29.4	26.5
March.	E.	1899	36	29	0.0	0.0	31.0	13.8	3.4	3.4	10.3	3.4	17.2	58.6
		1900		30	3.3	0.0	56.7	10.0	0.0	6.7	36.7	6.7	20.0	20.0
	C.	1899	26	19	0.0	0.0	42.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	5.3	21.0
		1900		25	8.0	0.0	40.0	12.0	0.0	8.0	24.0	4.0	36.0	56.0
	W.	1899	34	28	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	3.6	14.3	3.6
		1900		31	3.2	0.0	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	0.0	12.9	29.0
April.	E.	1899	36	26	0.0	7.7	19.2	23.1	3.8	7.7	7.7	3.8	23.1	26.9
		1900		30	3.3	0.0	60.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	20.0	0.0	16.7	13.3
	C.	1899	26	19	5.3	0.0	31.5	10.5	0.0	5.3	5.3	10.5	15.7	26.3
		1900		23	0.0	0.0	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	8.7	37.8	73.9
	W.	1899	34	28	0.0	10.7	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	25.0	7.1
		1900		31	6.4	0.0	61.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	3.2	9.7	29 0
May.	E.	1899	36	27	0.0	66.7	0.0	25.9	0.0	7.4	0.0	3.7	40.7	29.6
		1900		32	3.1	46.5	21.9	31.2	3.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	37.5	9.4
	C.	1899	26	22	0.0	54.5	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	13.6
		1900		22	0.0	40.9	9.1	18.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	31.8	63.6
	W.	1899	34	29	0.0	37.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	37.9	13.8
		1900		32	0.0	31.2	18.7	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	25.0
June.	E.	1899	36	28	0.0	21.4	0.0	42.9	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	18.0
		1900		28	0.0	25.0	7.1	39.3	7.1	3.2	3.2	0.0	35.7	21.4
	C.	1899	26	24	0.0	37.5	0.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	70.8	20.8
		1900		21	0.0	28.6	9.5	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	57.1	38.1
	W.	1899	34	30	3.3	30.0	0.0	10.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	20.0
		1900		31	0.0	35.5	3.2	12.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	58.1	16.1
July.	E.	1899	36	24	4.2	16.7	0.0	66.7	4.2	8.3	0.0	0.0	79.2	20.8
		1900		31	0.0	6.4	3.2	64.5	6.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	74.2	16.1

TABLE I—*Continued.*

			Whole Number Counties.	No. Counties Reporting.	Diphtheria.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	Influenza.	Malarial Fever.	Malarial Fever, Pernicious.	Malarial Fever, Hemorrhagic.	Pneumonia.	Scarlatina.	Typhoid Fever.	Small-pox.
July.	C.	1899	26	22	9.1	13.6	0.0	50.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	81.8	13.6
		1900		22	13.6	22.7	4.5	31.8	4.5	4.5	0.0	13.6	54.5	31.8
	W.	1899	34	30	3.3	20.0	3.3	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	63.3	6.7
		1900		29	3.4	20.7	3.4	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	79.3	10.3
August.	E.	1899	36	26	3.8	3.8	0.0	57.7	0.0	19.2	0.0	7.7	76.9	11.5
		1900		30	6.7	3.4	0.0	56.7	3.4	13.3	0.0	6.7	66.7	10.0
	C.	1899	26	23	17.4	8.7	0.0	56.5	8.7	4.3	0.0	4.3	87.0	0.0
		1900		22	13.6	9.1	4.5	36.4	4.5	4.5	0.0	13.3	72.7	27.3
	W.	1899	34	24	4.1	4.1	0.0	20.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	8.3	70.8	0.0
		1900		30	16.7	6.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	73.3	3.4
September.	E.	1899	36	26	7.7	7.7	0.0	73.2	7.7	30.8	0.0	3.8	57.7	7.7
		1900		32	3.1	3.1	0.0	78.1	21.9	15.6	0.0	6.2	53.1	3.1
	C.	1899	26	24	12.5	0.0	4.1	62.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	8.3	70.8	0.0
		1900		21	23.8	0.0	4.8	61.9	4.8	4.8	0.0	9.5	85.7	9.5
	W.	1899	34	28	25.0	3.6	3.6	18.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	7.1	78.6	3.6
		1900		31	25.8	0.0	3.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	12.9	58.1	9.7
October.	E.	1899	36	27	22.2	0.0	3.7	63.0	14.8	29.6	0.0	7.4	63.0	0.0
		1900		32	9.4	0.0	0.0	84.4	28.1	40.6	0.0	12.5	65.6	3.1
	C.	1899	26	23	13.0	0.0	4.3	52.2	8.7	4.3	0.0	4.3	69.7	13.0
		1900		23	13.0	0.0	8.7	56 5	0.0	8.7	8.7	26.9	78.3	13.0
	W.	1899	34	27	18.5	0.0	3.7	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	70.4	0.0
		1900		30	33.3	0.0	3.3	13 3	0.0	0 0	6.7	20.0	60.0	3.3
November.	E.	1899	36	29	7.0	0.0	10.3	34.5	3.4	10.3	0.0	7.0	62.1	7.0
		1900		32	9.4	0.0	3.1	56.2	3.1	28.1	3.1	15.6	59.4	0.0
	C.	1899	26	23	13.3	0.0	4 3	21.7	4.3	8.7	8.7	13.3	60.9	13.3
		1900		23	17.4	0.0	13.3	39.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	69.6	17.4
	W.	1899	34	29	17.2	0.0	10.3	10.3	0.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	65.5	7.0
		1900		32	40.6	0.0	6.2	9.4	6.2	0.0	6.2	12.5	56.2	12.5
December.	E.	1899	36	32	3.1	0.0	9.4	21.9	6.2	9.4	21.9	6.2	46.9	18.7
		1900		33	3.0	0.0	15.1	36.4	3 0	21.2	18.2	6.1	57.6	3.0
	C.	1899	26	23	8.7	0.0	17.4	17.4	4.3	0.0	34.8	8.7	39.1	21.7
		1900		23	21.7	0.0	21.7	17.4	4.3	0.0	13.3	13.3	60.9	30.4
	W.	1899	34	29	17.2	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	7.0	10.3	51.7	13.8
		1900		34	23.5	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	23.5	52.9	8.8
Averages for the Year.	1899	E.	36	27.4	4.3	10.3	13.7	37.9	4.8	12.0	6.7	3.9	49.4	21.4
		C.	26	22.0	7.9	8.8	17.8	28.0	3.3	2.2	11.4	5.2	45.3	13.5
		W.	34	29.0	8.5	9.0	17.0	9.6	0.6	0.9	9.4	4.2	48.5	6.9
	1900	E.	36	33.7	3.7	7.0	19.1	40.7	7.1	12.6	13.2	5.5	43.1	11.8
		C.	26	22.5	9.3	8.4	17.2	25.5	2.6	2.4	9.8	11.2	53.5	40.0
		W.	34	31.3	13.2	8.1	17.1	7.3	0.8	0.3	11.4	8.2	44.8	15.3
	1899	State.	96	78.4	6.9	9.3	16.2	25.2	2.9	5.0	9.2	4.4	47.7	13.9
	1900	State.	96	87.5	8.7	7.8	17.8	24.5	3.5	5.1	11.5	8.3	47.1	22.4

TABLE II—SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE PREVALENCE OF DISEASE DURING THE YEARS 1899 AND 1900.

DISEASES.		NUMBER OF COUNTIES THAT MENTION THE PRESENCE OF EACH DISEASE EACH MONTH.											
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Number of counties that sent in reports (96 counties in the State)	1899	78	78	76	73	78	82	76	73	78	77	81	84
	1900	85	89	86	81	86	80	82	82	84	85	87	90
Cholera (chicken)	1899	---	---	1	---	2	2	1	---	---	---	---	2
	1900	3	3	1	---	5	2	1	3	1	---	---	---
Cholera (hog)	1899	2	4	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	4	3
	1900	2	2	4	1	1	4	4	5	3	5	4	6
Diarrhœal diseases	1899	---	---	---	5	41	24	13	4	2	---	---	---
	1900	1	---	---	---	34	24	13	5	1	---	---	---
Diphtheria	1899	6	2	---	1	1	---	4	6	12	14	10	8
	1900	1	2	4	3	1	---	4	10	14	16	20	14
Distemper (horses)	1899	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	1	---
	1900	---	---	---	2	5	1	4	1	---	---	---	---
Influenza	1899	39	42	30	17	---	1	---	---	2	3	7	8
	1900	22	24	39	51	16	5	2	1	2	3	6	14
Malarial fever	1899	5	6	5	8	11	25	34	33	39	35	19	12
	1900	7	7	6	1	17	20	30	30	41	44	30	16
Malarial fever, hemorrhagic	1899	2	4	1	3	2	---	2	7	9	9	6	3
	1900	1	1	4	1	1	2	4	5	6	15	9	7
Malarial fever, pernicious	1899	---	1	1	1	---	5	3	2	3	6	2	3
	1900	2	3	---	1	2	2	3	2	8	9	3	2
Measles	1899	6	10	11	10	14	7	10	4	2	5	4	12
	1900	33	40	42	39	41	38	26	24	21	19	12	26
Mumps	1899	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
	1900	5	5	6	9	3	2	2	3	3	1	4	2
Pneumonia	1899	20	22	13	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	17
	1900	25	31	23	17	9	1	---	---	1	4	3	15
Rabies (in dogs)	1899	1	---	1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	1
	1900	1	2	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rotheln	1899	---	1	1	5	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1900	---	2	---	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Scarlatina	1899	2	---	2	3	2	1	3	5	5	5	6	7
	1900	6	3	3	3	2	1	4	10	8	16	14	13
Small-pox	1899	7	14	20	14	15	16	10	3	3	3	7	15
	1900	23	30	29	30	25	19	15	10	6	5	7	11
Typhoid fever	1899	23	14	10	16	25	52	61	57	54	52	51	39
	1900	19	20	19	16	25	40	58	58	53	57	52	51
Varicella	1899	3	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1900	3	4	2	3	---	1	---	2	2	---	1	---
Whooping-cough	1899	14	11	9	6	11	14	20	16	11	13	14	12
	1900	17	22	30	23	26	20	23	26	22	20	20	28

TABLE III—TABLE OF MORTALITY REPORTS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

TOWNS AND REPORTERS.	RACES.	DEATHS BY MONTHS—1899.														DEATH-RATE (ANNUAL) PER 1,000, BY MONTHS.												RATE FOR YEAR.		POPULATION. (ESTIMATE OF REPORTERS).		TOTAL POPULATION (CENSUS 1900).	TOTAL DEATH-RATE (CENSUS 1900).
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total by Races.	Grand Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	By Races.	By Towns.	By Races.	By Towns.		
Asheville	W.	3	6	10	7	8	13	8	7	10	4	7	7	90	190	4.5	9.0	15.0	10.5	12.0	19.5	12.0	10.5	15.0	6.0	10.5	10.5	11.2	14.6	8,000	13,000	14,694	12.9
Dr. M. H. Fletcher	C.	5	18	11	6	15	8	8	6	10	5	5	3	100		12.0	43.2	26.4	14.4	36.0	19.2	19.2	14.4	24.0	12.0	12.0	7.2	20.0		5,000			
Charlotte	W.	5	13	12	8	19	22	23	29	28	10	13	5	187	377	3.5	9.3	8.2	5.6	13.3	15.4	16.1	20.3	16.9	6.2	8.1	3.1	9.7	13.0	19,176	29,000	27,752	13.6
Dr. F. O. Hawley.	C.	7	21	11	12	14	22	15	22	19	23	10	14	190		9.3	28.0	14.7	16.0	18.7	29.3	20.0	29.0	23.3	28.1	12.2	17.1	19.2		9,824			
Durham	W.	7	6	2	3	4	1	7	5	9	3	1	3	51	88	21.0	18.0	6.0	7.5	12.0	3.0	21.0	15.0	27.0	7.5	3.0	9.0	12.7	14.7	4,000	6,000	6,679	13.2
Dr. Z. T. Brooks.	C.	1	7	4	2	6	6	4	1	1	0	4	1	37		6.0	42.0	24.0	10.0	36.0	36.0	24.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	24.0	6.0	18.5		2,000			
Fayetteville	W.	5	4	3	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	3	34	76	17.1	13.7	10.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	13.7	10.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	10.3	9.7	12.7	3,500	6,000	4,670	16.3
Dr. J. V. McGougan.	C.	1	1	4	4	4	2	5	4	6	4	4	3	42		4.8	4.8	19.2	19.2	19.2	9.6	24.0	19.2	28.8	19.2	19.2	14.4	16.8		2,500			
Henderson	W.	0	1	1	2	5	2	2	6	1	3	1	3	27	66	0.0	5.3	5.3	10.7	26.7	10.7	10.7	32.0	5.3	16.0	5.3	16.0	12.0	15.5	2,250	4,250	3,746	17.6
Dr. W. J. Judd.	C.	4	7	5	0	3	4	2	2	5	3	2	2	39		24.0	42.0	30.0	0.0	18.0	24.0	12.0	12.0	30.0	18.0	12.0	12.0	29.5		2,000			
Hillsboro	W.	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	7	11	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	30.0	0.0	60.0	17.5	15.7	400	700	707	15.6
Dr. C. D. Jones.	C.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	4		0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	13.3		300			
Lenoir	W.	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	10	14	9.6	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6	9.6	38.8	8.0	9.3	1,250	1,500	1,296	10.8
Dr. A. A. Kent.	C.	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4		0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	96.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0		250			
Dr. Albert Houck.																																	
Marion	W.	1	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	11	16	15.0	15.0	30.0	15.0	45.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	13.3	800	1,200	1,116	14.3
Dr. B. A. Cheek.	C.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	5		30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5		400			
Monroe	W.	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	14	23	6.7	13.3	0.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	13.3	6.7	6.7	13.3	13.3	0.0	7.8	9.6	1,800	2,400	2,427	9.5
Dr. J. M. Blair.	C.	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	9		20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	15.0		600			
Oxford	W.	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	14	34	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.7	14.8	1,200	2,300	2,059	16.5
Dr. G. A. Coggeshall.	C.	1	1	0	2	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	20		10.9	10.9	0.0	21.8	43.6	10.9	21.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	32.7	32.7	18.2		1,100			
Dr. S. H. Cannady.																																	

TABLE III—*Continued.*

Towns and Reporters.	Races.	Deaths by Months—1899.														Death-rate (Annual) per 1,000, by Months.												Rate for Year.		Population. (Estimate of Reporters).			
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total by Races.	Grand Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	By Races.	By Towns.	By Races.	By Towns.	Total Population (Census 1900).	Total Death-rate (Census 1900).
Raleigh	W.	16	11	2	8	9	13	13	11	12	18	9	2	124	244	22.6	15.5	2.8	11.3	12.7	14.2	14.2	12.0	13.0	19.6	9.8	2.8	11.3	12.2	11,000	20,000	13,643	17.9
T. P. Sale, Clerk B. H.	C.	10	8	11	10	8	16	9	6	9	14	6	13	120		16.0	12.8	17.6	16.0	12.8	21.3	12.0	8.0	12.0	18.4	8.0	17.3	13.3		9,000			
Rocky Mount	W.	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	1	4	2	2	28	37	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	22.5	30.0	15.0	7.5	30.0	15.0	15.0	17.5	14.2	1,600	2,600	2,937	12.6
Dr. G. L. Wimberly, Jr.	C.	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	9		0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.0	24.0	12.0	0.0	24.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	9.0		1,000			
Salem	W.	6	4	3	4	6	5	7	5	2	5	10	4	61	69	17.6	11.7	8.8	11.7	17.6	14.6	20.5	14.6	5.8	14.6	29.3	11.7	15.1	15.2	4,100	4,550	3,642	18.9
S. E. Butner, Mayor.	C.	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	8		0.0	0.0	53.3	0.0	53.3	26.7	26.7	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	17.8		450			
Salisbury	W.	6	4	1	2	3	6	3	6	5	3	0	5	44	87	18.2	12.0	3.0	6.0	9.0	18.0	9.0	12.0	10.0	6.6	0.0	10.0	7.3	9.7	6,000	9,000	6,277	13.9
Dr. W. W. McKenzie.	C.	6	5	7	0	4	4	3	6	2	3	0	3	43		36.0	30.0	42.0	0.0	24.0	24.0	18.0	24.0	8.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	14.3		3,000			
Scotland Neck	W.	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	8	13	15.5	0.0	15.5	0.0	15.5	15.5	31.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	15.5	0.0	10.3	10.8	775	1,200	1,348	9.6
J. A. Perry, Mayor.	C.	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.5	28.2	28.2	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8		425			
Tarboro	W.	0	2	1	2	5	2	0	1	3	1	0	1	18	34	0.0	20.0	10.0	18.5	46.1	18.5	0.0	6.0	18.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	9.0	11.3	2,000	3,000	2,499	13.6
Dr. L. L. Staton.	C.	0	2	1	0	0	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	16		0.0	18.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	24.0	16.0		1,000			
Washington	W.	3	4	3	2	2	10	1	5	6	3	2	5	46	129	12.0	16.0	12.0	8.0	6.8	34.3	3.0	17.1	20.6	10.3	6.9	17.1	13.1	21.5	3,500	6,000	4,842	26.6
Dr. P. A. Nicholson.	C.	4	6	6	7	3	12	8	7	9	6	6	9	83		19.2	28.8	28.8	33.6	14.4	57.6	32.0	33.6	23.2	28.8	28.4	43.2	33.2		2,500			
Weldon	W.	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	6	13	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0	17.1	17.1	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	34.3	0.0	8.6	9.0	700	1,450	1,433	9.1
J. T. Gooch, Mayor.	C.	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	7		0.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	16.0	16.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	9.3		750			
Wilmington	W.	9	13	12	14	19	22	11	17	13	13	16	16	175	481	10.8	14.2	13.1	15.3	20.7	24.0	11.0	18.5	14.2	13.0	16.0	16.0	14.6	17.8	12,000	27,000	20,976	22.9
Dr. W. D. McMillan.	C.	19	21	26	29	26	32	27	15	24	38	20	29	306		15.2	16.2	20.1	22.4	20.1	24.8	21.6	12.0	18.6	30.4	16.0	23.2	24.0		15,000			
Wilson	W.	2	4	1	0	6	6	3	5	2	3	0	4	36	99	9.6	19.2	4.8	0.0	28.8	28.8	14.4	24.0	9.6	14.4	0.0	19.2	14.4	20.6	2,500	4,800	3,525	28.1
Dr. W. S. Anderson.	C.	7	1	5	2	8	6	4	5	6	5	6	8	63		36.5	5.2	26.1	14.3	41.7	31.3	20.8	26.1	31.3	26.1	31.3	41.8	27.4		2,300			

TABLE No. IV—TABLE OF MORTALITY REPORTS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900.

TOWNS AND REPORTERS.	RACES.	DEATHS BY MONTHS—1900.													DEATH-RATE (ANNUAL) PER 1,000, BY MONTHS.											RATE FOR YEAR.		POPULATION. (ESTIMATE OF REPORTERS).			
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total by Races.	Grand Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	By Races.	By Towns.	By Races.	By Towns.	Total Population (Census 1900).	Total Death-rate (Census 1900).
Asheville	W.	8	5	9	12	15	13	10	12	11	13	11	8	127	232	12.0	7.5	13.5	18.0	22.5	19.5	15.0	18.0	16.5	19.5	16.5	12.0	15.9	17.8	8,000	13,000	14,694	15.8
Dr. C. V. Reynolds.	C.	8	6	4	16	10	3	12	8	8	9	8	13	105		19.2	14.4	9.6	38.4	24.0	7.2	28.8	19.2	19.2	21.6	19 2	31.2	21.0		5,000			
Charlotte	W.	4	10	18	16	18	16	15	14	8	29	15	11	174	370	2.5	6.2	13.3	10.0	13.3	10.0	9.4	8.8	5.0	18.1	9.3	6.8	9.2	12.7	19,176	29,000	27,752	13.3
Dr. F. O. Hawley.	C.	13	15	18	15	17	17	14	13	20	21	18	15	196		16.2	18.4	22.1	18.4	28.9	20.8	17.1	15.9	24.6	25.9	22.1	18.3	19.9		9,824			
Durham	W.	8	6	14	8	3	5	9	1	9	8	6	5	82	110	24.0	18.0	42.0	24.0	9.0	15.0	27.0	3.0	27.0	24.0	18.0	15.0	20.5	18.3	4,000	6,000	6,679	16.5
Dr. Z. T. Brooks.	C.	1	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	1	2	28		6.0	12.0	24.0	12.0	12.0	18.9	12.0	18.0	24.0	12.0	6.0	12.0	14.0		2,000			
Goldsboro	W.	3	1	3	2	3	4	5	2	6	3	2	4	38	105	7.2	2.4	7.2	4.8	7.2	9.6	12 0	4.8	14.4	7.2	4.8	9.6	8.4	15.0	4,500	8,000	5,877	17.8
J. E. Peterson, Mayor.	C.	3	6	4	7	9	13	5	4	5	3	6	2	67		12.0	24.0	16.0	28.0	36.0	52.0	20.0	16.0	20.0	12.0	24.0	8.0	26.8		2,500			
Henderson	W.	1	1	3	5	1	6	4	2	0	1	1	2	27	53	5.3	5.3	16.0	26.7	5.3	32.0	21.3	10.7	0.0	5.3	5.3	10.7	12.0	12.5	2,250	4,250	3,746	14.4
Dr. F. R. Harris.	C.	3	4	1	1	0	1	4	4	0	5	1	2	26		18.0	24.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	24.0	24.0	0.0	30.0	6.0	12.0	13.0		2,000			
Hillsboro	W.	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	10	30.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	12.5	14.3	400	700	707	14.1
Dr. C. D. Jones.	C.	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5		0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	16.7		300			
Lenoir	W.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	6	10	0.0	9.6	0.0	9.6	10.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	13.3	0.0	6.7	8.3	900	1,200	1,296	7.7
Dr. A. A. Kent.	C.	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		0.0	0.0	48.0	0.0	60.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3		300			
Marion	W.	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	11	17	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	45.0	15.0	15.0	30.0	15.0	13.7	14.2	800	1,200	1,116	15.2
Dr. B. A. Cheek.	C.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	6		0.0	0.0	0 0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0		400			
Monroe	W.	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	2	1	2	12	18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	13.3	20.0	0 0	13.3	6.7	13.3	6.7	7.5	1,800	2,400	2,427	7.4
Dr. J. M. Blair.	C.	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6		0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	10.0		600			
Oxford	W.	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	4	2	0	0	14	34	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	30.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	13.0	1,200	2,300	2,059	16.5
Dr. S. D. Booth.	C.	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	1	3	0	3	20		0.0	21.8	21.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	21.8	43.6	10.9	32.8	0.0	32.7	18.1		1,100			
Raleigh	W.	10	6	11	8	11	12	18	15	12	18	10	9	140	307	10.9	6.5	12 0	8.7	12.0	13.1	19.6	16.4	13.1	19.6	10.9	9.8	11.7	15.3	11,000	20,000	13.643	22.5
T. P. Sale, Clerk B. H.	C.	13	11	9	14	14	16	24	18	14	16	10	8	167		17.3	14.7	12.0	18.7	18.7	21.3	32.0	24.0	18.7	21.3	13.3	10.7	18.3		9,000			

TABLE IV—*Continued.*

Towns and Reporters.	Races.	Deaths by Months—1900.													
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total by Races.	Grand Total.
Rockingham	W.	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	5	1	1	5	1	19	27
Dr. J. M. Covington.	C.	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	
Rocky Mount	W.	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	2	3	2	4	0	21	34
Dr. G. L. Wimberly, Jr.	C.	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	6	0	13	
Salem	W.	5	6	9	7	7	6	3	3	4	5	3	3	61	73
S. E. Butner, Mayor.	C.	1	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	
Salisbury	W.	9	3	6	6	3	3	6	5	3	5	3	3	55	111
Dr. W. W. McKenzie.	C.	8	5	4	6	8	2	6	5	4	3	3	2	56	
Scotland Neck	W.	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	12	19
Dr. J. P. Wimberley.	C.	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	7	
Tarboro	W.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	9	15
Dr. L. L. Staton.	C.	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	
Washington	W.	4	4	3	1	2	3	5	2	6	4	5	2	41	80
Dr. John G. Blount.	C.	2	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	0	4	2	6	39	
Weldon	W.	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	7	22
J. T. Gooch, Mayor.	C.	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	15	
Wilmington	W.	15	10	12	13	16	26	27	20	28	37	25	19	256	616
Dr. Charles T. Harper.	C.	21	27	23	22	39	18	37	31	49	29	31	33	360	
Wilson	W.	4	6	5	5	7	6	2	2	6	9	2	2	56	128
Dr. W. S. Anderson.	C.	0	3	6	6	6	11	4	6	9	10	6	5	72	

Towns and Reporters.	Races.	Death-rate (Annual) per 1,000, by Months.												Rate for Year.		Population. (Estimate of Reporters).		Total Population (Census 1900).	Total Death-rate (Census 1900).
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	By Races.	By Towns.	By Races.	By Towns.		
Rockingham	W.	0.0	8.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	40.0	8.0	8.0	40.0	8.0	12.7	13.5	1,500	2,000	1,507	17.9
Dr. J. M. Covington.	C.	72.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	48.0	16.0		500			
Rocky Mount	W.	15.0	30.0	15.0	7.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	15.0	22.5	15.0	30.0	0.0	13.1	13.1	1,600	2,600	2,937	11.6
Dr. G. L. Wimberly, Jr.	C.	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	24.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	0.0	13.0		1,000			
Salem	W.	14.6	17.6	26.3	20.5	20.5	17.8	8.8	8.8	11.7	14.6	8.8	8.8	15.0	16.0	4,100	4,550	3,642	19.8
S. E. Butner, Mayor.	C.	26.7	26.7	106.7	26.7	26.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	26.7	26.7	0.0	0.0	26.7		450			
Salisbury	W.	18.0	6.0	12.0	12.0	6.0	6.0	12.0	10.0	6.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	9.2	12.3	6,000	9,000	6,277	17.7
Dr. W. W. McKenzie.	C.	32.0	20.0	16.0	24.0	32.0	8.0	24.0	20.0	16.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	18.7		3,000			
Scotland Neck	W.	15.5	0.0	15.5	15.5	0.0	31.0	15.5	46.4	31.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	15.5	15.8	775	1,200	1,348	14.1
Dr. J. P. Wimberley.	C.	0.0	28.3	28.3	0.0	0.0	28.3	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.0	24.0	16.5		425			
Tarboro	W.	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	12.0	4.5	6.0	2,000	2,500	2,499	6.0
Dr. L. L. Staton.	C.	0.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0		500			
Washington	W.	13.8	13.8	10.3	3.4	6.8	10.3	17.1	6.9	20.6	13.7	17.1	6.8	11.7	13.3	3,500	6,000	4,842	16.3
Dr. John G. Blount.	C.	9.6	19.2	24.0	19.2	19.2	14.4	9.6	14.4	0.0	19.2	9.6	28.8	15.6		2,500			
Weldon	W.	0.0	17.1	0 0	0.0	34.3	34.3	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0	10.0	15.1	700	1,450	1,433	15.3
J. T. Gooch, Mayor.	C.	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	0.0	32.0	32.0	0.0	16.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	20.0		750			
Wilmington	W.	15.0	10.0	20.0	13.0	16.0	26.3	27.0	18.3	28.0	37.0	25.0	19.0	21.3	22.8	12,000	27,000	20,976	29.4
Dr. Charles T. Harper.	C.	16.8	21.6	18.4	17.6	31.2	14.4	29.6	24.8	39.2	33.2	24.8	26.4	24.0		15,000			
Wilson	W.	19.2	28.8	24.0	24.0	33 6	28.8	9.6	9.6	28.8	43.2	9.6	9.6	22.4	26.6	2,500	4,800	3,525	36.3
Dr. W. S. Anderson.	C.	0.0	15.6	31.3	31.3	31.3	57.4	20.9	15.6	39.2	52.2	15.6	26.1	31.3		2,300			

TABLE V—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

TOWNS.	RACES.	POPULATION. (ESTIMATE OF REPORTERS).		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000.		Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Malarial Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Consumption.	Brain Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Neurotic Diseases.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	All Other Diseases.	Accident.	Suicide.	Violence.	TOTAL DEATHS.		Deaths Under Five Years.	Still-born.	Total Population (Census 1900).	Total Death-rate (Census 1900).
		By Races.	Total.	By Races.	Total.																	By Races.	By Towns.				
Asheville	White.	8,000	13,000	11.2	14.6	1	1	0	1	1	0	7	4	11	4	4	13	41	2	0	0	90	190	30	12	14,694	12.9
	Colored.	5,000		20.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	5	17	7	7	4	14	43	3	0	0	100		40	18		
Charlotte	White.	19,176	29,000	9.7	13.0	10	0	0	0	2	0	9	21	4	9	0	26	101	5	0	0	187	377	94	25	27,752	13.6
	Colored.	9,824		19.2		8	0	3	0	0	0	15	16	2	7	1	22	109	7	0	0	190		68	18		
Durham	White.	4,000	6,000	12.7	14.7	0	0	4	1	0	0	8	4	1	1	1	5	25	1	0	0	51	88	12	3	6,679	13.2
	Colored.	2,000		18.5		3	0	3	0	0	0	7	6	0	1	0	0	14	3	0	0	37		10	2		
Fayetteville	White.	3,500	6,000	9.7	12.7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	11	2	0	12	0	0	0	34	76	6	1	4,670	16.3
	Colored.	2,500		16.8		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	6	1	6	17	2	0	0	42		15	2		
Henderson	White.	2,250	4,250	12.0	15.5	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	5	0	6	3	0	0	0	27	66	8	0	3,746	17.6
	Colored.	2,000		29.5		1	0	0	1	0	0	3	11	1	0	0	5	16	1	0	0	39		17	6		
Hillsboro	White.	400	700	17.5	15.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	7	11	1	0	707	15.6
	Colored.	300		13.3		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4		0	0		
Lenoir	White.	1,250	1,500	8.0	9.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	10	14	2	2	1,296	10.8
	Colored.	250		16.0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4		0	0		
Marion	White.	800	1,200	15.0	13.3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	11	16	3	0	1,116	14.3
	Colored.	400		12.5		3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5		0	0		
Monroe	White.	1,800	2,400	7.8	9.6	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	23	0	0	2,427	9.5
	Colored.	600		15.0		0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9		0	0		

TABLE V—*Continued.*

Towns.	Races.	Population. (Estimate of Reporters).		Annual Death-rate per 1,000.		Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Malarial Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Consumption.	Brain Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Neurotic Diseases.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	All Other Diseases.	Accident.	Suicide.	Violence.	Total Deaths.		Deaths Under Five Years.	Still-born.	Total Population (Census 1900).	Total Death-rate (Census 1900).
		By Races.	Total.	By Races.	Total.																	By Races.	By Towns.				
Oxford	White.	1,200	2,300	11.7	14.8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	14	34	1	2	2,059	16.5
	Colored.	1,100		18.2		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	11	1	0	0	20		5	2		
Raleigh	White.	11,000	20,000	11.3	12.2	3	0	0	1	1	0	12	17	11	8	0	18	53	0	0	0	124	244	43	4	13,643	17.9
	Colored.	9,000		13.3		1	0	1	0	0	0	11	16	7	8	1	11	60	3	0	1	120		44	21		
Rocky Mount	White.	1,600	2,600	17.5	14.2	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	3	2	1	6	7	0	0	0	28	37	6	2	2,937	12.6
	Colored.	1,000		9.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	9		2	0		
Salem	White.	4,100	4,550	15.1	15.2	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	8	0	3	0	1	40	0	0	0	61	69	22	9	3,642	18.9
	Colored.	450		17.8		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	8		1	3		
Salisbury	White.	6,000	9,000	7.3	9.7	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	6	4	0	8	14	2	0	0	44	87	15	0	6,277	13.9
	Colored.	3,000		14.3		1	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	1	5	1	11	6	1	0	0	43		17	4		
Scotland Neck,	White.	775	1,200	10.3	10.8	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	13	2	0	1,348	9.6
	Colored.	425		11.8		0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5		3	0		
Tarboro	White.	2,000	3,000	9.0	11.3	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0	18	34	0	1	2,499	13.6
	Colored.	1,000		16.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	9	0	0	0	16		0	0		
Washington	White.	3,500	6,000	13.1	21.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	7	3	0	5	18	0	0	0	46	129	16	0	4,842	26.6
	Colored.	2,500		33.2		2	0	9	0	2	0	4	12	7	3	0	11	32	1	0	0	83		19	0		
Weldon	White.	700	1,450	8.6	9.0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	13	1	0	1,433	9.1
	Colored.	750		9.3		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7		2	3		
Wilmington	White.	12,000	27,000	14.6	17.8	3	0	4	4	0	0	6	8	5	4	3	0	131	6	1	0	175	481	50	19	20,976	22.9
	Colored.	15,000		24.0		5	0	17	0	0	0	17	24	4	4	1	11	214	9	0	0	306		76	48		

TABLE V—*Continued.*

Towns.	Races.	Population. (Estimate of Reporters).		Annual Death-rate per 1,000.		Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Malarial Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Consumption.	Brain Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Neurotic Diseases.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	All Other Diseases.	Accident.	Suicide.	Violence.	Total Deaths.		Deaths Under Five Years.	Still-born.	Total Population (Census 1900).	Total Death-rate (Census 1900).
		By Races.	Total.	By Races.	Total.																	By Races.	By Towns.				
Wilson	White.	2,500	4,800	14.4	20.6	3	0	4	0	0	1	5	2	3	2	0	2	13	0	0	1	36	99	15	0	3,525	28.1
	Colored.	2,300		27.4		1	0	3	0	0	0	6	10	1	4	1	0	35	2	0	0	63		23	1		
Total 20 towns	White.	86,551	145,950	11.4	14.8	37	1	18	13	6	2	75	90	68	66	13	96	483	20	2	1	991	2101	327	80	126,268	16.6
	Colored.	59,399		18.7		26	0	41	1	5	0	83	140	31	49	12	98	589	34	0	1	1110		342	128		
Grand total		145,950				63	1	59	14	11	2	158	230	99	115	25	194	1072	54	2	2	2101					

TABLE VI—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900.

TOWNS.	RACES.	POPULATION. (ESTIMATE OF REPORTERS).		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000.		Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Malarial Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Consumption.	Brain Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Neurotic Diseases.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	All Other Diseases.	Accident.	Suicide.	Violence.	TOTAL DEATHS.		Deaths Under Five Years.	Still-born.	Total Population (Census 1900).	Total Death-rate (Census 1900).
		By Races.	Total.	By Races.	Total.																	By Races.	By Towns.				
Asheville	White.	8,000	13,000	15.9	17.8	7	0	0	0	5	2	13	4	8	8	2	13	58	7	0	0	127	232	34	8	14,694	15.8
	Colored.	5,000		21.0		2	0	1	0	1	0	15	8	6	5	2	12	49	3	1	0	105		16	13		
Charlotte	White.	19,176	29,000	9.2	12.7	6	1	2	3	1	6	11	5	2	8	0	12	114	3	0	0	174	370	81	17	27,752	13.3
	Colored.	9,824		19.9		5	0	3	0	0	0	20	16	2	7	1	13	121	8	0	0	196		71	9		
Durham	White.	4,000	6,000	20.5	18.3	5	0	2	1	0	1	15	14	2	6	0	5	29	2	0	0	82	110	22	0	6,679	16.5
	Colored.	2,000		14.0		3	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	4	12	0	0	0	28		5	0		
Goldsboro	White.	4,500	8,000	8.4	15.0	1	0	3	0	0	1	3	1	0	6	1	10	9	2	1	0	38	105	9	0	5,877	17.8
	Colored.	3,500		26.8		1	0	3	0	0	0	5	14	0	2	1	13	27	0	0	1	67		16	0		
Henderson	White.	2,250	4,250	12.0	12.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	9	8	0	0	0	27	53	5	2	3,746	14.4
	Colored.	2,000		13.0		2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	16	0	0	0	26		12	3		
Hillsboro	White.	400	700	12.5	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	5	10	1	0	707	14.1
	Colored.	300		16.7		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5		0	0		
Lenoir	White.	900	1,200	6.7	8.3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	1	1	1,296	7.7
	Colored.	300		13.3		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4		1	0		
Marion	White.	800	1,200	13.7	14.2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	11	17	0	1	1,116	15.2
	Colored.	400		15.0		2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	6		0	2		
Monroe	White.	1,800	2,400	6.7	7.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	6	0	0	0	12	18	0	0	2,427	7.4
	Colored.	600		10.0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6		0	0		
Oxford	White.	1,200	2,300	11.7	13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	14	34	5	1	2,059	16.5
	Colored.	1,100		18.1		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	13	2	0	1	20		10	2		

TABLE VI—*Continued.*

Towns.	Races.	Population. (Estimate of Reporters).		Annual Death-rate per 1,000.		Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Malarial Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Consumption.	Brain Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Neurotic Diseases.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	All Other Diseases.	Accident.	Suicide.	Violence.	Total Deaths.		Deaths Under Five Years.	Still-born.	Total Population (Census 1900).	Total Death-rate (Census 1900).
		By Races.	Total.	By Races.	Total.																	By Races.	By Towns.				
Raleigh	White.	11,000	20,000	11.7	15.3	8	0	1	0	2	1	9	13	15	11	0	15	63	2	0	0	140	307	45	6	13.643	22.5
	Colored.	9,000		18.3		2	0	1	0	2	0	7	15	5	1	4	17	110	2	0	1	167		68	21		
Rockingham	White.	1,500	2,000	12.7	13.5	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	1	1	0	3	4	1	0	0	19	27	----	----	1,507	17.9
	Colored.	500		16.0		0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	8		----	----		
Rocky Mount	White.	1,600	2,600	13.1	13.1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	1	7	1	0	0	21	34	6	0	2,937	11.6
	Colored.	1,000		13.0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	13		0	0		
Salem	White.	4,100	4,550	15.0	16.0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	0	2	0	6	34	1	0	0	61	73	20	6	3,642	19.8
	Colored.	450		26.7		0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	12		5	1		
Salisbury	White.	6,000	9,000	9.2	12.3	5	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	3	4	1	3	22	4	0	0	55	111	15	4	6,277	17.7
	Colored.	3,000		18.7		5	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	1	7	0	7	19	0	0	0	56		13	0		
Scotland Neck	White.	775	1,200	15.5	15.8	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	12	19	3	0	1,348	14.1
	Colored.	425		16.5		0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	7		2	0		
Tarboro	White.	2,000	2,500	4.5	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	9	15	1	0	2,499	6.0
	Colored.	500		10.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	6		0	0		
Washington	White.	3,500	6,000	11.7	13.3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	6	3	0	8	14	1	0	0	41	80	2	1	4,842	16.3
	Colored.	2,500		15.6		3	0	2	0	0	0	1	9	4	3	0	7	10	0	0	0	39		0	1		
Weldon	White.	700	1,450	10.0	15.1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	7	22	2	0	1,433	15.3
	Colored.	750		20.0		0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	15		3	0		
Wilmington	White.	12,000	27,000	21.3	22.8	7	1	19	0	0	1	17	29	10	8	11	37	110	6	0	0	256	616	90	19	20,976	29.4
	Colored.	15,000		24.0		5	0	41	0	0	0	22	26	11	9	18	34	183	11	0	0	360		142	49		

TABLE VI—*Continued.*

Towns.	Races.	Population. (Estimate of Reporters).		Annual Death-rate per 1,000.		Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Malarial Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Consumption.	Brain Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Neurotic Diseases.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	All Other Diseases.	Accident.	Suicide.	Violence.	Total Deaths.		Deaths Under Five Years.	Still-born.	Total Population (Census 1900).	Total Death-rate (Census 1900).
		By Races.	Total.	By Races.	Total.																	By Races.	By Towns.				
Wilson	White.	2,500	4,800	22.4	26.6	2	0	0	0	1	0	8	7	2	2	2	5	26	1	0	0	56	128	16	1	3,525	36.3
	Colored.	2,300		31.3		0	0	9	0	4	0	3	8	0	1	1	6	38	1	0	1	72		22	0		
Total 21 towns	White.	88,701	149,150	13.2	16.0	56	2	30	6	10	13	106	103	59	67	25	138	523	33	2	0	1173	2391	355	67	128,982	18.5
	Colored.	60,449		20.1		33	0	62	0	9	4	99	121	31	42	30	121	631	29	1	5	1218		386	101		
Grand total		149,150				89	2	92	6	19	17	205	224	90	109	55	259	1154	62	3	5	2391		741	168		

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox has been very prevalent in the State during the past two years and increasingly so to a very marked degree. According to the tabulated statements of the disease made for the annual meetings of the Board in May the number of cases and deaths from the first case, which occurred in Wilmington on January 12, 1898, to May 1, 1899, was 616 in 38 counties; 162 white and 554 colored, with 8 and 9 deaths or 4.93 per cent. and 1.97 per cent. respectively, the average death rate for both races being 2.76 per cent. For the twelve months from May 1, 1899, to May 1, 1900, the total number of cases was 2,806 in 55 counties, 731 white and 2,075 colored, total number of deaths 65, 35 white and 30 colored, or 4.78 per cent. and 1.44 per cent. respectively, the average death rate for both races 2.31 per cent. Subtracting the total number of cases occurring in the calendar year 1898, which was 137, and adding the number of cases occurring since May 1, 1900, to January 1, 1901, which was 732, it appears that the grand total of cases occurring in the two years covered by this report was 3,017.*

The management of the disease, from the preventive point of view, has been quite difficult, owing to its mildness, to the prejudice of the people against vaccination and to the inexperience of our physicians in the matter of small-pox. But for the enlightened action of his Excellency the Governor in authorizing the expenditure of so much of the emergency fund appropriated for the suppression of epidemics of pestilential disease, in section 29 of the Act in Relation to the Board of Health, as might be necessary

*The details as to counties can be found in the tables given in the two annual reports of the Secretary to the Conjoint Session with the State Medical Society.

for the employment of small-pox experts, the record would have been very much worse. By settling the diagnosis in doubtful cases and by giving specific instructions to county superintendents of health and to county and municipal authorities, very many outbreaks were stopped far short of what they otherwise would have been. The State never received a greater return from the expenditure of the same amount of money. The difficulties of the situation were increased by the fact that eleven counties had no superintendent of health. Some official vested with authority is manifestly necessary in the proper management of epidemics of contagious disease, and the only official so endowed by the law is the county superintendent of health. Inasmuch as the county commissioners included in the above number had not responded to repeated appeals from the Secretary, the Board felt that the public interests demanded the correction of this omission and the action set forth in the following correspondence was taken:

RALEIGH, June 8, 1899.

HON. Z. V. WALSER,
Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR:—At the recent annual meeting of the State Board of Health at Asheville I was instructed to obtain your opinion as to the proper course to be pursued to secure the performance by county commissioners of the duty laid upon them in section 5 of chapter 214, Laws of 1893, viz.: the election of a county superintendent of health.

In view of the prevalence of small-pox in the State at present and the still greater prevalence probable next winter, and of the fact that the county superintendent of health is the only official empowered by law to take charge of outbreaks of contagious disease, it is unnecessary to say that the interests of the people require such an official in every county. There are eleven counties without a superintendent.

An early reply would oblige,

Yours very truly,

RICHARD H. LEWIS, M. D.,
Secretary.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

LEXINGTON, N. C., June 10, 1899.

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,

Secretary State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of recent date, I will say that section 711 of The Code makes it a misdemeanor for a county commissioner to neglect to perform any duty required of him by law and subjects him to a penalty of $200 for each offense. I have no doubt that if you will call the attention of the county commissioners to the duty imposed upon them by section 5, chapter 214, Acts 1893, of electing a county superintendent of health, that they will comply promptly therewith.

Very respectfully,

ZEB. V. WALSER,

Attorney-General.

Again at the meeting of the Board at the time of the Health Conference at Wilson, November 1, 1899, another effort was made, the details of which can be gathered from this letter, which was sent to every county commissioner in the State:

RALEIGH, November 25, 1899.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the State Board of Health at Wilson, on the 1st inst., the small-pox situation in relation to our State was canvassed. The unanimous conclusion reached was that the outlook for the coming winter is very threatening. This opinion was based upon the fact that during the past winter and spring the disease had been very prevalent in our own State, more than six hundred cases from May 1, 1898, to May 1, 1899, and still more extensively in the adjoining States of South Carolina and Virginia, particularly in Norfolk and vicinity, and especially upon the further fact that in Virginia and in one or two of our own northeastern counties, for a long while after the beginning of the epidemic, practically no effort was made to control its spread, and no disinfection of the houses and effects of small-pox cases was practised. The germs, therefore, are still present in numberless places—hundreds it would be safe to say—and small-pox being a cold weather disease, chiefly, we have good reason to expect a renewal of the epidemic this winter on a still larger scale, unless the proper precautions are promptly taken. As confirming the above, I will say that in several outbreaks in our State since the cool weather set in this fall the disease has been traced in nearly every instance to Norfolk or vicinity.

In view of the conditions stated the following action was taken by the Board: "On motion, the Secretary was instructed to write to all the county commissioners in the State individually, urging upon those in counties having no superintendent of health the pressing necessity for the election of such official, as required by the law of the State (section 5, chapter 214, Laws 1893), and upon all the great importance of making preparation for probable outbreaks of small-pox, and recommending for vaccination glycerinized points."

The first and most essential part of this preparation is a realizing sense of their responsibility in the premises on the part of county and municipal authorities. If this state of mind exists the actual preparations will surely and promptly be made.

There is only one certain way of preventing the introduction and spread of small-pox, and that is by the thorough vaccination of *all* the people, for quarantines are notoriously ineffective, while they are expensive and annoying. Vaccination should be encouraged whether small-pox is immediately at hand or not, but upon the occurrence of a case in a county, general vaccination, certainly in that neighborhood at least, should be ordered and rigidly enforced. The best method of securing this—assuming a sufficient amount of "back-bone" on the part of the commissioners, which is a *sine qua non*—is for the county to furnish the virus and arrange with the physicians who can be counted on to do the work for little or nothing, and make it free to all. Ample powers to provide for and enforce vaccination are conferred upon boards of commissioners by section 23 of the act cited above. For your convenience, I enclose copies of those sections bearing upon small-pox and bespeak from you a careful reading of the same. I will also send you a copy of our BULLETIN for the present month, which is now in press, and I commend to you the valuable article on "Vaccination as an Economic Measure" by Dr. Dodson. It will well repay reading.

When small-pox has actually made its appearance in a county, much the best, and in the end the cheapest, way to manage and control it is to have all cases immediately transferred to a small-pox hospital or pest-house, and to have all persons who have been exposed vaccinated at once and quarantined or detained in suitable quarters until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that they have not contracted the disease. In our climate the hospital and the detention quarters may be cheap cabins or floored tents, with stoves. Preparation on this line would consist in making inquiries *now* as to the availability and price of lumber and tents, so as to be able to decide on a moment's notice which you would prefer in case of emergency, and where they could be obtained. As you have no doubt observed through life, it is the man who is *ready* that "gets there" in every line of work.

Under the law (see section 9) the superintendent of health must see that all cases of the contagious diseases mentioned are properly quaran-

tined and that thorough disinfection is practiced, but it is not made his duty to *treat* these cases—small-pox—any more than diphtheria or scarlet fever. As a matter of fact, however, the superintendent does treat them, and inasmuch as attendance thereon is sure to wreck his private practice and largely deprive him for the time being of his usual means of livelihood, I hope you will pardon me if I suggest that when he is required to do this work he should receive such extra compensation as would be fair and right.

Hoping that you will give the subject matter of this letter your serious consideration, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Secretary.

With the exception of Camden and Tyrrell every county responded and there is now a legal health officer for every county except those two and the new county of Scotland, which has been organized since.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACT IN RELATION TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH, CHAPTER 214, LAWS 1793, BEARING ON SMALL-POX.

As amended by the Legislature of 1897, the following is the correct reading of

SECTION 5. There shall be an auxiliary board of health in each county in the State. The boards shall be composed of all registered physicians resident in the county. From this number one physician shall be chosen by the board of commissioners of each county annually on the first Monday in May of each year to serve with the title of superintendent of health, and the said board of commissioners shall fix the compensation of said county superintendent of health. His duty shall be to gather vital statistics upon a plan designated by the State Board of Health. He shall always promptly advise the Secretary of the State Board of the unusual prevalence of disease in his county, especially of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, small-pox, or cholera. His reports shall be made regularly, as advised by the State Board, through their Secretary; and he shall receive and carry out as far as possible such work as may be directed by the State Board of Health. He shall make the medico-legal post-mortem examinations for coroner's inquests, and attend the prisoners in jail, home for the aged and infirm, and house of correction, and make an examination of lunatics for commitment. He shall be the sanitary inspector of the jail and home of his county, making monthly reports to the board of county commissioners: *Provided further*,

that it shall be unlawful for said county commissioners to elect any one not eligible to membership in the county board to the office of county superintendent of health, if any such qualified physician can be found in the county willing to accept the office.

SEC. 9. Inland quarantine shall be under the control of the county superintendent of health, who shall see that diseases especially dangerous to the public health, viz.: small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever and cholera, are properly quarantined and isolated within twenty-four hours after the case is brought to his knowledge; and that after the death or recovery or removal of a person sick of either of the diseases mentioned, the rooms occupied and the articles used by the patient are thoroughly disinfected in the manner set forth in the printed instructions, both as to quarantine and disinfection, which shall be furnished him by the Secretary of the State Board of Health. The expense of the quarantine and of the disinfection shall be borne by the householder in whose family the case occurs, if able, otherwise by the city, town or county of which he is a resident. The failure on the part of a county superintendent of health to perform the duties imposed in this section shall be punished by the deduction of five dollars for each day of delinquency from his salary by the board of county commissioners; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the county board of health that the death of any person from the spread of the disease can justly be attributed to such failure of duty on his part, he shall be deposed from office and a successor immediately elected to fill out his unexpired term. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with or in any way violating the rules promulgated in the manner above set forth on the subjects of quarantine and disinfection, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, at the discretion of the court, not less than five nor more than fifty dollars or less than ten nor more than thirty days. In case the offender be stricken with the disease for which he is quarantinable, he shall be subject to the penalty on recovery, unless in the opinion of the superintendent it should be omitted: *Provided, however,* that in any city or incorporated town having a regularly appointed medical health officer who is a member of the county board of health, the duties assigned in this section to the county superintendent of health shall be performed by the said medical health officer for the people of his city or town, and he shall be subject to the same penalties for dereliction of duty at the hands of the board of aldermen or town commissioners as are directed to be imposed by the county commissioners and county board of health upon the superintendent: *Provided, further,* that the quarantine of ports shall not be interferred with, but the officers of the local and State boards shall render all aid in their power to quarantine officers in the discharge of their duties upon the request of the latter: *Provided,* that the custody

and care of any child or other person may remain in custody of parent or family.

SEC. 10. When a householder knows that a person within his family is sick with either of the diseases enumerated in section nine, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the health officer or mayor, if he resides in a city or incorporated town, otherwise to the county superintendent of health, and upon the death or recovery or removal of such person the rooms occupied and the articles used by him shall be disinfected by such householder in the manner indicated in section nine. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with any of the above provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 11. When a physician knows that a person whom he is called to visit is infected with small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhus fever, yellow fever or cholera he shall immediately give notice thereof to the health officer or mayor, if the sick person be in a city or incorporated town, otherwise to the county superintendent of health, and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice of it in twenty-four hours he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined for each offense not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars. And it shall be the duty of the said county superintendent, health officer or mayor receiving such notice of the presence of a case of small-pox, yellow fever, typhus fever or cholera within his jurisdiction to communicate the same immediately by mail or telegraph to the Secretary of the State Board of Health. A failure to perform this duty for twenty-four hours after the receipt of the notice shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall subject the deliquent upon conviction to a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 13. The school committees of public schools, superintendents of graded schools and the principals of private schools shall not allow any pupil to attend the school under their control while any member of the household to which said pupil belongs is sick of either small-pox, diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, yellow fever, typhus fever or cholera, or during a period of two weeks after the death, recovery or removal of such sick person; and any pupil coming from such household shall be required to present to the teacher of the school the pupil desires to attend a certificate from the attending physician, city health officer or county superintendent of health of the facts necessary to entitle him to admission in accordance with the above regulations. A wilful failure on the part of any school committee to perform the duty required in this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall subject each and every member of the same to a fine of not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, that the instructions in accordance with the provisions of this section given to the teachers of the schools within twenty-four hours after the receipt of each and every notice shall be deemed performance of duty on the part of the school

committee. Any teacher of a public school and any principal of a private school failing to carry out the requirements of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 23. *Vaccination.*—On the appearance of a case of small-pox in any neighborhood all due diligence shall be used by the superintendent of health that warning shall be given, and all persons not able to pay shall be vaccinated free of charge by him, and the county superintendent shall vaccinate every person admitted into a public institution (jail, county home, public school) as soon as practicable, unless he is satisfied upon examination that the person is already successfully vaccinated; the money for vaccine to be furnished by the county commissioners. The authorities of any city or town, or *the board of county commissioners of any county, may make such regulations and provisions for the vaccination of its inhabitants under the direction of the local or county board of health or a committee chosen for the purpose, and impose such penalties as they may deem necessary to protect the public health.*

SEC. 24. The board of county commissioners of each county is hereby authorized at any time to call a meeting of the county board of magistrates or justices of the peace to take into consideration the health interest of the people of their county, and, with the approval of the said board of magistrates, to levy a special tax to be expended under the direction of a committee composed of the chairman of the board of county commissioners, the mayor of the county town and the county superintendent of health for the preservation of the public health.

A perusal of the following extracts from the BULLETIN, which is, in effect, a monthly letter to all physicians, chairmen of boards of county commissioners, mayors, etc., in the State (in addition to numerous letters of hand and telegrams to individuals), will show the further work done in attempting to control the disease. Special attention is called to the decision of the Supreme Court affirming the legality of compulsory vaccination—a most important and valuable decision—printed in the BULLETIN for March, 1900.

[*From the Bulletin of January, 1899.*]

SMALL-POX AGAIN.

We are just in receipt of a letter from a county superintendent of health, announcing a fresh outbreak of small-pox "in another part of the county, but communicated from the old cases." He goes on to say: "There are now ten or more new cases of small-pox. I am doing the

best I can, under th eexisting law, to prevent it spreading by having the parties quarantined, but it is next to impossible to stop all communication. Those who violate the law are usually those who are in communication with the disease, and are unable to pay a fine, so would have to be committed to jail for punishment. By so doing the inmates of the jail would be infected. So what best to do is giving our board of commissioners no little trouble. The present board of commissioners will do all they can."

Knowing the superintendent above referred to to be a man of great courage and energy, and believing what is said of the board of county commissioners from an acquaintance of many years with its chairman, it seems to us that the problem ought to be solved without any very great difficulty. Ample powers are conferred by the law, and the superintendent and board of commissioners working in harmony, the latter supplying the necessary money and moral support, for when one man has to do unpopular things it is a great help to have somebody to back him up, could effectively enforce the regulations. In section 9 of the law we find that "any person neglecting or refusing to comply with or in any way violating the rules promulgated in the manner above set forth on the subjects of quarantine and disinfection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, at the discretion of the court, not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or less than ten nor more than thirty days." In section 10 the householder and in section 11 the attending physician are both subject to fine up to fifty dollars for not giving immediate notice of the presence of a case of small-pox. In sections 14 and 15 provision is made for the management of infected persons coming from another place and for travelers from an infected place in another State. In section 23, under the head of "Vaccination," we find this: "The authorities of any city or town, or the board of county commissioners of any county, may make such regulations and provisions for the vaccination of its inhabitants under the direction of the local or county board of health, or a committee chosen for the purpose, and impose such penalties as they may deem necessary to protect the public health." Section 25 empowers all cities and towns to make any sanitary regulations they please.

From the above epitome of the more essential portions of the law bearing on small-pox, it seems to us that there is law enough and that the proper execution of it is all that is needed to control any outbreak, if action be prompt and thorough.

That this is not as easy in practice as it sounds we freely admit. The failure to report the presence of the disease at once, from ignorance or other reasons, is one of the serious difficulties in the very beginning; the difficulty of enforcing effectively a quarantine in the country referred to by our correspondent and the prejudice against vaccination we do not forget. But at the same time the disease can be managed under the con-

ditions that obtain with us in North Carolina, and in proof that it can be, we ask the reader who has followed us thus far to refer to Superintendent Long's article in the last issue of the BULLETIN, and to read the following gratifying letter from the superintendent of Northampton county, the same being a reply to a circular-letter sent on the 10th inst. to all superintendents, asking for suggestions as to amendment of our health laws and also an amplification of a telegram sent before, announcing the appearance of a case of small-pox, as showing admirably in a few words "how to do it":

JACKSON, N. C., January 11, 1899.

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,

Secretary State Board of Health, Raleigh, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of January 10th to hand. I note with regret that an effort may be made to amend the health law of our State (chapter 214, Laws, 1893). Any interference with this law as it now stands upon our statute books would be, in my opinion, a grave mistake. This law, as it now stands, is well-nigh perfect in its practical workings. I speak from experience. For instance, on January 7, 1899, I was notified of a case of small-pox in this county (Northampton). By four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day this case was quarantined, also eight persons supposed to be infected. On January 9th I called the board of county commissioners together, and a compulsory vaccination, under penalty, was ordered within a radius of six miles, the infected houses being taken as a centre.

I had already telegraphed for virus, and by Tuesday night, January 10th, over 125 compulsory vaccinations had been made. This law has the approval of every intelligent man and tax-payer in this county. It gives us an efficient weapon with which to fight and stamp out contagious diseases, such as small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and others, something that we were woefully lacking in before the passage of this act.

This law is a model provision for the purpose intended, and while the superintendents of health for most counties get very small pay, their salaries being regulated by the board of county commissioners, yet this law gives the greatest protection to person and property of the people of this State.

It can be said of this law that it can be put in operation almost instantly. I desire to urge upon you the great importance to the people of North Carolina generally, the towns and cities especially, of keeping this law intact as it now stands.

Very respectfully,

HENRY W. LEWIS,

Superintendent of Health Northampton County.

It seems to us Dr. Lewis has told the whole story. We wish to call attention particularly to: (1) His promptness. Before the sun set on the day he was notified of the case of small-pox (eight miles in the country, we learn from another communication) the case and eight other persons, who had been exposed, were quarantined. (2) To the fact that he took upon himself the responsibility of ordering by wire the vaccine virus to avoid delay that would have been occasioned by waiting for a meeting of the board of commissioners to authorize its purchase. (3)

To the early meeting of the board, their ready apprehension of the situation and the thorough-going methods of management, particularly in the matter of the compulsory vaccination of every one within a radius of six miles of the infection immediately ordered by them and executed by the superintendent.

Even at the risk of repeating it *ad nauseam*, we will say once more that the proper management of an outbreak of small-pox is summed up in (1) vaccination at the earliest possible moment of all persons who have been exposed to the disease and everybody else in the immediate neighborhood; (2) the removal of the patient to a special hospital for such cases and the thorough disinfection of the house and its entire contents as soon as he leaves it; (3) the strict isolation of all persons suspected of infection in a house of detention until the incubation period has been fully passed, and (4) the most watchful and unceasing care in the matter of disinfection in all directions in relation to the attending physician himself, the nurses, clothes, bedding, house and everything. Should it be found that there is any disposition to ignore or violate the regulations the immediate imposition of a severe penalty would stop it. Let us suppose the violator to be one too poor to pay a fine, and presenting such a case as is described by our first correspondent. Commit him to jail—in the house of detention for the first part of his sentence, but when his period of incubation has expired have him bathed and well disinfected and clothing him in a clean suit of clothes, put him in the common jail for the remainder of his sentence. There would be no more infractions of the rules. As mentioned at the time in our columns, the prompt commitment to jail of a man who refused to be vaccinated, by the mayor of Charlotte, brought him to terms in less than twenty-four hours, and materially aided in the accomplishment of the vaccination of the people.

We trust our readers will pardon our ringing the changes on the fundamental principles of the management of small-pox, but that disease is the danger of the hour in this latitude, and it is one with which, we are happy to say, our people are not familiar.

At present small-pox exists in McDowell, Northampton, Edgecombe and Tyrrell counties—not widespread as yet in either locality.

A WORD WITH THE BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE.

Small-pox is at this present writing a menace to the people of our whole State. It already exists in four counties in the State, as mentioned above. It is liable to spread from those counties, or centres of infection, not only to people in the immediate neighborhood, but in these days of easy and rapid transit, to more remote communities. We are also threatened from our sister States to both the north and south of us. As is now generally known, it exists in Norfolk and its neighborhood, especially Berkley, from what we can learn. The city of Norfolk itself seems to be manag-

ing its outbreak well, but we do not feel so well satisfied about the outlying districts. Owing to the intimate relations, both business and social, existing between Norfolk and the eastern section of the State particularly, a sharp eye should be kept on persons coming thence, or from the towns adjacent to it. As the disease is limited almost entirely to negroes, we think it would be well, for the present at least, to limit anything like a a strict surveillance to that class. There are also forty-five cases in Sumter county, S. C., and travelers from that locality should be regarded with a watchful eye.

The mere statement of the facts just enumerated demonstrates the reality of the danger that threatens us. The question now before us is how to avert the danger. The prime responsibility rests upon the superintendents of health, whose duty it is to see that each case of the more dangerous contagious diseases is promptly quarantined and that thorough disinfection is employed, but inasmuch as he is not possessed of the means to successfully grapple with an outbreak of any size unless supplied by the county commissioners, the latter, it seems to us, are almost equally responsible. It is a very grave responsibility, and should be most seriously considered. As there is no way of telling when a case may appear, and as the necessary preparations for properly caring for it cannot be made instantly, it is clearly advisable, to express it very mildly, that these preparations should be made in advance, partially at any rate, so that they can be completed without loss of time. In the very first place, the most important step, the vaccination of the people, should be taken without delay. The superintendent should be authorized to purchase a sufficient supply of good vaccine virus that he may vaccinate the children of the public schools, the inmates of the county home and of the jail, and all persons unable to pay. If the danger be universal other physicians should be employed to assist him. The board of commissioners is fully empowered in section 23 of the law to make such regulations and impose such penalties as may be necessary to enforce vaccination, and it ought not to hesitate about doing it. Thorough vaccination of all the people solves completely the small-pox problem. In the second place arrangements should be made for taking immediate possession of two houses suitably located, when the occasion arises, for isolating and caring for patients and those who have been exposed to the disease until a sufficient time has elapsed to prove that they are not infected. When the time comes these establishments must be manned with the necessary guards, nurses, cooks, etc., that the requirements of simple humanity may be met. These arrangements of course would cost something, but as the cities and towns would be peculiarly endangered, from a business as well as a medical point of view, it would be to the mutual interest of both town and county to join forces in this matter, thereby dividing the expense. But after all what would the expenditure

amount to in comparison to the suffering and death and loss in business that a neglected epidemic of small-pox would surely entail?

We wish to call the attention of the commissioners of those counties having no superintendent of health to the fact that they have no legal machinery for the management and control of contagious diseases. The law invests these powers in an official whose title is county superintendent of health and explicitly, in section 5, commands the commissioners of every county to elect such an officer. Why some boards, in view of their oath of office, have failed to perform this plain duty we have never been able to understand, but some boards have failed to do so. We have received an explanation from one very small county in the statement that no doctor could be found who was willing to take the place; but what inducement was offered the doctor was not mentioned. The present boards being all new boards, and but recently installed in office, we hope they will repair this serious omission of their predecessors. You may not realize ordinarily the value of a superintendent of health, but if small-pox should invade your county, as may happen any day, you will feel the need of some one legally empowered and required to take charge of the management of it. Gentlemen, "*now* is the accepted time." Act at your next meeting in February.

In conclusion, we hope you will pardon us for saying a word in regard to the compensation of superintendents of health. As a rule, from what we can learn, they are underpaid, and in one or more counties the office is farmed out to the lowest bidder—a sure guarantee of an inferior man, who would, in all probabity, not earn the pittance he accepts. But it is not so much in regard to the pay under the usual circumstances we wish to speak as it is to the remuneration during the presence of small-pox. Believing the men now filling the office of county commissioner to be men of intelligence and character and just-minded, we take it that there is probably no reason for the suggestion, but you will pardon us for suggesting that when the superintendent has to deal with an outbreak of small-pox he deserves reasonable extra compensation. His patients are apt to become afraid of him while engaged in this work and he is forced to make a much greater personal sacrifice than ought in justice to be demanded of him.

[*From the Bulletin for February-March, 1899.*]

SOME ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON SMALL-POX.

We almost feel as if we ought to apologize to our readers for dwelling so much upon the subject of small-pox, but it is becoming day by day a more and more serious question with us. It is constantly springing up in new places and now presents seven *foci* of infection in the State, to say nothing of Virginia and South Carolina. The management of small-pox

outbreaks is theoretically simple and easy, and so it would be practically but for obstructions and difficulties for which we fear our own profession is largely to blame. For example: 1. The reluctance in some cases on the part of the attending physician to make the positive diagnosis of small-pox. He hems and haws, perhaps, and finally winds up by calling for an expert, thereby losing valuable time, to say the least. We hope we will not be misunderstood. There are undoubtedly cases now and then which are not easy of diagnosis, especially to one who has, perhaps, never seen a case, but under the conditions now prevailing, with small-pox everywhere, and in view of the universally recognized opinion that during the prevalence of that disease the proper thing to do, whenever there is any doubt about the diagnosis, is to give small-pox the benefit of the doubt, it does seem to us that except in very rare instances there ought to be no hesitation about it. But there too often is. Only the other day one of our best men, and a warm friend of ours, "hollered" for an "expert." We requested a distinguished member of the board of large experience to go to his aid. He did so promptly. Our friend wrote thanking us for sending him, etc., which we appreciated, but not being in a very amiable frame of mind about his "playing the baby act," as we call it, it was with deep, inward, though possibly wicked, satisfaction we read this: "Dr. ——— came, saw the case and announced that 'so plain a case of small-pox was it that the wayfaring man, though a ——— fool, could tell it *afar off*.'" While the expert's style of expression might be regarded possibly by some as a trifle strong, it was picturesque and unquestionably effective in its influence on public opinion.

2. The disposition exhibited by some physicians, although they have nothing to do with the case, and often refuse an invitation to see it for fear of the effect on their practice, to belittle it and cast doubt on the diagnosis, thereby unsettling the public mind and directly encouraging the people in their opposition to vaccination or other necessary precautions that may be irksome or inconvenient. In a letter from a leading citizen of one of our towns in which this state of affairs existed, in spite of the unanimous opinion of all of the four physicians who saw the cases in consultation, he said that at least eighty per cent. of the people rebelled against the preventive regulations ordered, while he was satisfied they would not only submit but assist in carrying them out if the diagnosis should be confirmed by an expert from a distance. Now, it is perfectly apparent that the hostile attitude of the public was incited and fostered by the physicians who made light of the diagnosis of small-pox, calling it chicken-pox, when they had never seen it. Unfortunately one of the cases of "chicken-pox" died, and the expert who was sent said there was no doubt about the nature of the disease—that it was small-pox. Such conduct strikes us as being extremely reprehensible and inexcusable. It is directly against the interests of the community, and must react injuriously on those so conducting themselves. If when a

case is diagnosed as small-pox all the physicians in the town who have not seen it assume with the public that it is correct, there would be very little trouble in enforcing the necessary regulations.

3. Prejudice against vaccination. This seems to be more marked among the operators of cotton-mills than any other class. This is a very serious matter, for owing to their being crowded together they present a most favorable field for the spread of small-pox. We are mindful, of course, of the natural reluctance of one who earns his daily bread with his hands to jeopardize for a time even the use of his hands, but the danger of disability is exaggerated beyond measure. As a matter of fact we fear that the objection to vaccinnation, not only on the part of mill operatives, but unfortunately of a great many other people, is simply blind prejudice. As this attitude of mind is nearly always associated with ignorance the subjects are practically not amenable to reason. So that for the protection of the community some degree of compulsion is necessary. As suggested in a former issue of the BULLETIN, it has occurred to us that an announcement on the part of the employer that in cases of disability from vaccination pay sufficient to prevent suffering would be continued during such disability would remove the basis of a reasonable objection on the part of the employee. As the tendency among operators, upon the appearance among them of small-pox, is to scatter and seek employment at other mills, it strikes us that an arrangement or agreement among all mill-owners not to employ hands from other mills unless they brought a certificate from their last employer stating time of departure and asserting absence of small-pox at said time, would be a great protection.

SMALL-POX INSPECTOR FOR THE STATE.

Doctors Thomas and O'Hagan, a committee of the Board, made, the first week in March, an examination into the small-pox conditions in the eastern part of the State. They found them to be so threatening that the President called a special meeting of the Board at Raleigh, Sunday, March 5th, to consider them. The action taken is stated in the following extract from the minutes: "In view of the gravity of the situation, increased by the inefficiency found in some places and the widespread opposition to vaccination found generally, it was unanimously decided, after discussion, to ask the Governor to authorize the expenditure of a sufficient amount of the contingent fund conditionally appropriated in section 29 of the Act in Relation to the Board of Health for visitations of pestilential disease, to employ a special inspector to visit all infected points, thoroughly inform himself of the situation, and advise the local authorities as to the best management of the outbreak in every respect, including particularly the value and importance of vaccination, said inspector to receive instructions from and report to the Secretary of the Board."

Having adopted this resolution, the Board repaired to the Executive Mansion, where it met with a pleasant reception from his Excellency, who showed an intelligent appreciation of the situation, and promptly authorized the proposed expenditure for the purpose mentioned. In completion of this action on the part of the Board, Dr. Henry F. Long, of Statesville, was appointed small-pox inspector. Our readers will remember the excellent paper by Dr. Long on the management of a considerable outbreak in his own county of Iredell, which appeared in the January number. We deem ourselves fortunate in having secured his services, for in addition to being a man of sense and force he has had exactly the experience that will fit our conditions. We bespeak for him from the communities he may visit a respectful hearing of his advice and suggestions—they will be worth listening to.

Upon inquiry of the committee, we learned that wherever they found the physicians of a community united and harmonious there was no trouble in getting the people vaccinated and the regulations carried out—that whenever there was any it could nearly always be traced to some "kicking" doctor. This coincides with our own observation, as has already been expressed, but we do hope that our brethren who are constitutionally disposed to take "the other side" will for the public good carefully avoid saying or doing anything that might be seized on by the people as an excuse. Let's all pull together!

[*From the Bulletin for April, 1899.*]

THE SMALL-POX SITUATION.

The small-pox situation in the State is at this present writing (April 21) much the same as a month ago, though somewhat improved. Of the nineteen counties then reported as having the disease, seven, Tyrrell (?) (there is no superintendent of health in Tyrrell, we regret to say, and our information is hearsay), Columbus, Wilson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Northampton and Johnston have gotten rid of it, for the time being, at any rate; while in three others (Alamance, Moore and Warren) no new cases have been reported and the patients are about ready to be discharged. New cases since the March reports, however, have appeared in Anson (report from Anson unsatisfactory, but there are apparently several); Union, 2; Mecklenburg, 1; Chatham, one negro family, number attacked not given; Beaufort, 2; Iredell, 1, varioloid, and additional cases in Gates and Wake. So that there are now sixteen counties having small-pox instead of nineteen last month. In most instances the number of cases is small, the disease is mild in character, and the outbreaks are well managed. On the whole, the condition of affairs is much more satisfactory, for which credit is largely due to the earnest and well-directed efforts of our faithful and efficient Small-pox Inspector, Dr. Henry F.

Long, of Statesville. We have received from the communities he has visited nothing but words of commendation of his work and thanks to the Board for sending him.

As we have said before, we find that where all the physicians pull together, and the authorities promptly institute thorough measures and the health officer attends to his duties, there has been no trouble in controlling the disease. In this connection, as a suggestion to our medical brethren in other counties, we take much pleasure in printing the following strong and pointed resolutions adopted by the physicians of Edgecombe when small-pox first appeared in that county:

"WHEREAS, A committee of the auxiliary board of health of Edgecombe county, after due investigation, has reported that the disease now prevailing in epidemic form in Hickory Fork township, Edgecombe county, is small-pox; and,

"WHEREAS, Vague rumors have reached the ears of the board that some physicians are inclined to discredit such report, to discourage the efforts being made to prevent the spread of the contagion, and otherwise embarrass the members of the board in the discharge of their duties; therefo r e,

"*Resolved* 1. That it is the opinion of the auxiliary board of health of Edgecombe county that the epidemic now prevailing in No. 3, or Hickory Fork township, is small-pox.

"2. That any physician who shall be called to suspicious or well-marked cases, and shall fail to report same immediately, shall be dealt with according to law."

This has the right ring. We would remind our readers that the last clause in the resolutions means "shall be fined for each offense not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars." Similar action promptly taken would have saved much trouble in one or more counties we could name.

A WORD TO THE BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

At your next regular meeting, the first Monday in May, it will become your duty to elect a county superintendent of health, to hold office for one year. We would respectfully call your attention to the prime importance of selecting competent men for that very responsible position—men of intelligence, common sense, energy and conscientiousness. Those of you who have had small-pox in your counties doubtless realize this as you never did before, and those whose counties have so far escaped would do well to bear it in mind, for the disease is likely to visit you any day. We also beg to call the attention of the boards of the few counties having no superintendent to their helplessness without such an officer of the law in such a contingency, and to express the hope that they will remedy that condition. The term of office of all superintendents expires

and a new term begins, under the law as amended in 1897, the first Monday in May.

We feel sure that in making their selection the commissioners will not be unmindful of the sacrifices made by those superintendents who have to manage outbreaks of small-pox in the loss to their private practice entailed thereby. Unless this pecuniary loss has been offset by liberal extra pay, it seems to us that simple equity demands the re-election of such superintendents, provided they have shown themselves faithful and competent.

[*From the Bulletin for January, 1900.*]

THE SMALL-POX SITUATION.

It is with much regret that in the conditions as regards small-pox now prevailing in the State, we find the fulfilment of our prediction that the disease would in all probability be worse this winter than it was last. The reports from county superintendents of health for December, 1899, show small-pox present in fifteen counties, the total number of cases being 162, plus "a few" in Davidson county (see review of diseases for December, 1899). Since the first of January new *foci* of infection have developed in eleven additional counties, namely, Alamance, Bertie, Davie, Forsyth, Gates, Moore, Orange, Richmond, Robeson, Stanly and Watauga—one case only in all but Gates and Richmond—and some outbreaks have materially increased in extent. As definite reports are only made to us monthly, we are unable to give the exact number of cases at this writing, but it is certainly much greater than it was two weeks ago. In a word, small-pox is spreading rapidly in North Carolina just now. The causes are failure in previous cases to enforce proper disinfection of premises and personal effects of the patients, neglect of vaccination, and the "kicking doctor."

As nearly every outbreak can be traced to a visitor from another State, our own health officers, it appears, are not often to blame, but those of our neighbors. At the same time we cannot say that we are entirely without sin in this respect and we trust that all our county superintendents of health and municipal health officers will be very careful in this matter of disinfection. "A lick and a promise" will not answer, but the work must be *thoroughly* done to be effective, or seed-beds for another crop next winter will be left. For all outbreaks of this origin, the health officer is responsible, for the law definitely and positively makes it his duty to see that both quarantine and disinfection are properly carried out. He should never forget the fearful consequences that may follow a neglect in any particular of this most important duty.

The neglect of vaccination is attributable to several causes. In the first place, to an unreasonable prejudice against it on the part of many

people, chiefly of the more ignorant classes. Owing to the remarkable mildness of the disease as it has so far appeared, the death rate being less than two per cent., the corrective effect of fear cannot be brought to bear with much force upon this prejudice. So that this attitude on the part of the people can be understood, and in the case of the laboring man who, with his family, is dependent upon manual toil, perhaps, excused. But there is another influence which re-enforces this prejudice and mightily supports the obstructionists, and that is what we call, rather inelegantly, perhaps, the "kicking doctor." We had occasion to refer to him last season, but we had hoped that with increase of knowledge he would disappear, but it seems that he is still with us. Generally the physician who has talked the loudest and longest in dispute of the diagnosis of small-pox has uniformly and persistently refused all invitations to see the case, and for him, of course, there can be no excuse whatever. But when the disease first appeared there was undoubtedly often reasonable ground for doubt on the part of even intelligent and learned physicians.

The disease as it has appeared in this country during the past two years, in addition to its extraordinary mildness in most cases, has assumed irregular and unusual forms, different in some respects from the descriptions to be found in the text-books—the only sources of information, fortunately, for many years available to an immense majority of our medical practitioners. Hence, the chief reason for the mistakes in diagnosis. In nearly every instance, however, the exceptions having been very rare, experts have declared the disease to be genuine small-pox. Now, these facts have been before the medical public for at least a year, and one would think that they would be given due weight in coming to a conclusion, but to our mind the strangest feature of the position of those denying the diagnosis of small-pox has been almost their invariable contention that the disease was chicken-pox, even when occurring in adults. We are sure we are not expressing it too strongly when we say that every physician that can fairly claim to be well informed knows that chicken-pox is so rare in adults that it is practically unworthy of consideration in making a diagnosis of an eruptive disease in a person past the period of childhood. We will wager that not one per cent. of the physicians of North Carolina saw a single case of chicken-pox in a grown person in the ten years preceding 1898, notwithstanding its frequent prevalence among the children of their clientele. Then, why so many cases of chicken-pox now, when it is known of all men that genuine small-pox, although frequently atypical in form, is widely prevalent.

As we do not claim to be an authority on this subject, we beg leave to support our position by the following quotations from those acknowledged by all to be among the highest authorities, which we find reprinted in a recent supplement of the *Ohio Sanitary Bulletin* from the nineteenth annual report of the South Carolina Board of Health:

Osler, Principles and Practice, Second Edition, page 69: "Varicella is an acute contagious disease of children, it is a disease of childhood. A majority of the cases occur between the second and the sixth year. It is rarely seen in adults."

Keating Ency. Diseases of Children, article Varicella, by Dr. Charles G. Jennings: "An acute specific infectious disease peculiar to childhood. In children over ten years of age the disease is rare, while in adult life it is so infrequent that many observers of large experience have not met with it. Varicella is particularly a disease of infancy and early childhood. Any varicella-like eruption in an adult should be looked upon with the greatest suspicion and the patients strictly isolated until by the history of the case, its source and the course of the disease, all doubts as to the diagnosis is dispelled."

Dr. James Nevens Hyde, in Pepper's System of Medicine, says: "Varicella is essentially a disease of early life, occurring almost exclusively in infants and young children."

Alex. Collie (Quain's Dictionary of Medicine) says: "It is certain it arises from contagion, and childhood is a predisposing cause. It occurs in children at the breast, and is seen with increasing frequency up to the fourth year, at which period it attains its maximum. It is less often found between four and twelve, and after twelve it may be said to disappear, although it is occasionally seen in adults."

Bartholow's Practice of Medicine, Fifth Edition, page 717: "It is a disease of childhood, and rarely attacks any above ten years of age."

Dr. Louis Thomas (Leipzig Ziemssen's Cyclopædia) says: "Varicella is a disease of childhood and attacks by preference young children and even sucklings. In children over ten years of age attacks are infrequent, and I never saw an adult suffering from varicella. Eruptions resembling varicella in adults always indicate variola."

To these we would add:

Dr. James T. Whitaker (American Text-book of Theory and Practice of Medicine, page 299) says: "It (varicella) is confined exclusively to childhood (exceptions having been noted by Heberden, Gregory and Seitz) up to the age of ten, and is rare after twelve."

We hope that hereafter any physician who feels it incumbent upon him to uphold the proverb, "doctors differ," when the case under consideration is an adult, and especially if the history of recent successful vaccination is not clear, will fall back on something else than chicken-pox—say "*impetigo contagiosa*"—it sounds bigger—or "Cuban itch," or "elephant itch," or "Georgia bumps," or "any other old thing." But jesting aside, this is a very serious matter, as we know from experience. This refusal to accept the diagnosis of small-pox, which, with very rare exceptions, has always proved to be correct, by a few physicians—not many we are glad to say—has done much harm in our State. It has furnished a rallying cry for those opposed to vaccination, it has under-

mined public opinion, and it has supplied an excuse for inaction to weak-kneed officials. As every one knows, promptness and thoroughness of action upon the appearance of a case of small-pox in a community, in isolating the case and all who have been exposed, and in vaccinating all the people, are absolutely necessary to its complete control. The "kickers" impede and delay this action, and in so far interfere with the welfare of the people.

We admit, of course, the right of every man to his own opinion, but we deny the right to an unnecessary public expression of that opinion when it is calculated to endanger the lives and prosperity of his neighbors.

In the face of the conditions that now confront us, it seems to us, with all due deference, that the proper attitude of the patriotic physician toward small-pox is this: If he has not seen the case, he cannot, of course, give an opinion as to the diagnosis, but if asked directly he should say—as the present state of affairs would fully justify—that he does not know, not having seen it, but that in view of wide dissemination of the disease throughout the State and country, it is most likely small-pox, and advise the questioner to be vaccinated with all under his control at once. If he has seen the case first and has the slightest doubt about its nature he should call a consultation immediately. If there is still reasonable doubt about it after careful consideration, an expert should be asked for. In the meantime he should give the people the benefit of the doubt, which is the accepted rule under such circumstances, and although personally he might honestly believe it to be some other disease, he should bury his opinion for the time, and to all questions say: "It is doubtful. Be vaccinated." This course should also be pursued by consultants.

Knowing the physicians of the State to be as a class a high order of men, we hope and believe that the course of action suggested above would be followed of their own motion, but small-pox is a comparatively new disease with us, its occurrence in a community causes much excitement and anxiety among the people, their doctor is the one to whom they first turn, and in view of the gravity of the situation and of their power to control it, we trust the word of warning we have felt it our duty to utter will not be taken amiss, for a grave responsibility rests upon every one of us in this matter.

Under the present circumstances every case of eruptive disease resembling small-pox, about which there is the slightest doubt, should be managed as if it were small-pox until it is disproved.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF SMALL-POX.

In view of the atypical character of many cases in the prevailing outbreak of small-pox and the consequent difficulty in making a positive diagnosis; of the great importance of coming to a definite conclusion

promptly; and of the fact that any physician is now liable to be called on at any time to make the diagnosis, we feel that our kind medical readers will appreciate the following liberal extract from a recent circular, which explains itself:

THE DIAGNOSIS OF SMALL-POX.

Circular issued by Provincial Board of Health of Ontario to Physicians, Medical Health Officers and Members of Local Boards of Health of Ontario.

DEAR SIRS:—In consequence of the occurrence during the past year of an eruptive contagious disease in many parts of the continent of America presenting some of the characteristics of small-pox, yet so mild in the large proportion of cases as to have caused a very low mortality, there has, as a consequence of this, resulted in many instances a failure to diagnose its true character. The disease has, therefore, in many States become epidemic, causing, if not much loss of life, at least great loss of time and money in suppressing it. Inasmuch as at any moment, especially in the coming cold weather, it may take on all the virulent characteristics of small-pox, the Provincial Board of Health desires to make all who may professionally or officially come in contact with the disease acquainted with its more marked characteristics.

The following are the signs and symptoms of small-pox generally noticed:

1. A prodromal period of more than twenty-four hours with headache, pain in back and vomiting.

2. The rapid abatement of prodromal fever and malaise on appearance of the secondary eruption.

3. A primary erythematous eruption or rash, especially covering the abdomen.

4. The appearance on the third day from onset of the papular eruption with its firm shot-like feeling, and the tendency of the eruption to appear especially on exposed surfaces, as face and wrists, notably on forehead and about nose and lips.

5. The appearance early of a red areola around the vesicles, which follow in successive crops for two or three days, becoming mature and pustular by the fourth or fifth day with their typical umbilication.

6. The appearance of the eruptive vesicles on the roof of the mouth and fauces—this being of special diagnostic value.

The rodent character of the pustules and the sub-cutaneous inter-cellular infiltration serve to complete a picture—which, if taken with the fact that it is a disease attacking adults equally with children, along with a history of probable infection—will cause in most instances the diagnosis to become easy.

All, however, who have come in contact with the present outbreak are agreed that these normal characteristics may be much modified.

Thus, Dr. John Coventry, medical health officer for Windsor, in substance states in a recent paper before the Windsor Medical Society, that:

1. Some have but little prodromal fever; some have pains in back, some do not; some vomit, some do not.

2. In some the eruption without shotty feeling appeared altogether and disappeared with one crop; in others there is the shotty feeling with the succession of crops.

3. All the secondary eruptions are papular in the first stage (there being seldom any primary rash) and become vesicles within two days; some have aborted at this stage and dried up, while others become semi-purulent, marked at the apex with a dark spot, but with no umbilication.

4. In no case has there been secondary fever.

5. Adults have had a more severe eruption than children, the vesicle in the latter blackening and drying up at the vesicular stage, the crust falling off at the seventh or tenth day from beginning of eruption.

6. Some have the eruption on the fauces and some have not.

7. None of the cases seen by him had been vaccinated; *while vaccinated persons living in contact with it do not contract the disease,* and children vaccinated in time in houses where it is have escaped it.

8. The outbreak has been traced to a man from a district where it prevailed epidemically.

William M. Welch, M. D., of Philadelphia, in a circular issued by the Pennsylvania State Board of Health, is quoted, in substance, as follows:

"After a careful examination, I have no hestitation in saying that the disease about Pittsburg is small-pox. It is extremely mild in character, so mild that many of the more usual symptoms are either absent or so indistinctly marked as to be overlooked. No weight should be given to the absence of the so-called characteristic small-pox odor, or of the secondary suppurative fever."

The circular issued by the State Board of Health of Indiana, states:

1. There can be no destruction of the true skin, but it will always be possible to find a few typical indurated pustules not simulated by any other condition.

2. It is characteristic that these pustules will not on pricking completely discharge their contents, but will be found to retain a firm base, raised somewhat above the level of the surrounding skin.

[*From the Bulletin for February, 1900.*]

A WORD AS TO QUARANTINE AND DISINFECTION.

As our readers are well aware, we are not a believer in the efficiency of the ordinary internal quarantine, by which we mean the attempt to prevent the introduction into an inland town of a contagious disease—say

small-pox just now—from a neighboring town that is infected with it. Having previously given our reasons for holding to this opinion, we will not weary our readers with repetition of them further than to simply state once more what we regard as the chief objection to it. It is this: It lulls the people into a false sense of security and, in so far, interferes with the application of the only sure preventive of small-pox, namely, vaccination.

The aspect of quarantine that we now wish to consider is the quarantine of small-pox patients and those who have been exposed to the disease. In the management of an outbreak of small-pox this is, of course, all-important. It would be superfluous to dwell on this point, but for the fact that from certain things that have come to our knowledge we fear that in some instances the quarantine is executed in so careless and slipshod a manner as to practically nullify it. For example: A negro living in the country was found to have small-pox. He was left in his own house (one-room hut, probably), together with the other members of his family. Notices were stuck up around the house stating the presence of the disease and warning all persons not to leave or enter under a penalty of $25 fine. And this was all that was done. It is possible, of course, that the warnings were duly observed voluntarily by the inmates of the house, but it is extremely unlikely. It is somewhat more probable that the neighbors, for their own protection, took it upon themselves to see that they were heeded, but this is far from certain. In any event, this kind of quarantine cannot be depended on, and therefore should not be practised. As we understand it, no quarantine can be really effective without guards. Guards cost money, and there, we fear, is the trouble. The health officer may be thoroughly informed and earnestly disposed to do his duty in the matter, but unless he is supplied with the "sinews of war" by the authorities, county or town, he is helpless. A conscientious regard for the judicious expenditure of the people's money by those having it in charge is greatly to be commended, but judicious expenditure does not mean unwise withholding. We cannot imagine any better way to spend the public moneys than in protecting the people who furnish it from so loathsome a disease as small-pox. Generally, when the cases become numerous and the people get scared, the purse-string is loosed and the necessary appropriation made, but by that time it has become a large and expensive problem. It seems to be a difficult matter to get those in authority to realize that it is not only best in every way, but *cheapest*, to act *promptly* and thoroughly and nip the epidemic in the bud. In nothing does the old proverb, "a stitch in time saves nine," apply more forcibly than in this matter.

From several sources complaints have been made to us of carelessness on the part of physicians attending small-pox, that they do not change their clothes after visiting the patient nor take any reliable precautions against carrying about with them and distributing the contagion. We fear there is some ground for these complaints, and, if true, we must say

that we cannot think of any valid defense against them. A suit of overalls, a yard or two of cheese-cloth for covering hair and beard, and a bichloride tablet are both easily obtainable and very cheap. The extra time and trouble required is too small a matter to be considered. Such carelessness on the part of the attending physician would not only vitiate the quarantine in itself but set a most unfortunate example. Precept is of no avail as against example.

Disinfection, we fear, is not always thoroughly carried out. Patients, we doubt not, are sometimes discharged too soon, before desquamation is complete. It should not be forgotten that desquamation is not always complete when the scabs have fallen off, but is going on as long, it is said, as the little red specks remain in the pits. And the period of desquamation is the most dangerous stage of the disease to others. But the greatest danger lies in the failure to properly disinfect the houses and effects of the patients. This is due, perhaps, in some cases to lack of the proper facilities, although sulphur and an iron pot are surely within reach of every one. The best method, however, from every point of view is, in our opinion, by formaldehyde gas. Good generators of the gas can be obtained for from ten to thirty dollars, and they will last indefinitely, and every county and town in the State should possess one. There will be constant need of them for disinfection after diphtheria and scarlet fever even after small-pox has disappeared. But as suggested in our last issue, small-pox will not finally disappear if proper disinfection is neglected, unless all the people are vaccinated, which seems to be a vain hope. It will continue to recur indefinitely. So the best investment of money and the best work, next to vaccination, is in the line of disinfection.

[*From the Bulletin for March, 1900.*]

THE LEGALITY OF COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

Our Supreme Court has just rendered a decision affirming the right of county and municipal authorities to enforce compulsory vaccination—greatly to our satisfaction, for an adverse decision would have been fraught with the gravest consequences to our people. It gives us, therefore, much pleasure to print below the able opinion of the Court as delivered by Justice Clark. Bearing as it does upon an always important and now especially interesting subject, we hope the newspapers of the State will give it wider publicity by printing it in their columns:

No. 169.

N. C. SUPREME COURT—February Term, 1900.

Alamance County.

STATE, Appellant, *v.* W. E. HAY.

Attorney-General for the State.

Defendant not represented.

Clark, J. Chapter 214 of the Laws of 1893 is a well considered and carefully drawn statute for the preservation of the public health. Section 23 thereof, which is specifically in regard to vaccination, contains among other provisions this clause: "The authorities of any city or town or the board of county commissioners of any county may make such regulations and provisions for the vaccination of its inhabitants under the direction of the local or county board of health or a committee chosen for the purpose, and impose such penalties as they deem necessary to protect the public health." There is no provision of the Constitution which forbids the Legislature so to enact, and it is indeed an exercise of that governmental police power to legislate for the public welfare, which is inherent in the General Assembly, except when restrained by some express constitutional provision.

Salus populi suprema lex, "the public welfare is the highest law," is the foundation principle of all civil government. It is the urgent cause why any government is established, for, as Burke says, "any government is a necessary evil." It is, however, a much lesser evil than the intolerable state of things which would exist if there were no government to bridle the absolute right of every man to do "that which seems right in his own eyes," like the Israelites in days of Micah. The above maxim, quoted from Lord Bacon, is placed appropriately first by Broom in his treatise on "Legal Maxims" with this just observation: "There is an implied assent on the part of every member of society that his own individual welfare shall, in cases of necessity, yield to that of the community, and that his property, liberty and life shall under certain circumstances be placed in jeopardy or even sacrificed for the public good." This observation, which is almost a literal translation from Grotius, he fortifies by quotations from Montesquien, Lord Hale and many opinions from both sides of the Atlantic. But it needs none, for it is every-day common sense that if a people can draft or conscript its citizens to defend its borders from invasion it can protect itself from the deadly pestilence that walketh by noonday by such measures as medical science has found most efficacious for that purpose. We know as an historical fact that prior to the discovery one hundred and one years ago of vaccination by Edward Jenner, small-pox often destroyed a third or more of the population of a country which it attacked, and so futile was every precaution and the most careful seclusion, that the greatest sovereigns fell victims to this loathsome disease, which Macaulay has styled "the most terrible

of all ministers of death." If this was so in days of imperfect communication, the present rapid means of intercourse between most distant points would so spread the disease as to quickly paralyze commerce and all public business, if government could not at once stamp out the disease by compelling all alike, for the public good as much as for their own, to submit to vaccination. Statistics taken by governmental authority show that while 400 out of every 1,000 unvaccinated persons exposed to the contagion are attacked by it, less than two in a thousand take the disease when protected by vaccination within a reasonable period. There are those, notwithstanding these well ascertained facts, who deny the efficacy of vaccination, as there are always some who will deny any other result of human experience, however well established, but the Legislature, acting in their best judgment for the public welfare, upon the information before them, has deemed vaccination necessary for public protection, and their decision, being within the scope of their functions, must stand until repealed by the same power.

The power of the Legislature to authorize county and municipal authorities to require compulsory vaccination has been exercised by nearly every State, and has been recently sustained by the highest courts of two of our sister States. Morris *v.* Columbus, 102 Ga., 792; Blue *v.* Beach (Supreme Court Indiana, February 1, 1900), 56 N. E. Rep., 89, and there are no decisions to the contrary. In reply to the argument that such exercise of power by the Legislature may in some cases infringe upon individual rights, Cobb, J., in the Georgia case just cited, well says: "No law which infringes upon the natural rights of man can be long enforced. Under our system of government, the remedy of the people, in that class of cases where the courts are not authorized to interfere, is at the ballot-box. Any law which violates reason and is contrary to the popular conception of right and justice, will not remain in operation for any length of time, but courts have no authority to declare it void merely because it does not measure up to their ideas of abstract justice. The motive which doubtless actuated the Legislature in the passage of the act now under consideration was that vaccination was for the public good. In this the General Assembly is sustained by the opinion of a great majority of the men of medical science, both in this country and in Europe."

But even if we were of opinion with the small number of medical men who contend that vaccination is dangerous to health and not a preventive of the disease, the court is not a paternal despotism, gifted with infallible wisdom, whose function is to correct the errors and mistakes of the Legislature. Brodnax *v.* Groom, 64 N. C., 250. Our people are self-governing, and themselves correct the mistakes of their representatives. The function of the courts is to construe and apply the laws, and they can hold a statute nugatory only when plainly and clearly violative of some provision of the organic law which has restrained the legisla-

tive power. Sutton *v.* Phillips, 116 N. C., 502; White *v.* Murray, at this term.

Nor does section 23 of the act require that the Board of Aldermen shall pass such ordinance in conjunction with the Board of Health (as the defendant contends). It merely provides that the execution of the ordinance, *i. e.*, the vaccination, shall be under the direction of the local board of health or a committee appointed by the aldermen.

While the Legislature has power to authorize municipal bodies to provide compulsory vaccination, and the defendant did not comply with the ordinance enacted by the town of Burlington, in pursuance of such authority, though afforded opportunity to do so, it is true that there may be some conditions of a person's health when it would be unsafe to submit to vaccination, and which therefore would be a sufficient excuse for non-compliance, but it does not vitiate the ordinance that such exception is not provided for and specified therein. It is not a defense that a person *bona fide* believes that it will be dangerous for him to be vaccinated or believes that he is already sufficiently protected by former vaccination, nor would the opinion of his personal physician on either point be conclusive (though it would naturally have weight with the jury), for there may be evidence or circumstances tending to the contrary. Indeed, as to a former vaccination being sufficient protection, the opinion of the official physician supervising the vaccination should be presumptively correct. That which would relieve from a complication with the ordinance is a matter of defense, the burden of which is upon the defendant, and is a fact to be found by the jury. The special verdict is ambiguous and defective in this particular and is set aside. Let there be a new trial.

SMALL-POX AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

All cities and towns are, naturally and properly, very loth to advertise anything that is likely to interfere with their trade. In consequence there is a tendency, whenever there happens to be a difference of opinion among the doctors as to whether an eruptive disease is small-pox or chicken-pox, to agree with the latter and to announce to the world in the local papers that there is no small-pox in X, but that it is nothing but chicken-pox, and no one need hesitate to visit the town. Having recently called attention to the fact that whenever an impartial expert has seen the cases he has almost invariably pronounced them small-pox, we do not propose to dwell further upon this aspect of the subject. We propose to look at it for the present solely from the point of view of the trade of the town.

At first, in the beginning of the epidemic, the claim of chicken-pox may have been accepted by some, but now the people have "caught on." The claim has too often proved to be unfounded, and the outside

public greet such assertions with a smile of incredulity. No matter how sincere the physicians and town authorities may be in their belief that the disease is chicken-pox—and we surely do not intend to intimate that they are ever otherwise than sincere—other people do not believe it. The result of this is liable to be distrust of all subsequent statements on the subject and a hesitancy in accepting the final announcement that there is no longer any small-pox in the town—the admission of the true nature of the disease having, after much resistance, been made. So that the restraint upon trade is continued much longer than legitimately it should be. According to our belief, the towns that suffer least from outbreaks of small-pox are those which promptly recognize and announce the disease, and which provide all the necessary facilities for taking care of it and preventing its spread. It is easy to understand how one would much prefer to visit such a community, knowing the authorities to be alert and on the watch for all cases, immediately segregating them in a pest hospital and all persons exposed to them in a house or camp of detention, than to take his chances of rubbing up against a case of the same disease, even if it is *called* "chicken-pox," in the railway station, the postoffice, or on the street, in another town where it has been allowed free rein under the name of chicken-pox, causing widespread infection. And besides, when a town of the former class announces the final disappearance of the disease it is immediatdly accepted and the check upon trade is at once removed.

We now turn to another aspect of the subject, and that is to the consideration of our duty in the premises.

The powers of the State Board of Health are purely advisory, and we cannot therefore compel a community to take care of its own people, that duty being delegated by the law to the local authorities, but we have the power, and it is our plain duty, to do all we can to protect the people of the State generally against a community that permits itself to become a menace to the public health. When, therefore, a town refuses or neglects to strictly quarantine under guard its own cases and suspects as well, and permits them to escape to form new *foci* of the disease in other communities, we shall feel compelled to notify the people directly and through the public prints of the fact and advise that said town be quarantined against. It is unnecessary to say that such advice would not promote the trade of that town. It is no excuse to say that there is doubt about the diagnosis, for the sanitary rule that the same precaution should be taken against doubtful cases as against unquestioned small-pox is inexorable. When, however, the disease is admitted to be small-pox, and suspects, through inexcusable carelessness or deliberately to save the town trouble and expense, are allowed to escape, utterly regardless of the welfare of other people, our duty becomes urgent.

We would dislike very much to take such action, but a conscientious regard for our duty would admit of no alternative. We hope that we may not be called upon to act.

[*From the Bulletin for April, 1900*]

ELECTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF HEALTH.

We beg leave to call the attention of all boards of county commissioners to the fact that they are required by the law as amended by the General Assembly of 1897 to elect a county superintendent of health at their meeting in May. The amended law reads: "From this number (all registered physicians resident in the county) one physician shall be chosen by the board of commissioners of each county annually on the first Monday in May of each year to serve with the title of superintendent of health." We trust that this important matter will not be overlooked.

POLITICS AND SMALL-POX.

The inauguration of the political campaign brings to our mind the dangers in the matter of small-pox incident thereto, and we feel that a word of warning would not be out of place. Unusual interest in the issues involved seems to be felt, and the indications are that the meetings will be very numerous and very largely attended, and of course by all sorts and conditions of men, as they should be in a democracy.

In the past six months small-pox has prevailed in nearly half the counties of the State. The monthly reports for March show 437 cases for the month in 28 counties, and "a number of cases" in another county (for details see Review of Diseases on a subsequent page). Generally, the disease is very mild in character. Not infrequently it is so mild that the patient does not feel sick enough to go to bed, but being a little "under the weather" with what he calls, with the endorsement of some complaisant or ignorant physician, "chicken-pox," he is exactly in the right condition for visiting around among the neighbors, or loafing at the railway station, or above all, attending a gathering of any kind—political preferred. In many cases the eruption is so insignificant as not to attract attention, but nevertheless it is the genuine article, and capable of causing in the unvaccinated the most virulent and fatal form of the disease.

Again, small-pox may be spread by infected clothes. Too often it happens that the disinfection after recovery is not as thorough as it ought to be, and the poison that has attached itself to the clothing (fomites) remains active. It is hardly worth while to say that no unvaccinated man wedged in behind such a coat and breathing the exhalations from it would catch small-pox almost to a certainty.

The idea of the possibility of a deliberate and malicious spreading of the disease by some bitter partisan entered our mind but was immediately dismissed as absurd. We read, however, in this very morning's

paper a statement of a case exactly in point, where a man had "three buggy whips worn out on him" because he refused to be vaccinated, and threatened if possible to catch small-pox and spread it among his political enemies. But be that as it may, there is no question of the danger attached to large gatherings of any kind in communities where small-pox—and especially small-pox of exceptionally mild type that is too often called chicken-pox—is prevalent or has recently prevailed. Indeed, there is danger now in all large gatherings anywhere in this section, for small-pox "bobs up serenely" in a most unexpected manner in all sorts of places. We are fairly well supplied with points of infection ourselves, but our sister States continue to re-inforce us in a most unpleasant and undesirable way, and one never knows when he may come in contact with it.

The conclusion of the whole matter is this: BE VACCINATED. That is the simplest, most certain and practically only solution of the difficulty.

REPORT OF TREASURER FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900.

1899.		EXPENDITURES.	
Feb.	4.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for January	$ 83.33
March	3.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in relation to small-pox in February	8.84
		Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for February	83.33
	5.	Dr. George G. Thomas, *per diem* and expenses, small-pox investigation and called meeting of Board	40.00
		Dr. Charles J. O'Hagan, *per diem* and expenses, small-pox investigation and called meeting of Board	55.78
		Colonel A. W. Shaffer, *per diem*, called meeting March 5	4.00
	23.	Stamps for mailing Biennial Reports	25.00
		Stamps for general purposes	5.00
	27.	Stamps for mailing Biennial Reports	10.00
	31.	Dr. H. F. Long, fee and expenses as small-pox expert	60.40
April	1.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for March	83.33
		Office rent, first quarter	15.00
		Postage on monthly BULLETIN for two months	2.02
	4.	Postal Telegraph Co., small-pox telegrams in March,	2.84
	5.	Western Union Telegraph Co., small-pox telegrams in March	14.14
	12.	Postage on BULLETIN	1.02
	15.	E. M. Uzzell, State Printer, 500 postal cards for printed notices to Superintendents of Health	5.00
	20.	Stamps, general purposes	10.00
May	1.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for April	83.34
		The Sanitarian, subscription to eight copies for members of the Board	28.00
		Dr. Albert Anderson, two bacteriological analyses of Tarboro water supply	20.00
	15.	Western Union Telegraph Co., small-pox telegrams in April	6.78
	26.	Dr. Richard H. Lewis, expenses to National Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health at Richmond, Va., May 23, 24	18.10
	26.	Dr. Albert Anderson, two bacteriological analyses of drinking water for Oxford Orphan Asylum	20.00

June	3.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for May	$ 83.33
	5.	Postage on BULLETIN	1.24
		Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in May	3.30
	8.	Dr. George G. Thomas, *per diem* and expenses, annual meeting at Asheville	19.25
	10.	Dr. C. J. O'Hagan, *per diem* and expenses, annual meeting at Asheville	36.00
		Dr. Albert Anderson, one-half *per diem* and expenses, annual meeting at Asheville	13.00
		Dr. Albert Anderson, two bacteriological analyses of drinking water	20.00
	12.	Stamps	10.00
	13.	A. W. Shaffer, S. E., *per diem* and expenses, annual meeting at Asheville	37.45
	22.	Dr. Richard H. Lewis, expenses at annual meeting	22.65
	28.	Dr. Henry W. Lewis, one-half *per diem* and expenses at annual meeting and one day investigating small-pox at Morganton	29.00
		Dr. H. H. Dodson, one-half *per diem* and expenses, annual meeting	16.15
July	4.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in June,	5.96
	7.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for June	83.33
		Office rent, second quarter	15.00
	10.	Postage on BULLETIN two months	1.61
	28.	Southern Express Co., charges on sample bucket of disinfectant	.90
August	2.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for July	83.33
	3.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams for July	4.90
	5.	Dr. Albert Anderson, *per diem* and expenses, inspection of Eastern Hospital for the Insane	6.10
		Postage on BULLETIN	.90
	22.	Dr. J. L. Nicholson, *per diem* and expenses, inspection Eastern Hospital for the Insane	24.00
	29.	L. Branson, one copy *N. C. Farmers Directory*	2.00
	31.	Stamps	10.00
Sept.	1.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for August	83.34
	6.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in August	1.80
	21.	Postage on BULLETIN two months	1.61
Oct.	2.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for September	83.33
		Richard H. Lewis, expenses inspection of State institutions at Morganton	10.65
	28.	Office rent, third quarter	15.00
Nov.	3.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for October	83.33

Nov.	4.	Dr. George G. Thomas, *per diem* and expenses, inspection of State institutions at Morganton	$ 21.00
	7.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in October,	.70
	14.	Postage on BULLETIN two months	1.90
	18.	Dr. H. H. Dodson, *per diem* and expenses, Health Conference at Wilson	28.60
Dec.	6.	Dr. Richard H. Lewis, expenses Health Conference	6.90
		Dr. Richard H. Lewis, expenses trip to Goldsboro to address The Woman's Club on sanitation	3.20
		Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in November	2.62
		Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for November	83.33
	7.	Stamps	20.00
	14.	Dr. H. H. Dodson, *per diem* and expenses, inspection State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro	19.86
	20.	Misses Ellington and Montgomery, typewriting in duplicate for newspapers of report of Secretary on epidemic of typhoid fever at Normal and Industrial College	12.30
	30.	Dr. J. L. Nicholson, *per diem* and expenses, Health Conference at Wilson	24.60
1900.			
Jan.	2.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in December, 1899	1.50
		Postage on BULLETIN	1.03
	6.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for December	83.35
		Office rent, fourth quarter of 1899	15.00
	6.	Dr. Richard H. Lewis, expenses three trips to Normal and Industrial College	20.95
		Dr. Richard H. Lewis, expenses inspection convict camp at Castle Hayne	11.85
		Dr. Henry W. Lewis, *per diem* and expenses Health Conference at Wilson	19.00
	9.	Subscriptions to eight copies of *The Sanitarian* for members of the Board	28.10
	24.	Dr. George G. Thomas, *per diem* and expenses inspection of convict camp at Castle Hayne	6.00
		A. W. Shaffer, S. E., *per diem* and expenses inspections of Normal and Industrial College, both A. and M. Colleges and Central Hospital for the Insane	69.30
Feb.	2.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in January	6 62

Feb.	2.	Dodson Printers' Supply Co., one Horton mailer	$ 20.00
	3.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for January	83.33
	5.	Postage on BULLETIN	1.17
	22.	Thomas Whitaker, publisher, one copy Microscopy of Drinking Water	3.50
		Dr. George G. Thomas, *per diem* and expenses, inspection of State University	10.75
		Dr. Richard H. Lewis, expenses two trips to the University, inspection and small-pox	7.05
March	1.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for February	83.33
	5.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in February	2.31
	16.	Stamps	15.00
	20.	Dr. Richard H. Lewis, expenses Pure Food and Drug Congress at Washington	32.05
April	3.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in March,	4.17
	12.	Office rent, first quarter of 1900	15.00
		Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for March	83.34
	18.	Postage on BULLETIN three months	2.63
May	1.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for April	83.33
		Southern Express Co., charges on Pennsylvania Reports, two volumes, to members of Board	2.80
		Dr. Albert Anderson, one bacteriological analysis for Oxford Orphan Asylum	10.00
	4.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in April	1.79
	9.	Dr. J. A. Egan, Treasurer, annual dues of Board to National Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health	10.00
	15.	A. Williams & Co., account from January 31, 1899, to May 1, 1900, sundry small items as per vouchers	5.15
June	7.	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., telegrams	.80
	8.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for May	83.33
		Dr. Richard H. Lewis, expenses annual meeting State and Provincial Boards of Health at Atlantic City	42.25
		Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in May	2.19
	13.	Dr. H. H. Dodson, *per diem* and expenses, annual meeting of Board at Tarboro, May 22–23	26.85
		Dr. Albert Anderson, expenses National Conference State and Provincial Boards of Health at Atlantic City	42.65
		Dr. Richard H. Lewis, expenses annual meeting at Tarboro	10.50
	15.	Stamps	10.00

June	16.	Dr. Henry W. Lewis, *per diem* and expenses, annual meeting	$ 16.00
	27.	Dr. J. L. Nicholson, *per diem* and expenses, annual meeting	22.35
		Postage on BULLETIN two months	1.72
July	6.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for June	83.33
		Office rent, second quarter	15.00
	10.	E. M. Uzzell, State Printer, 500 postal cards for notices to Superintendents of Health	5.00
	16.	Postage on BULLETIN	1.49
	19.	A. W. Shaffer, S. E., *per diem* and expenses, annual meeting Normal and Industrial College and Central Hospital	36.48
Aug.	23.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for July	83.33
Sept.	1.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for August	83.34
	4.	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams in August,	1.08
Oct.	1.	Postage on BULLETIN two months	1.84
		T. F. Brockwell, repairing typewriter	1.50
	2.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for September	83.33
		Office rent, third quarter	15.00
	26.	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., one telegram	.25
Nov.	2.	Dr. Richard H. Lewis, expenses trip to Normal and Industrial College	6.80
		Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for October	83.33
	22.	Stamps	15.00
Dec.	5.	Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for November	83.34
	10.	A. W. Shaffer, S. E., *per diem* and expenses, biennial inspection of public water supplies at Asheville, Charlotte, Concord, Durham, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Henderson, Lumberton, Monroe, New Bern, Raleigh, Reidsville, Rocky Mount, Salem, Salisbury, Sanford, Statesville, Tarboro, Wadesboro, Wilmington, Wilson and Winston—24	208.52
	12.	Postage on BULLETIN three months	3.18
	14.	E. M. Uzzell, State Printer, 500 postal cards, notices to County Superintendents of Health	5.00
	18.	Dr. H. D. Holton, Treasurer American Public Health Association, transactions for two years	10.00
	19.	Dr. Albert Anderson, thirteen bacteriological analyses of water supplies	130.00
		Dr. W. T. Pate, twelve bacteriological analyses of water supplies	120.00
	27.	The McMillan Co., subscription to *Journal of Hygiene* for 1901	3.75

Dec.	31.	Southern Express Co., charges on 100 copies *Disinfection and Disinfectants*	$ 2.25
		Office rent, fourth quarter	15.00
		Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for December	83.34
		A. W. Shaffer, S. E., *per diem* and expenses, inspection of School for Deaf and Dumb and the Blind at Raleigh and State farms in Halifax	37.30
		Trade Periodical Co., 100 copies of *Disinfection and Disinfectants* for County Superintendents of Health	66.67
		Drayage on BULLETIN to post-office, 24 months at 15 cents	3.60
		Balance on hand December 31, 1900	64.59
			4,004.81

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1899	69.40
Appropriation by State for 1899	2,000.00
Appropriation by State for 1900	2,000.00

APPENDIX.

THE STATE'S HEALTH LAWS.

READ BY HENRY W. LEWIS, M. D., OF JACKSON, AT THE WILSON HEALTH CONFERENCE.

In an address before the State Medical Society of New York, delivered in February of this year, Dr. William Osler made use of the following language:

"This is a nation of contradictions and paradoxes. A clean people, by whom personal hygiene is carefully cultivated, displays in public sanitation a carelessness which is simply criminal."

Again he says: "This is God's own country, with man's own back yards and the devil's own cess-pools." Such words from so eminent authority as Dr Osler should bid us pause and ask how these fearful conditions may be altered, for here in Eastern North Carolina it is an open secret that preventable disease is always with us. Why is this so?

Is it because we have no health laws or health officers? Let us see.

In chapter 214, section 5, of the Laws of North Carolina for 1893, entitled "An act relating to the Board of Health," we find: "The board of county commissioners in every county in this State are required to elect on the first Monday in May of each year a physician to serve as health officer."

This law is mandatory, and should the commissioners fail to elect a health officer, as therein provided, they would be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine.

The duties of this health officer are prescribed by the law and he is known as superintendent of public health; he is the supreme authority in his county in matters pertaining to public health, his jurisdiction extending to incorporated towns having no health officer. Inland quarantine is under his control, and the law gives him the power to condemn nuisances dangerous to public and private health and to cause the same to be removed under penalty. He has also to make monthly reports to the Secretary of the State Board of Health and to the county commissioners.

This law, as I have said, is mandatory as to the election of the superintendent of public health and his duties, but in sections 24 and 25 it throws wide the door for the advancement and protection of public and private health, giving full power in that regard to the authorities of county, city and town.

Section 24 provides that the county commissioners and magistrates are authorized to meet at any time and levy a special tax to be expended for the preservation of the public health under the direction of the chairman of the county commissioners, the mayor of the county town and superintendent of public health.

I will quote section 25 in full:

"The authorities of any city or town are hereby authorized, not already authorized in its charter, to make such regulations, pay such fees and salaries and impose such penalties as in their judgment may be necessary for the protection and advancement of the public health."

This law contains many other *most useful and necessary provisions* which the time at my disposal does not allow me to mention.

The people should read and study it, as it was passed for their benefit. I doubt if any other State has a better health law; it is a wide and broad law and has served us well during the present year in stamping out a threatened epidemic of small-pox.

With it we can meet any emergency which may arise, institute sanitary reforms and enforce sanitary regulations; yet, what are we doing in our towns and homes to avoid preventable disease? Very little, if anything.

The people are waiting quietly and patiently for some widespread epidemic of a fatal nature to make its advent among them, for it seems that disease *must be followed by death, aye, many deaths*, in this, our country, to arouse us to the importance of proper sanitation.

It has been said that great epidemics are the only great reformers. We seem to be waiting for some such visitation, while unmolested lie man's own back yard and the devil's own cess-pools, in which lurk the germs of "the pestilence that walketh in the night time." The destruction which wasteth in the noonday, claiming every year their victims, cutting off some bright and promising youth in the spring-time of life, or, *saddest of all*, some lovely maiden with the first blush of womanhood upon her cheek.

Throughout all this land, in country and town, there is sickness (preventable sickness) during the summer and autumn months. And why? Simply because *we will not be clean*, because we pay no attention to ordinary sanitary laws.

Osler says: "The responsibility for the widespread prevalence of disease rests directly *upon the wanton carelessness of the people.*" This is hard language, but it is true.

Let me ask again, what are we doing here in North Carolina with our excellent health law? Many do not know that there is such a law on our statute books. What are we doing with our local health officer, who, beyond his duties at jail and poor-house and the occasional examination of a lunatic, perhaps, does nothing for the advancement of public and private health? He rests in inoccuous desuetude. And why?

Our people don't want anything done. They make no demands upon the law or the health officer for the improvement of public or private health, and if by chance he should get after one of these venerable back yards they become angry; they make a personal matter of it. I have known physicians to lose patrons by doing duty as health officers. I have lost them myself.

Why this unwillingness to have the health officer inspect our premises? It is not because he is incompetent. It is not because he does not do good work.

Go into the county homes in this State, go into the jails and note the great changes and improvements over the old unsanitary conditions. Here he has full power to enforce sanitary measures and regulations. Here he is held responsible.

Look at his work during the late small-pox outbreak and you will find it good. Why? Because the people were awakened to a sense of danger, the health law was invoked and the health officer allowed to do his duty.

The State Board of Health hopes and believes that the unwillingness of the people of North Carolina to take advantage of their opportunities for better sanitation is due to the fact that they need to be enlightened concerning them, hence this conference here to-night.

Allow me to say a few words about our local health officers. Having been superintendent of public health in my county since 1885 and health officer of my town for the past year, I think I am somewhat qualified to speak about them, their joys and their sorrows. He is not always elected on his merits, but sometimes because he has a pull with the powers that be, and again because no one else will have the office. This is not as it should be. None but *competent and active men* should fill this important position.

The general public hold the local health officer in small esteem, many regard him as a mild kind of nuisance and think the small salary he receives is so much money thrown away. Let some dangerous, infectious or contagious disease establish itself among us, then he becomes a man of importance—the suggestions he receives would fill a volume—every one seems anxious to impress upon him that the whole responsibility *rests entirely upon his shoulders.* Yet, few will lend a helping hand to stamp out a threatened epidemic, many preferring to run away, returning when the work has been accomplished and danger over, *to kick* at the bills the town or county has to pay for the *preservation of its health, trade and reputation.*

The public seem to estimate the cost of disease by the amount of the doctor's bill. I need not say that they do not represent one-tenth of the cost of sickness, besides these bills are sometimes like a bill presented by a friend of mine to an old gentleman in Northampton county. The bill read: "Mr. Smith to Dr. Jones. To six visits, $12; to medicine

furnished, 50 cents." Mr. Smith pulled out fifty cents and said: "Here, Doctor, I want to pay you for your medicine, and I will return your visits."

I hope no one in Wilson returns his doctor's visits. To my mind that would be a kind of social function, more honored in the breech than the observance.

The efforts of the health officer in stamping out disease are sometimes actively resisted. A favorite excuse for this is to question his diagnosis. Assistance is often given by some broken-down or an irregular physician who, in most instances, has never seen the case in question, but gives it as his opinion that the disease is not what the health officer pronounces it to be.

I know of nothing more dangerous to the health of a community than this. Such men usually find ready listeners. The usefulness of the health officer is impaired; his efforts at sanitation and disinfection seriously endangered.

The State Board of Health had some of *these wise doctors* to contend against during the present year (it's a comfort to know that ninety-nine per cent. of them were wrong), making it necessary to employ an inspector to diagnose small-pox.

A very aggravated case of this kind came under my notice during the past summer. Small-pox made its appearance in a small Virginia town near our border line, the local health officer very promptly recognized it. A certain physician in the town said it was not small-pox and pronounced as absurd all measures taken for the protection of the community.

A member of the Virginia State Board of Health was called. He said it was small-pox. Still the doctor contended it was not. A United States Marine Hospital expert was summoned. He agreed that it was small-pox. Yet the contending doctor held out until, alas, commencing with negroes, it invaded the homes of the white people. The sheriff of the county had it in his family. In all they had about sixty cases and it extended to the adjacent county, a distance of about twenty miles.

So you see that not only the laity *but sometimes doctors* contribute to the unhappiness of the health officer. The *public should demand* that when an honest difference of opinion exists as to diagnosis, two or more physicians having seen the patient, that *an expert be called at once*, whose opinion shall be taken as final, in the meanwhile *every precaution used* to prevent the disease from spreading.

Where a doctor ventures an opinion without seeing the case in question *he should be utterly ignored and disregarded.*

However, I have neither time or inclination to enlarge upon the sins of the doctors. The object of this meeting is to try and sow the seeds of sanitary reform broadcast among you, and the appearance of this audience gives promise that they may fall upon fruitful soil.

To-day we stand upon the very threshold of the twentieth century. This great Southland has already awakened from its Rip Van Winkle slumbers, and we are manufacturing our own products successfully and in profitable competition with the North. The future opens bright before us. *We have a great country; a great people* are laboring earnestly for its educational, commercial and agricultural upbuilding. What are they doing for its healthfulness?

Are we taking the proper measures to avoid all preventable disease, or is this, as Osler says, "God's own country, with man's own back yard and the devil's own cess-pool?" My friends, I fear the above quotation about expresses the existing conditions in Eastern North Carolina.

Why not alter the conditions? Why not be clean? Have you a health law? *A most ample one.* Have you health officers? The law provides you with them. Then what is wanting? Only this, *that our people should awaken to the importance of sanitation*—use the health law and the health officer. Both were created for their benefit—*both are waiting* to be used.

This rapidly growing, beautiful town (with factories building and factories built and operating) has a great future. Will you make it healthy? Will you make it clean, not only as to its public places, but the *back yards as well.* We believe that you will. We hope that you have the good of this town at heart.

We have no knowledge of your sanitary surroundings, but will make bold to say they can be improved. In order to improve them the first thing you have to do is to take your hands off your pocket books.

A town which is humping itself like Wilson needs to pay some taxes and spend some money for its health.

Every householder should attend to the cleanliness of his premises; every house-wife attend to the sanitation of her dwelling. In short, you must be more or less your own physician, in a sanitary sense, and you will have to spend a little money to get your premises clean and keep them clean. Your health officer will tell you how to do it. Let me ask, do you pay him a reasonable salary, because his work will be most disagreeable and onerous, and it is not in mortal man to serve faithfully in the affairs of this world without compensation. You want good work, so make the office worth something and you will get it.

A health officer, when he goes to work cleaning out a town, has no easy time if he is an active practitioner of medicine. He perchance may lose a few patrons by doing his duty, for a very curious thing happens when you invade a man's back yard. They become blind to the conditions which exist there; even their olfactories refuse to recognize the unwholesome odors. They flatter themselves that they live in the utmost cleanliness, but they are quick to recognize and complain of their neighbors, especially if there is some preventable malady existing in the neighborhood. Such people are apt to indulge *in kicking and abuse.* The health officer will certainly run against more or less of this kind of thing,

but those among you who are determined to have a clean town and keep it clean will uphold him in doing his duty and see that he loses nothing by it.

I will draw on my experience and tell you of an instance which illustrates this kicking propensity when the health officer gets in his work. Several years ago a certain village in Northampton county was afflicted with epidemic dysentery. So violent was the type of disease that many died of it; indeed, some one telegraphed to Raleigh that they had cholera there. I was summoned by a petition signed by twelve citizens to come down, make an inspection of the town and recommend measures for its sanitation.

I went. I condemned everything I could find in the way of a nuisance, including the back yards of those who signed the petition. I became immensely unpopular. They spoke of hanging me in effigy, but the disease kept claiming its victims. Even the drummers stopped coming. So they took my advice, cleaned up and drained. To this day they have been free from dysentery.

Now, I have said you must be your own physician in sanitary matters so far as your households are concerned. We know by experience who is boss in this department.

Mr. President, if we could only get the ladies to take hold of sanitation in North Carolina something would be accomplished. We are all married men, sir, some distance from home, but it is an inspiring sight to see such a gathering of beauty and loveliness as greets us here to-night to lend its presence to the cause of sanitation.

Let me entreat you, fair dames, to carry this matter home to the men. Then must it follow, as the night the day, that there will be sanitation in Wilson.

The most practical way to commence work is to clean up, under the advice of the health officer or the family physician. Let every one sweep before his own door. It has been said no one can improve himself without improving others. Your neighbor may follow suit, and so it may go on down the line. If you find an obstinate man in the way *complain of him.* The authorities will know what to do. This health law I have been telling you about makes provision for him. If he is not able to stand the expense of cleaning the premises the nuisance can be removed at the expense of the town, provided the cost is not more than one hundred dollars.

Remember always that eternal vigilance as to the minutest detail of household and back yard cleanliness, keeping the soil clean, the water supply unpolluted, is the price of health.

Never use an open well. Always have them driven (the deeper the better), for if anything has been demonstrated in Eastern Carolina it is that the old-fashioned well, two or three feet in diameter, was a most fruitful source of danger.

If there is an undrained place on or near your premises which holds even a little water, drain it, for mosquitoes breed in such places, and we now know that they inoculate us with the parasites of malaria, and we should sleep under nets in summer to protect us from these pests.

With wire gauze keep all insects out of the house. The common house fly has been shown to carry the germ of typhoid fever and other diseases upon his legs and wings. Trim up the shade trees, cut down the weeds, remove all superfluous shrubbery, let in the sun-light and let the soil dry. Make permanent provision for removing at regular intervals everything which has even a suspicion of uncleanliness about it. Keep on hand some good reliable disinfectant to use upon the sites where such removal has taken place.

I will not prolong these suggestions. You have your physician and your health officer. They will gladly advise you what to do if you apply to them.

Now, when you have gone to work in a cheerful, hearty manner, and have cleaned up the premises, making permanent provision for keeping them clean without the health officer having to do disagreeable things to you, before the mayor or somebody else, how you will boast (I expect you brag some now) that Wilson is the cleanest, healthiest, most progressive town in the State.

Mr. President, those of us who are growing gray in the practice of our profession begin to think that we have not lived in vain.

We have seen the standard of medical education advanced in North Carolina, until now the license of the State board of examiners is a guarantee of competency.

We have seen theory and speculation as to the cause of disease replaced by accurate scientific demonstration. We have watched the evo ution of the germ theory until now nearly every disease can be diagnosed with the microscope.

We have seen the surgeon, whose methods are aseptic (absolutely cleanly) invade with impunity all the vital cavities of the body. We have seen the wonderful Xray reveal to the eye our bones and internal organs. We know that we have not been idle as to improved methods in the treatment of disease. Diphtheria has been robbed of its fearful mortality by the use of antitoxin; the death rate in typhoid fever greatly reduced by the employment of the cold bath. We now know that vaccination practiced at regular intervals for several generations would eradicate small-pox from the human family.

In a hundred different ways we have come to a better understanding of disease and its treatment. *But all these great advances* are as nothing before the triumphs of sanitary science in the prevention of disease.

Cholera and typhoid fever have been swept away. Yellow fever can be restricted and stamped out. (See the results at Hampton, Va., during the past summer).

We have learned to fight tuberculosis and diphtheria with some measure of success, and with what weapon? By what means can these results be accomplished?

The answer is brief. By cleanliness, pure water and a clean soil, cleanliness of person, of household and back yard.

The surgeon who to-day would disregard the lessons of asepsis (cleanliness) in his book could be prosecuted for malpractice, yet the citizen can sacrifice his own and his neighbor's loved one on the altar of ignorance and go unscathed.

The negligence of even one man is capable of creating an epidemic.

A notorious example of this occurred at Plymouth, Pa., in 1885, when one case of typhoid fever, on the water-shed of the stream from which the town obtained its drinking water, caused twelve hundred people to have the disease.

Mr. Pressdent, what does it profit us to have Leonard Wood clean out Santiago de Cuba? What good does it do to have George Waring lay down his noble and useful life, a martyr to enforcing sanitary regulations in Havana, when here in North Carolina, with the rays of the nineteenth century's boasted civilization shining full upon us, we neglect the very measures we presume to teach others, and that, too, with excellent health laws and competent health officers?

Let us hope that the time is near at hand when the people of this great and noble State will awaken to the importance of both public and private sanitation, will learn to use this law and the health officer; not because some great epidemic has shown them the necessity for such action, but because their own good sense tells them it is wise—it is in line of progress to do it.

Now, one word to the mayor and aldermen of this town and I am done.

To them I would say that the State Board of Health is preaching to-night as best as it can from the old Latin text: *Salus populi suprema est lex*, and as such, it should be enforced *without fear and without favor.*

We entreat you to use the power the health law of your State gives you, and to use it wisely.

VACCINATION AS AN ECONOMIC MEASURE.

READ BY HENRY H. DODSON, M. D., MILTON, N. C., AT THE WILSON HEALTH CONFERENCE.

I desire to discuss with you a subject of which you have heard very much in the past few months—small-pox and the means of prevention.

Small-pox has been in many parts of the country for more than a year and is now and will continue to be until a more effective remedy is used.

What does small-pox do in a community? Leaving out the question of its being a dread epidemic and a loathsome disease, that is, the illness *per se*, it interrupts business and trade, it closes your schools, public and private, and it has interfered with the courts, causing their postponement, thus entailing an additional expense on the county by detention of criminals in the jails, and it even closes your churches.

In some country districts, and, in several instances in my knowledge, farming operations were stopped. It interferes with everything.

You are a branded community—cut off and quarantined from the outside world.

Therefore, small-pox is an enemy to life, health, trade, agriculture, education, law, religion and society in general.

What is the effective remedy? Not general quarantine and hospitals and pest-houses, but *vaccination*. Of this you have heard a great deal, and I do not care to discuss with you vaccination as the greatest and most beneficent discovery of any age, preventing with absolute certainty, as it does, this dread disease, and saving thousands of lives, for this is a settled fact. But I wish to present vaccination in a new phase—as an economic measure; how a city, community, the tax-payers, can save money.

I can explain to you in a few words, by a most striking illustration, a case in point. In February of this year a man came to Pittsylvania county, Virginia (about three-quarters of a mile from Milton, the town in which I live), from Newport News, and in a few days broke out with genuine small-pox. The entire family of six or seven children contracted the disease. The parents had been vaccinated, and escaped. The authorities took no notice, saying it was chicken-pox. The neighbors all came in to see this interesting case of chicken-pox, and this was not enough, but they had a grand wedding in the family, and many guests were invited. Then they had CHICKEN-POX a plenty! On one farm I saw twenty-three cases of small-pox, and all farming operations stopped. At one time they had only two hands to carry on the work of the farm at a very busy season, entailing great loss to the owner of the

land. Still no vaccination except what I myself did privately. One very reliable man told me that he lost five hundred dollars by his inability to send around his thresher to thresh the wheat for the people.

This state of affairs continued until about June or July when, from this focus of infection, the disease got into the city of Danville, about ten miles away. Then, and not until then, did the county authorities begin to take notice of it and use means to stop it. What did they do? Use this great economic measure? No. They built a pest-house, employed physicians, guards, nurses, and isolated the sick—all necessary when small-pox comes, but expensive. Suppressing the small-pox has cost this one township in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, more than three thousand dollars. The people could have been vaccinated for six hundred dollars, giving them protection for a number of years, whereas they have since had other cases of small-pox from a new focus and may continue to have them until they use the proper preventive—vaccination.

Not only the township but a rich county may be bankrupt if this continues. Realizing our own danger from the first, not only for my town, which is immediately on the Pittsylvania line and only three-quarters of a mile from these first cases, but for the county of Caswell, which is contiguous to Pittsylvania for several miles, I brought the matter to the notice of our town council and the people were vaccinated.

Notwithstanding the small-pox has been at our doors for months, we have had no case of small-pox in the town of Milton for thirty-three years.

I also presented the danger to the county commissioners and vaccinated all persons along the Pittsylvania line, and it has borne fruit, as I will show. The result was, that notwithstanding the people were side by side, we only had six cases of small-pox, and they infected before the general vaccination—with the appalling cost of not more than one hundred dollars.

What is more convincing than these practical facts and plain figures? It is your duty—the people's—to take advantage of this cheap and innocent preventive of small-pox. It is the duty of the authorities of every town and the commissioners of every county in the State, they being the guardians of the people's moneys, to give to the people this economic and only preventive against small-pox. The time will come when the intelligence of a community will not be judged alone by the number of schools and churches, by education and morals, but also by their promptness in taking advantage of preventive medicine and pre-eminently—vaccination.

OLD AGE AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

READ BY DR. J. L. NICHOLSON, OF RICHLANDS, AT THE WILSON HEALTH CONFERENCE.

We find that even in those remote days while yet the pensive light of pastoral simplicity bathed the brow of primitive man, the great enigma of life was looked upon with reverential eyes. This reverence, with the gradual development of man, created those profound thoughts and idealistic conceptions which signalized the sublime efforts of those illustrious lights who adorned Chaldeu, and whose tenets in succeeding generations inspired the Cabalist, the Alchemist, and latterly the Rosicrucian to untiring efforts to reveal to man that hidden panacea immortalized by the pen of the poet and the lay of the minstrel. Even in our material and unpoetic age the uncertainty of life calls forth the varied phases of latent thought and philosophic speculation, engendering in our minds inexpressible yearnings to pierce the mystic veil of the occult. Consequently physical science is a study of universal as well as individual interest, and its pre-eminence can be no better exemplified than by being accepted as the most salient subject harbored in the mind of man. Guided by these ambitions, it is natural for the human family to aspire to that sphere of knowledge whereby they can prolong as well as preserve their precious heritage from the ravages of remorseless time. This is illustrated by the fact that even within a decade the world of science was startled by the announcement of Brown-Sequard that even wrinkled old age could again, through human instrumentality be restored to normal vigor; and that the secret involving a long and healthy life lay in the proper and systematic sub-cutaneous injection of a certain extract derived from the *lamb*. Yet more recently we hear another voice pronouncing *goat lymph* as being the genuine elixir for perpetual youth. However, even if it were possible of attainment, it would be a question whether an indefinitely prolonged life would be desirable, surely only if accompanied by unimpaired health of body and mind. Even then it would to a large extent interfere with economics unless the increase of population could correspondingly be limited in direct ratio to the increase of years. The human family are at present unfortunately too prone to disobedience to attain any great and envied age. The laws of nature are inexorable, and bear witness that vigorous and healthy life is the reward only of untiring vigilance, the prize of a constant struggle with the combined powers and forces which beset the human pathway and threaten the extinction of our race. If for a time, even in the prime of life, these adverse influences appear to be dormant, we may be assured

that they are lurking within the shades of a conscious security, eagerly watching for any violation or neglect of sanitary law to sow the seeds of heavy punishment.

While the preservation of health is the prime concern of every man, yet how few enjoy uninterrupted health, how few reach the period of life allotted them by nature's laws! Statistics prove to us that scarcely one sixteenth attain the full term of life, while it is lamentable to note that ninety-five per cent. meet a premature death. The census of 1890 demonstrates that less than one and one-half per cent. of the people of the United States barely reached the age of seventy and only three-fourths of one per cent. attained the age of eighty. We are further informed that quite one-fifth of all premature deaths occur in infancy, that two-fifths occur by the time the fifth year of life is completed, and that the remaining three-fifths are almost equally distributed in the intervening space between childhood and old age.

We naturally ask ourselves the question, what are the causes superinducing these sad and untimely sacrifices of life?

Why is it that so few enjoy the length of years promised us by that wise Being whose beneficent hand is ever ready to assist us, and who is ever willing to fulfill His part of the sacred covenant? The unhygienic influences of modern environments incident to dwelling in densely populated centers and crowded communities, unhealthy occupations, the ever-increasing struggle for daily maintenance, and the growing burden of mental taxation are important factors in decreasing the natural resistance to disease, and afford in a general way, at least, a partial answer to the question.

The foremost cause of premature death, the one that stands forth most pre-eminent in the ranks of earthly perils is undoubtedly tuberculosis—the "consumption" of popular language. "This is a disease," says Dr. Keen, "which has claimed more victims than all the wars and all the plagues and scourges of the human race. Even since the few short years since Koch's discovery (of its special germ in 1882) over two million persons on this continent have succumbed to its fatal infection. The annual tribute of the United States to this scourge is over one hundred thousand of its inhabitants. Each year the world yields up 1,095,000, each day 300, each hour 12 of its people as a sacrifice to this plague. Of the 70,000,000 individuals now peopling these United States 10,000,000 must inevitably die of this disease if the present ratio is kept up." This cruel scourge that wreaks its slow, sad havoc among men, bereaving the world of very nearly one seventh of her people, may never be cured with any degree of certainty. Yet it is a fact of the highest importance it can be absolutely prevented. This knowledge is now vested in man, who has found that it is no longer a family disease, much less a local disease, but an infectious one, and therefore preventable, and that its specific germ is a low class of plant life, thriving best upon animal tissue and under a temperature near that of the normal human

body. In every instance the infecting germs have been received from a previous case, and that almost entirely by and through the means of the expectoration. So numerous are these germs in a person moderately advanced in consumption, that he will expectorate, we are informed, from one to five billion of them daily. With these innumerable seeds so incautiously scattered in the home, as well as by the wayside, is it surprising that a few should survive and find lodgment in the system of an unsuspecting member of such a family, or even a neighbor? The consumptive's sputum once dry and pulverized, yet loaded with living germs, floats through the air as dust, and when inhaled by another whose physical condition affords a congenial soil for its growth, will invariably produce consumption. The patient, through his weary months and years of suffering, is thus a constant menace to those about him, for should your resisting powers to this poison fall below par, from any cause, you will likewise fall a victim to this sad and fatal malady. The sputum in liquid mass is, however, not a means of conveyance. Flügge has very recently shown us that the spray or minute droplets which are expelled during a siege of severe coughing by consumptive patients play a certain role in the spread of the disease, however.

There are two methods of suppressing or preventing the propagation of this malady—private and public. First, if it were possible to destroy all expectorations, and avoid, or thoroughly cook all tubercular food products, the problem would in a very large degree be solved. All preventive measures must have for their object the complete disinfection or destruction by fire of all tuberculous discharges while in the liquid state, so that the food we eat, the water we drink, and the air we breathe will thereby not become contaminated. Following this, all sputum must be collected in a proper vessel and destroyed. A suitable pocket flask for out-door patients has been provided which is quite a salient feature in the list of precautions, as well as the holding of a handkerchief to the mouth during an attack of coughing. Many domestic animals, especially the cow, are susceptible to this disease. There is scarcely a doubt that the heavy mortality in early childhood from tuberculous affections is due to the use of unsterilized milk from the tuberculous cow, for congenital tuberculosis is so rare that it hardly can be termed a factor in the production of these cases. A great peril confronts humanity the world over in the existence of widespread bovine tuberculosis. We learn this from competent investigators who are uniform in their statements that quite twenty-five per cent. of the milk cows are affected with this complaint. In proof of this, the scientific examination recently made comprising sixteen dairies showed that the milk of nine possessed the germs of tuberculosis. This evil could be well-nigh eradicated if proper State and municipal regulations were made and enforced, both with reference to the milk supply and the sputa of the sick. As to the former the only correct solution is to suppress the sale or use of any milk that is not cer-

tified to by proper authority as being derived from cows known to be free from tuberculosis.

The question of homes or hospitals in a suitable climate for the isolation and treatment of these patients is one now receiving much attention. The results thus far have been highly gratifying. Leprosy has been practically effaced from civilization by this method of segregation, and while humanity looks upon this disease in twofold horror, yet they will associate, eat, drink and sleep with consumptives, regardless of the fact that tuberculosis is tenfold more contagious. Through the method of quarantine, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera and other infectious diseases have been shorn of their horrors and no longer "gather their rich harvest of death."

In a paper of this character it would be unwise and impractical to attempt to trace in detail the almost innumerable diseases which afflict humanity and work to the prevention of long life. For convenience, however, they can with few exceptions be placed in two classes. Those due to vegetable or animal parasites, and those produced by chemical causes. Under the former we find the eruptive, contagious or infectious fevers, such as measles, scarlatina, small-pox, typhus, typhoid, diphtheria, tuberculosis, and malaria, itch, favus, etc.

Under the latter, through chemical causes like alcohol, lead, nicotine and other extrinsic poisons, as well as those arising from poisons that are produced within the economy either as the result of normal or abnormal chemic activity with insufficient elimination, such as gout, rheumatism, headache, chlorosis, albuminuria, uremia, asthma, etc.

With these many varied evils foreshadowing our pilprimage, the supreme hope for a long life and suffering humanity is in preventive medicine. Statistics showing the gradually increasing success of the blood serum therapy and sanitary precautions go to prove that by proper management the greater number of human ailments may be entirely prevented. The principles of blood serum therapy were first applied in medicine by employing vaccination in the prevention of small-pox by Jenner more than a century ago, yet they were not at all understood scientifically until Pasteur a few years ago made his renowned discoveries concerning the protective inoculation of animals. Behring's law establishes the fact that "The blood and blood serum of an individual which has been artificially rendered immune against a certain infectious disease, may be transferred into another individual with the effect to render the latter also immune, no matter how susceptible this animal is to the disease in question." Our knowledge concerning these antitoxins is as yet somewhat vague and limited, and while unfortunately we cannot clearly discern the intricacies attending their creation, yet our recent experiments in themselves bear conclusive evidence of their inestimable value in the cure and prevention of many human diseases. Their use is steadily guiding us toward a true science of therapeutics and to the solution of some of the deepest

mysteries of life, health and disease whereby we may ultimately prevent premature death and fully realize those cherished aspirations for a long and vigorous life. We are not overzealous when we assert that the results of the antitoxin treatment, as thus far inaugurated, leave no space to doubt or contend its final life-giving powers to our race. To say nothing of its specific powers in the treatment of tetanus, snake-bite, erysipelas, hydrophobia and some other affections, the results obtained in relieving that most dreaded of all the diseases of childhood, diphtheria, gives a slight idea of its wonderful value. Through its use in this disease scarcely five patients succumb out of every one hundred, when without it not less than thirty in the same proportion prove fatal. With our improved knowledge of to-day as to the cause of infectious diseases we are enabled to rescue thousands from an untimely grave, and the future in this direction is of such portentous interest that it is impelling medical science to its most intense activity. Statistics corroborate our statements with reference to the promotion of longevity, and from them we note that twenty of our principal cities, with a population of 7,500,000, establish the fact that since 1838 the mortality from small-pox has been reduced thirty-six per cent.; that of typhus fever since 1881, ninety-five per cent.; that of typhoid fever sixty per cent., ranging from the same date, and from 1860 we find the decrease in scarlet fever reaching eighty-one per cent., and tuberculosis forty-six per cent. We can safely flatter ourselves, with sincerity and truth, that the war now being unceasingly waged against disease and the foul conditions which foster it will preserve more lives than all the wars in the mystic future will destroy.

Sanitation, like charity, "should begin at home." Cleanliness, systematic care and industry have been truthfully defined as being the chief characteristics of scientific house-keeping. Every relation that woman may bear to society, be it wife, mother, house-keeper, cook or nurse, impels her to be a true sanitarian. Whether our womanhood realize it or not, it is unmistakably true that they are largely responsible for a great deal of the sickness and debility in their homes. Not only so, but the thoroughly efficient sanitary condition of the city, town or village depends in a high degree upon the habits of cleanliness practiced in the individual home, and with an increased knowledge of sanitary science, and an intelligent application of its principles, the home will not only be greatly improved, but life will be appreciably lengthened.

Let our minds now rest upon the question of old age, its attendant conditions and necessary inconveniences. It goes without saying that if our declining years mean naught but ever-increasing discomfort and physical suffering they are but additional burdens, and bring with them nothing to be desired. Premature old age unmistakably indicates that the person thus burdened, or his ancestors, it may be even to the third or fourth generation, have sinned against their physical welfare, and are but reaping the reward of their transgressions.

A theory of old age recently advanced by Metchnikoff, the eminent geologist and bacteriologist, asserts that the organs of the body are composed of two kinds of cells, the *common cells* and the *noble cells*. That the noble cells are adapted to the special function of the organ of which they form a part, while the common cells are purely connective, holding together the noble cells. Between these two kinds of cells there is a continual conflict, and while the noble cells are stronger and successfully resist, we have mental and physical vigor. Yet eventually the contest exhausts them, and the preponderance passes to the common cells; this signalizes the beginning of old age. Now, while the noble cells are crowded more and more, the common ones are growing in size at their expense and interfering with the functions of the organ, hence the abnormal, diseased appearance of the organs and the increasing difficulties in the way of living. In view of this, ultimately the performance of the functions becomes impossible, and we have death. The professor suggests that it is within the range of possibility to prevent this encroachment of one cell upon the other by inoculation, or some other process, and thereby preserve the equilibrium between the cells and protect old age from its infirmities. This is but another way of asserting that nutrition equal to the expenditure would prolong life, a proposition in every way true.

It is generally conceded that the chief cause of senile failure is to be found in defective circulation, the nutrition of the brain, the nervous system, and indeed the whole body suffering from the incapacity of the heart and the rigidity and narrowing of the blood vessels through atheromatous and other allied conditions. This is seen in the lazy and torpid circulating movements of aged people, so painful in contrast to the bounding pulses of vigorous youth, and readily accounts for the coldness of their hands, feet and limbs, and their failure in physical and intellectual vigor. Clinical observation has long since shown that calcareous or chalky degeneration of the arteries is a common and serious factor in the causation of this insufficient circulation in advanced life. "Man begins," says Kennier, "in a gelatinous condition; he ends in an osseous or bony one—soft in infancy, hard in old age. By the gradual change in the long space of years the ossification comes on; but after middle life is passed a more marked development of the ossific character takes place. Of course these earthy deposits, which affect all the physical organs, naturally interfere with their functions. Partial ossification of the heart produces the imperfect circulation of the blood which affects the aged. When the arteries are clogged with calcareous matter there is interference with circulation, upon which nutrition depends. Without nutrition there is no repair of the body. To repair the waste of the body so that the exquisite equipoise called perfect health may be maintained and the decay and blockage which advances with age may be kept at bay is to prolong our years."

It has been said, and most truthfully so, that a man's life expectancy can be estimated not so much by the length of years already to his credit, but by the condition of his circulation—by the amount of health and elasticity in the walls of his blood vessels. The sad mortality occurring in the latter half of life from apoplexy (the rupture of a cerebral blood vessel) would appear to corroborate the truthfulness of this observation.

The important question confronting us then is, how shall we meet these progressive degenerative changes and diminish their necessary interference with the powers of life? If lime and these earthy salts found stored up in the senile tissues be the insidious and dreaded powers of old age (and we must all admit they are an important factor), then to diminish their entrance into the system must tend to the prolongation of our existence. Almost everything we eat contains these calcareous salts, more especially meat and bread, which are very prolific sources of these mischievous accumulations. As Kennier observes, a diet consisting principally of fruit is best and most desirable for people advancing in years, for the reason that, being deficient in nitrogen, the ossific deposits so much to be dreaded are more likely to be suspended. Fruits, fish, poultry and the flesh of young animals contain less of these objectionable elements, and are consequently preferable. The free use of distilled water, with dilute phosphoric acid, is strongly advocated as means to retard old age. Now, as carbonate of lime exists in nearly all drinking water, its distillation would entirely eliminate this noxious element and besides cause the water to become a decided solvent of the various earthy salts already in the system; therefore its daily use would seem to be a most important means in preventing the calcareous degeneration of the arteries and tissues. Valuable, however, as may seem the use of distilled water in latter life, its use may be abused, for recent investigation has shown that by long and continuous use it may become injurious, from the fact that this very property of extracting salts from animal tissues will cause them to swell by inhibition.

In this age of serious and mature thought and scientific investigation *diet* is awarded a place of no small magnitude, not only in the treatment of disease and its prevention, but in the extension of life as well. When it is fully realized that the majority of chronic diseases are due in great part to excesses in eating and drinking, great and lasting benefits will accrue to our people. Alexander Haig, in his remarkable book on "Uric Acid as a Factor in the Causation of Disease," proves conclusively the close relationship existing between the use of foods containing uric acid in an appreciable amount or capable of producing it within the body to an excess, and the production of headache, mental depression, melancholia, epilepsy, asthma, gout, rheumatism and other various affections which decrease life as well as cause great misery. The class of food containing this poison in greatest quantity is tea, coffee and cocoa, and the class containing elements which may produce it to a damaging excess

within the economy are the animal meats, their soups and extracts. By sharply decreasing, if not entirely avoiding, their use we may escape many derangements of health, not the least of which is the deleterious power exerted by this poison over the circulation, for it intensifies that damaging characteristic of old age, obstruction to the capillary circulation. To avoid these dangers, Haig and his followers condemn the use of all stimulants and all animal food, except milk and its products, cheese and butter, also as well entering a plea for vegetarianism, claiming that the vegetarian has superior powers of endurance and better health than those devoted to the use of meats. Both, then, by the theory of calcareous accumulations and by that of uric acid poisoning, animal meats work serious consequences to those addicted to their excessive use. There is no room to doubt that our people are bringing untold trouble upon themselves from a want of care along this line.

It is now claimed by many observers that we have in "nature's vegetable meat," the nut, a perfect and far more healthy substitute for the proteid nutriment afforded by flesh meats. Even the common peanut, according to Dr. Kellogg, contains nearly fifty per cent. more of this important element of food than the same weight of the best beef. Now, the proteid or albuminoid element of food so richly stored in the nut contains nitrogen and supplies the means for the foundation and repair of the tissues, brain, muscles, nerves, glands, blood corpuscles and the resisting force against disease. Protoplasm, the center of cell life, is formed of and sustained by proteids. They are therefore the most important elements in our diet, and are the only ones, when used alone, that are capable of sustaining life. In France nuts are largely used as an article of diet, especially by the indigent classes.

In the whole catalogue of food substances, there are none more wholesome than fruit, and with proper precaution it may be used in almost any condition of disease as well as health. Remote Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who when feeling the approach of old age and its attending infirmities sought the apple as being a medicine leading to renewed activity of body and mind.

I would not attempt to formulate a code of inflexible hygienic rules for the preservation of mental and physical health, but a few more suggestions fall within the scope of this paper. Along with imprudent eating inactivity of both body and mind tends towards physical degeneracy. Proper rest strengthens and invigorates, inactivity weakens and destroys. Proper attention to deep breathing and systematic exercise are important factors tending to retard premature old age, as by increasing the circulation of the blood, and therefore the nutrition of the body, we establish a firmer prestige. Further, the abandonment of our regular and accustomed vocations, retiring entirely from business life, especially as we enter old life, is a dangerous experiment, frequently entailing disaster of no slight importance.

The suggestion of Dr. Hermann Heber, that for most people beyond the age of fifty more than six or seven hours of sleep in twenty-four is calculated to injure, would seem to be true, as well as feasible, for in sleep the circulation becomes sluggish, torpid and diminished, so from this fact prolonged sleep tends to intensify that most serious defect incident to old age, namely, insufficent nutrition arising from the incapacity of the heart to carry on the normal circulation through the narrowed and inelastic blood vessels. Wakefulness hitherto has been regarded as indicative of senility, but according to this theory it is a conservative symptom, and is but nature's effort to shield the aged from physical and intellectual decay.

Without attempting to be exhaustive, I have endeavored within the space allotted me to set forth such truth and facts and offer such suggestions as may be of service in guiding you through life, so that when its inevitable downward stage is upon you many of its necessary disadvantages may be mitigated and others altogether avoided.

DRINKING WATER.

READ BY DR. W. T. PATE, OF GIBSON, N. C., AT THE WILSON HEALTH CONFERENCE.

It has been my observation that there is no surer way to displease a friend, or block the avenue to friendly relations with a stranger, than to condemn his drinking water. Associations have invested our water supplies with a sentiment next to home itself. It seems hard to realize that the spigots that have administered to our wants and necessities in days of health and pleasure could in an evil hour dispense sickness and bereavement; or that the well that had furnished water to raise a family could also exterminate it. It is not my purpose to rob this necessary element to our existence of any of its sentiment, but to try to make it more deserving by calling attention to the fact that the good and bad are so thoroughly mixed in all things that it even applies to water supplies.

All drinking water, unless it be that from deep artesian wells, contains bacteria, or unicellular vegetable organisms, which are like vegetables of a higher type, in that some kinds are harmless—even wholesome—while other kinds are poisonous. We speak of water as being contaminated when it contains some of these poisonous organisms. The chief source of the bacteria found in drinking water is from the soil. For our purpose we will speak of the modes of contamination as direct and indirect. Direct when the dangerous bacteria are introduced into the water from first hands. Indirect when the bacteria are deposited upon the earth and then carried into the drinking water by the rain that falls upon the surface or the water that percolates through the soil.

About seven per cent. of the population of North Carolina obtain their drinking water from public supplies, the source of nearly all of which is surface-water exposed to both direct and indirect contamination. But this will hardly be accomplished before an educated public sentiment demands it. When the consumers of public water fully realize that pure water and a good health record go hand in hand to attract desirable home-seekers and capital; when they thoroughly appreciate the fact that their own prosperity, happiness, health and lives depend upon the purity of their drinking water; when they feel that the suffering and death from typhoid fever in the community are due to some one's carelessness and might be prevented—then they may be depended upon to see that every precaution known to sanitary science is thrown about the public water supply.

The men occupying the best position to teach these truths of sanitation and create this public sentiment are the physicians of the town. Any town having a public water supply that is causing an unusual number of cases of typhoid fever and other water-borne diseases is a reproach to the physicians of the community. Every man of means and influence has a family physician, and if that guardian of the health of the home will take the pains to impress upon his patron the importance of pure drinking water, he will not only demand it, but will support any reasonable measure to improve and protect the public supply. I say this with all due respect to our efficient State Board of Health. Its work is gaining in appreciation among the people, and is attracting attention beyond our own borders. I have heard its work commended from the State of Maine. But the Board can at best only direct, map out the work and suggest plans. If the highest practical good is to be accomplished for the community and the State, the Board must have the hearty, active co-operation of her intelligent citizens, and especially that of the medical profession.

The remaining ninety-three per cent. of our population represent the inhabitants of the smaller towns and the country, who are less fortunate than their city cousins, in that each home has its own supply, and must bear the expense and exercise the necessary care to keep their drinking water in a safe condition or suffer the consequences. The chief burden of these supplies is sustained in complying with the last named condition. These supplies consist principally of dug or open wells and driven wells. The latter are safer, since they are exposed only to indirect contamination. Open wells from which the water is brought to the surface in buckets are filthy and dangerous. Any one who has seen one of these wells cleaned out knows what a quantity of filth finds its way into the water from the open top. Every one that draws a bucket of water handles the wet bucket and chain and sends it down to be washed off by the water in the well, which amounts to about the same thing as washing the hands in the drinking water, not to speak of contamination by mos-

quitoes and other insects. Such wells undoubtedly cause many cases of gastro-intestinal troubles, not usually fatal, except among small children. And if typhoid fever is carried to a home using an open well it takes intelligent management to prevent the drinking water from becoming contaminated, and servants do not always possess the necessary intelligence, as was shown in a case that came under my observation at a farm-house two miles east of Gibson.

This well had been in use more than five years. It was the boast of the owner that he had the best water in his section, and that there had never been a case of typhoid fever on his plantation. During the winter of 1895 a son was carried to this home with a well developed case of typhoid fever. A nurse was employed at once, the patient isolated, and the physicians in attendance thought every precaution had been taken to protect the other members of the household; but in about three weeks two other members of the family were sick with the fever. The physicians were puzzled until it was learned that the launderer had remarked that the doctors might know something about medicine, but that they didn't know anything about washing; and instead of carrying the linen, bundled by the nurse, from the sick-room to the kettle and boiling for a half hour before washing, as directed by the physicians, he had first washed the clothing in warm suds, drawing his own rinsing water at the open well. This act of carelessness and ignorance cost the life of one member of the family.

Another case showing the extreme liability of open wells to typhoid contamination occurred just across the line from Gibson in South Carolina. Another plantation home—an open well with sweep, hand-pole and bucket, a bench adorned by a row of tubs, a wash-pot, and a mud-hole with a few brickbats in it—all within a radius of fifteen feet—the counterpart of many domestic water supplies in North Carolina to-day.

There had been no case of typhoid fever here. During the winter of 1884 a married daughter died of typhoid fever in another county. Her sick child was carried by its grandmother to this home, some fifteen miles away. The child died; members of the household and neighbors and friends who visited them in due time began to have fever; an epidemic broke out in the community; and if it were possible for any one to state the number of cases that were carried directly and indirectly from that well, the cost of life and property to the community, it would seem incredible. I know that some families were so reduced by sickness, death and debt that their homes went into other hands.

Where it is practicable only driven wells should be used to obtain water for domestic purposes. Where it is necessary to dig wells, after an unfailing flow of water is secured, terra-cotta well-pipe should be placed in the well and the well filled in, the top closed and the water raised by suction. Where the terra-cotta pipe is too costly a two-inch iron pipe can be carried to the bottom of the well, this filled around with stones above the

level of the water, three feet of chalk and clay packed in above the stones and the well filled with clean earth. This will prevent direct contamination and lessen the attraction for surface-water. Indirect contamination can be prevented by a clean soil. A circle with a radius of one hundred feet should be drawn around the well and the perimeter designated the danger line, and nothing that would pollute the soil should be allowed within this circle—not even an open well. I have seen driven wells placed within a few feet of an open well to improve the water supply. It is needless to say that there was no improvement. All waste-water from the well, wash basins, etc., should be conveyed beyond the danger line in water-tight pipes. Another important matter is surface drainage. The stables, pig-styes, etc., should be so placed on the premises that the surface drainage will be away from the well. One hundred feet, or any other reasonable distance, will not protect a well on a slope below polluted soil. I have seen a driven well twenty-eight feet deep on a slope three hundred feet away from a basin polluted for a generation contain intestinal bacilli from the first. Another instance is that of a factory village built on an eastern slope. Near the brow of the hill is a row of out houses. One hundred feet or more down the grade is a broad street, a row of houses on either side of the street, and driven wells along its centre, more than one hundred feet from the out-houses, along the brow of the hill. For the first few years the village was not infected with typhoid fever. In December, 1895, I was asked by the president of the company to see a boy in the village that was thought to be crazy. I found him sitting up, temperature 104, delirious, with other symptoms of typhoid fever. The attention of the president of the company was called to the bad arrangement of the village, and warned of the danger. A meeting of the directors was called, but nothing was done. The number of cases have increased year by year until now. In September I was informed by one of the three physicians who practice among the operatives that he then had thirty cases of typhoid fever under treatment in the village, and that the death rate was high. This is due to the surface-water from the row of out-houses along the brow of the hill running down the slope and infecting the wells.

In conclusion, I would say: Use only underground wells; raise the water by suction; see that the soil is free from pollution within one hundred feet radius of the well, and drain all polluted soil on the premises away from the well. By a strict observance of these simple precautions it is possible, in a primitive soil, to obtain water with less than 100 harmless bacteria per cubic centimeter.

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ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

DOCUMENT NO. 26.] [SESSION 1901.

Ordered to be Printed.

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ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of North Carolina, in the name of themselves and all the people of North Carolina, against David M. Furches, now Chief Justice, and formerly an Associate Justice, and Robert M. Douglas, an Associate Justice, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in maintainance and support of their impeachment against them for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

ARTICLE I.

That at the time hereinafter named, to-wit, on or about the 17th day of October, A. D., 1900, at and in the city of Raleigh, the said David M. Furches, now Chief Justice, who was then an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and the said Robert M. Douglas, who was then, and is now, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and one other member of the said Supreme Court of North Carolina, now deceased, concurring therein, constituting a majority of said Supreme Court of North Carolina, unmindful of the high duties of their offices, of their oaths of office, and unmindful of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and especially Article I, Section 8,

"The Legislative, Executive, and Supreme Judicial powers

of the Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other;"

And also Article IV, Section 9,

"The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decision shall be merely recommendatory; no process in the nature of execution shall issue thereon; they shall be reported to the next session of the General Assembly for its action;"

And also Article XIV, Section 3,

"No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published;" did, under the color of their aforesaid offices, unlawfully, wilfully and in violation of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, in a certain controversy submitted without action, to a Superior Court Judge under The Code of North Carolina, Sections 567 and 568, entitled

Theophilus White v. Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, and W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, pending on appeal in said Supreme Court of North Carolina, and decided by the said Supreme Court on appeal at the February Term, 1900, thereof, caused to be issued by Thomas S. Kenan, Clerk of said Supreme Court, mandamus writs in words and figures following, to-wit:

(Copy for H. W. Ayer, Auditor.)

"STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—In the Supreme Court.

THEOPHILUS WHITE

against

H. W. AYER, Auditor, and W. H. WORTH, Treasurer.

The State of North Carolina to Hal W. Ayer,
State Auditor—Greeting:

This is an action of mandamus upon a money demand for a salary, tried upon a case agreed in the Superior Court of Perquimans, where the plaintiff recovered judgment and the writ of mandamus ordered to issue. From which judgment the defendants appealed to this Court, where the judgment of the Court below was modified in amount of the recovery, and, as modified, the judgment of the Court below was affirmed; and that the said judgment as modified and affirmed entitled the plaintiff to a salary of four hundred dollars per annum, as Chief Inspector of the Shell Fish Commission, five cents per mile for each mile travelled when engaged in the business of said Commission, and for other extra expenses not to exceed fifty dollars per annum—whole cost of the Commission not to exceed six thousand dollars per annum. And it being further declared by the Court that the defendant, Hal W. Ayer, as State Auditor, shall proceed to pass upon and audit said claims, upon the same being properly certified by the Secretary of the Board of the Shell Fish Commission, and countersigned by the Chairman of the Shell Fish Commission:

Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded, absolutely and peremptorily, without delay, to proceed to audit said accounts upon their being so presented to you. And that you at once, upon auditing the same, issue warrants therefor upon the State Treasurer for such amounts as you shall find to be due the plaintiff thereon; and that in all things you comply

with and obey the mandates and requirements of this writ, and that herein you fail not.

Witness, Thomas S. Kenan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, this the seventeenth day of October, 1900.

THOMAS S. KENAN,

(Seal.) *Clerk of the Supreme Court.*

Fee paid.

Endorsed: "Received October 17, 1900, and served same day by delivering the original of the within to Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor. R. H. BRADLEY,

"Marshal of the Supreme Court of N. C.

"Fee paid. R. H. B."

(*Copy for W. H. Worth, Treasurer.*)

"STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—In the Supreme Court.

THEOPHILUS WHITE

against

H. W. AYER, Auditor, and W. H. WORTH, Treasurer.

The State of North Carolina to W. H. Worth,

State Treasurer—Greeting:

This is an action of mandamus upon a money demand for a salary tried upon a case agreed in the Superior Court of Perquimans, where the plaintiff recovered judgment, and the writ of mandamus ordered to issue. From which judgment the defendants appealed to this Court, where the judgment of the Court below was modified in amount of the recovery, and, as modified, the judgment of the Court below was affirmed; and that the said judgment as modified and affirmed entitled the plaintiff to a salary of four hundred dollars per annum, as Chief Inspector of the Shell Fish Commission, five cents per mile for each mile travelled when engaged in the business of said Commission, and for other extra ex-

penses not to exceed fifty dollars per annum—whole cost of the Commission not to exceed six thousand dollars per annum. And it being further declared by the Court that the defendant Hal W. Ayer, as State Auditor, shall pass upon and audit said claims upon the same being properly certified by the Secretary of the Board of the Shell Fish Commission, and countersigned by the Chairman of the Shell Fish Commission; and it being further declared that the defendant, W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, shall pay the amount stated in the warrant drawn by the defendant, Hal W. Ayer, as Auditor aforesaid:

Now, therefore, you are commanded absolutely and peremptorily, without delay, to pay the warrants issued as aforesaid by the State Auditor on you as State Treasurer in favor of the plaintiff; and that in all things you comply with and obey the mandates and requirements of this writ, and that herein you fail not.

Witness, Thomas S. Kenan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Raleigh, this seventeenth day of October, 1900.

THOMAS S. KENAN,
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

(Seal.)

Fee paid.

Endorsed: "Received October 17, 1900, and served same day by delivering the original of the within to W. H. Worth, State Treasurer.

"Fee paid. R. H. B.

R. H. BRADLEY,
Marshal of the Supreme Court of N. C."

That, pursuant to the command contained in the aforesaid writ of mandamus issued to said Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, the sum of eight hundred and thirty-one and 15-100 dollars was unlawfully audited and allowed by said Hal W. Ayer,

State Auditor, and a warrant on the State Treasurer was issued by said Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, in words and figures following, to-wit:

(*Copy of Auditor's Warrant.*)

No. 22962. $831.15.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.
RALEIGH, N. C., October 20, 1900.

The State Treasurer will pay to Theophilus White, C. I. S. F. C., or J. C. L. Harris, attorney, or order, eight hundred and thirty-one and 15-100 dollars, for salary as Chief Inspector Shell Fish Commission, compensation for extra services and mileage from March 20, 1899, to September 1, 1900. Charge account Shell Fish Commission.

HAL W. AYER,
State Auditor.

R. C. RIVERS,
Chief Clerk.

Chapter 13, Sec. 12, Laws 1897.
Chapter 19, Secs. 1 and 2, Laws of 1899.
Supreme Court Decision, February Term, 1900,

Which said warrant was subsequently, on the 22d day of October, 1900, pursuant to the command contained in the aforesaid writ of mandamus, directed to said W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, unlawfully paid by said W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, out of the funds in his hands as State Treasurer, belonging to the State of North Carolina, without any appropriation being made by law for the payment thereof, to aforesaid Theophilus White; which aforesaid mandamus writs were unlawfully issued as aforesaid, with the intent thereby to compel, by process in the nature of execution, the payment of the aforesaid sum of eight hundred and thirty-one and 15-100 dollars out of the State Treasury, in violation of

the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution; whereby the said David M. Furches, then Associate Justice (now Chief Justice), and the said Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, did then and there commit, and were guilty of, a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE II.

That at the time hereinafter named, to-wit, on or about the 17th day of October, A. D. 1900, at and in the city of Raleigh, the said David M. Furches, now Chief Justice, and who was then an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and the said Robert M. Douglas, who was then, and is now, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and one other member of said Supreme Court of North Carolina, now deceased, concurring therein, constituting a majority of the said Supreme Court of North Carolina, did usurp legislative authority, and did assume to themselves legislative functions, and, intending to bring the General Assembly of North Carolina into disrepute, public scandal and disgrace, unmindful of the high duties of their office as members of the said Supreme Court of North Carolina, and of their oaths of office, and in contempt, disregard and defiance of the provisions of Chaptter 21, Public Laws of North Carolina, session of 1899, ratified the eighth day of March, A. D. 1899, entitled: "A supplemental act to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the general supervision of the shell fish industry of the State of North Carolina, and ratified on March 2, 1899,'" did, under the color of their aforesaid offices, unlawfully, wilfully, and in violation of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and in disregard and contempt of the acts of the General Assembly aforesaid, in the aforesaid controversy submitted without action to a Superior Court Judge under The

Code of North Carolina, Sections 567 and 568, entitled: *"Theophilus White v. Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, and W. H. Worth, State Treasurer,"* pending on appeal in the said Supreme Court of North Carolina, and decided by the said Supreme Court at the February Term, 1900, thereof, caused to be issued by Thomas S. Kenan, Clerk of said Supreme Court, the mandamus writs aforesaid.

And pursuant to the command contained in said writs of mandamus the claim for the sum of eight hundred and thirty-one and 15-100 dollars, was unlawfully audited and allowed by said Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, in favor of said Theophilus White, as is set forth in the aforesaid Auditor's warrant, and the aforesaid warrant on the State Treasurer was issued by said Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, and said Auditor's warrant was unlawfully paid by said W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, out of funds in his hands belonging to the State of North Carolina in the treasury thereof, contrary to the provisions of the aforesaid supplemental act of the said General Assembly, ratified as aforesaid on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1899; which aforesaid mandamus writs were unlawful and contrary to the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and the acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and in disregard and contempt thereof, and were issued as aforesaid with the intent thereby to compel, by process in the nature of an execution, the payment of the said sum of eight hundred and thirty-one and 15-100 dollars out of the State treasury, in violation of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution and the public laws of the State of North Carolina.

Whereby the said David M. Furches, Associate Justice (now Chief Justice), and the said R. M. Douglas, Associate Justice, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, did then and there commit, and were guilty of, a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE III.

That the aforesaid controversy without action, entitled as aforesaid, *Theophilus White v. Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, and W. H. Worth, State Treasurer,* was decided by the said Supreme Court of North Carolina, on or about May 22, 1900, at the February Term of the said Court, and prior to the 14th day of June, 1900, said Supreme Court had adjourned for the term without directing any mandamus writs to issue in said cause; and that on the 14th day of June, 1900, the General Assembly, being in adjourned session, passed the following resolution, to-wit:

"*Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring,* That a committee of two members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, who shall wait upon the State Treasurer, and ascertain from him if he has paid out any money to Theophilus White, and, if so, by what authority he made such payment."

That, pursuant to the aforesaid resolution, a committee was appointed who visited the office of the said State Treasurer and ascertained from him, and reported to the General Assembly that no money had been paid to said Theophilus White, as Chief Inspector Shell Fish Commission, since the passage of the act entitled: "An act to provide for the general supervision of the shell fish industry in the State of North Carolina," ratified the 2nd day of March, 1899, and the supplemental act, ratified March 8, 1899, entitled: "A supplemental act to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the general supervision of the shell fish industry of the State of North Carolina,' ratified March 2, 1899."

But subsequently, to-wit, on or about the 17th day of October, 1900, notwithstanding the passage of the aforesaid resolution of inquiry, and notwithstanding that it was well known to said Supreme Court that the General Assembly had asserted its right, as guaranteed by the Constitution of North

Carolina, to control the disbursement of the money in the State Treasury, and to forbid the payment of money out of said treasury to said Theophilus White, under the decision aforesaid, a majority of the members of the Supreme Court, including said David M. Furches, Associate Justice (now Chief Justice), and said Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice, did, thereafter, to-wit, on or about the 17th day of October, 1900, at and in the city of Raleigh, in contempt and defiance of said General Assembly and the acts thereof, and in violation of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution in that behalf, knowingly, wilfully and wrongfully direct and cause the aforesaid writs of mandamus to be issued, whereby said David M. Furches, Associate Justice (now Chief Justice), and the said Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice, then and there did commit and were guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE IV.

That on or about the 17th day of October, 1900, at and in the city of Raleigh, the said David M. Furches, Associate Justice (now Chief Justice), and the said Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice, and one other member (now deceased), of the said Supreme Court of North Carolina, constituting a majority of the said Supreme Court, directed the aforesaid peremptory writs of mandamus to be issued, and they were issued by said Thomas S. Kenan, Clerk of said Supreme Court. That said writs of mandamus were not issued in conformity to law, nor according to the orderly course and practice of the courts, in this, that:

Specification 1. That Article IV, Section 9, of the Constitution of North Carolina confers upon the Supreme Court "original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State," and no statutory enactment has ever been provided to the contrary since the adoption of the aforesaid constitutional provi-

sion; that the aforesaid controversy, submitted without action, to-wit, the controversy submitted without action of Theophilus White v. Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, and W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, hereinbefore referred to, as the record thereof fully shows, involved a claim of the said Theophilus White against the State of North Carolina, and the mode or manner by which payment thereof might be enforced, and it is no where provided, either in the Constitution or statutory laws of North Carolina, that such a controversy without action can be submitted to the adjudication of a Superior Court Judge, and especially to a Superior Court Judge holding court in a county other than the county of Wake.

That the said Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, and the said W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, could not lawfully have been sued in the county of Perquimans on account of the matters set forth in said controversy, submitted without action, as was done in the aforesaid controversy submitted without action in the Superior Court of Perquimans County, nor is it provided either in the Constitution or statutory laws of North Carolina that the aforesaid Supreme Court of North Carolina should have appellate jurisdiction therein.

Specification 2. That the aforesaid mandamus writs were directed to be issued as aforesaid, in wilful disregard of the statutory provisions relating to the application for writs of mandamus.

Specification 3. That the aforesaid mandamus writs were directed to be issued, and were issued as aforesaid, contrary to the course, practice and procedure of the said Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Specification 4. That the aforesaid mandamus writs were directed to be issued, and were issued as aforesaid, in disregard of the provisions of Chapter 19 of the Public Laws of 1899 ,entitled "An act to provide for the general supervision

of the shell fish industry of the State of North Carolina," ratified the 2d day of March, A. D. 1899, and in a manner designated by the Supreme Court without any legislative authority whatever; and also in disregard and defiance of Chapter 21 of the Public Laws of 1899.

Specification 5. That well knowing that two of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina did not concur with the aforesaid majority of the Court in directing the aforesaid mandamus writs to be issued, one of the dissenting Associate Justices, claiming the right to do so, was refused and prevented by the aforesaid majority of the said Supreme Court, including the said David M. Furches, Associate Justice (now Chief Justice), and the said Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice, from entering his protest against the issuing of said mandamus writs upon the minutes of the said Supreme Court, and was also denied the right to file his opinion, giving his reasons and grounds for dissenting from the action of the said Supreme Court in directing the aforesaid mandamus writs to be issued.

Whereby the aforesaid David M. Furches, Associate Justice (now Chief Justice), and the said Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice, did then and there commit and were guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE V.

That the said David M. Furches, Associate Justice (now Chief Justice), and the said Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, with their concurring associate, constituting a majority of said Court, unmindful of the high duties of their offices, of their oaths of office, and in violation of the Constitution of North Carolina, at various times and in numerous decisions of said Court, commonly known as the "office holding cases," and so designated by Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice, in his con-

curring opinion in the aforesaid case of Theophilus White v. Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, and W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, persistently, wilfully and unlawfully, and intending to bring into contempt, disrepute and public scandal the General Assembly of North Carolina, and nullify and render of no effect the acts thereof, did, by a specious course of reasoning, wherein they declare the said acts unconstitutional, in whole or in part, as suited their said purpose,or disregarded the true meaning and intent thereof, nullify, destroy, and in effect repeal said acts of the General Assembly, and contemptuously thereby did annul and defeat the legislative will expressed within the scope of its constitutional authority, in derogation of the Constitution and laws of North Carolina; and that, in culmination and consummation of said persistent, wilful and unlawful intent to discredit and bring into public contempt the said General Assembly of North Carolina, and the laws passed by the said General Assembly, and to impair and destroy its power and to nullify and abrogate the laws thereof, the said David M. Furches, Associate Justice (now Chief Justice), and the said Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, with their concurring associate, constituting a majority of said Court, in disregard of their oaths of office, and in violation of the Constitution of North Carolina, and in disregard of the public laws of North Carolina, did, in the aforesaid controversy without action, cause to be issued from said Court the aforesaid peremptory mandamus writs, and under color of their offices as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and in derogation of the Constitution and laws, did cause to be unlawfully drawn from the State treasury of North Carolina the said sum of eight hundred and thirty-one and 15-100 dollars ($831.15), and by said wilful, unlawful and wrongful acts and misconduct in office the said David M. Furches, Associate Justice (now Chief Justice), and the said Robert

M. Douglas, Associate Justice, did then and there commit and were guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

And the House of Representatives, by protestation reserving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said David M. Furches, Associate Justice (now Chief Justice), and the said Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice, and also of replying to their answers which they shall make under the Articles herein preferred against them, and of offering proof to the same, and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, DO DEMAND that the said David M.Furches,Chief Justice (formerly Associate Justice), and the said Robert M. Douglas, Associate Justice, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against them, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

W. R. ALLEN.
LOCKE CRAIG.
GEO. ROUNTREE.
A. W. GRAHAM.
R. H. HAYES.
B. B. NICHOLSON.
F. M. SHANNONHOUSE.
A. A. F. SEAWELL.

DOCUMENT NO. 27.] [SESSION 1901.

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ANSWER OF RESPONDENTS IN IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE OF NORTH CAROLINA SITTING AS A COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
vs.
DAVID M. FURCHES, Chief Justice, and ROBT. M. DOUGLAS, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Upon Articles of Impeachment Exhibited Against Them by the House of Representatives of North Carolina.

THE ANSWER OF DAVID M. FURCHES, NOW CHIEF JUSTICE, AND LATE ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA, AND ROBERT M. DOUGLAS, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, TO THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT EXHIBITED AGAINST THEM BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These respondents, saving to themselves all exceptions whatsoever to the said articles, or any of them, and the charges therein contained, answer and say:

ANSWER TO ARTICLE I.

That these respondents admit that on the 17th of October, 1900, they were Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and that William T. Faircloth, the other member of said Supreme Court of North Carolina, referred to in said article as now deceased, and as then concurring in the wrongful acts charged in said article, was Chief Justice of said Court; the respondents further admit that the writs of mandamus set out in said article were issued by the Clerk and served by the Marshal of the said Court at the time alleged in said article, under the circumstances hereinafter set forth; the respondents have no personal knowledge of the issuance of the warrant by the Auditor and of the payment thereof by the Treasurer, but have been informed and believe that such warrant was issued and paid, but when and under what circumstances the respondents have no definite knowledge; that the writs of mandamus set out in said article were issued by the Clerk of the Supreme Court in accordance with the judgment, entered in accordance with the opinion of the said Court, filed May 22, 1900, in the case of Theophilus White against H. W. Ayer, State Auditor, and W. H. Worth, State Treasurer; and respondents at the time the writs were issued by the Clerk believed, and still believe, that it was the duty of the Clerk to issue the same in accordance with the judgment and opinion of the Court, which had been theretofore filed.

In order to show more fully to this honorable Court the reasons which moved these respondents and the majority of the Supreme Court of North Carolina to authorize and direct the issuance of the said writs, these respondents respectfully refer to the opinion of the Court, written by the respondent Furches in the said case of Theophilus White against H. W. Ayer, State Auditor, and W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, to

the concurring opinion of the respondent Douglas, and to the facts agreed and the judgment therein, and pray that the same, or so much thereaf as relates to this cause, be taken as a part of this answer; the said opinions, facts agreed and judgment being as follows:

THEOPHILUS WHITE v. H. W. AYER, STATE AUDITOR, AND W. H. WORTH, STATE TREASURER.

(Decided May 22, 1900.)

CONTROVERSY SUBMITTED WITHOUT ACTION, under The Code, secs. 567 and 568, to *Starbuck,* J., holding the Superior Court of Perquimans County, and determined December 4, 1899.

Upon the facts agreed, which are copied into the opinion, his Honor rendered the following judgment:

This cause coming on to be heard before STARBUCK, J., upon the facts agreed, it appears that the Supreme Court, in the cause entitled, *"State ex rel. Theophilus White v. George H. Hill, et al.,"* has held that chap. 19, Public Laws of 1899, is void in so far as it undertakes to appoint the persons therein named to the offices of Shell-fish Commissioners therein undertaken to be established, and that chap. 18, Public Laws of 1899, is void in so far as it undertakes to repeal that part of chap. 13, Public Laws of 1897, which created the office of Chief Inspector of Shell-fish, to which office plaintiff was duly appointed.

The Court is of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to receive salary and expenses as provided under chap. 13, Laws of 1897, unless payment of the same has been prohibited by chap. 21, Public Laws 1899, which directs that the State Treasurer shall not pay any compensation for services rendered concerning the shell-fish industry, unless such persons are authorized to render such services under the provisions of chap. 19, Laws 1899.

It is manifest that the General Assembly, by enacting said chap. 21, did not intend that the Chief Inspector should perform the duties of his office without compensation therefor.

It is equally manifest that said chapter was enacted upon and would not have been enacted upon but for the assumption that by chap. 18 the office of Chief Inspector had been abolished, and that by chap. 19 the persons named therein had been appointed to the offices of Shell-fish Commissioners.

The Court is therefore of opinion that said chap. 21 is dependent upon and falls with those parts of chaps. 18 and 19, which have been held to be void.

It further appears that said chap. 19, Laws of 1899, which provided for the appointment of seven persons as Shell-fish Commissioners, further provides that "each of the said Commissioners shall receive as compensation the sum of $400 per annum."

It is manifest that by said provision the General Assembly did not intend to increase the salary of the Chief Inspector to $2,800, or to diminish it to $400, but to provide compensation for the seven Commissioners undertaken to be appointed.

The Court is of opinion that said provision as to compensation can not be construed as amendatory to chap. 13, Laws of 1897, but is dependent upon and falls with the void provision as to the appointment of Shell-fish Commissioners.

It is hereupon adjudged that plaintiff is entitled to receive a salary of $75 per month and actual travelling expenses, as provided under chap. 13, Public Laws of 1897, from March 15, 1899, up to the present time; and it is further ordered and adjudged that a mandamus issue directed to H. W. Ayer, the State Auditor, commanding him to issue a warrant for the amount due the plaintiff under chap. 13, Public Laws of 1897, and that a mandamus

issue directed to W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, commanding him to pay to plaintiff said amount.

H. R. STARBUCK,
Judge Presiding First Judicial District.

To the foregoing judgment the defendants excepted. Exception overruled. Appeal prayed by defendants. Notice waived. Appeal bond adjudged unnecessary. The controversy without action and the judgment to constitute the case on appeal.

J. C. L. Harris, attorney for plaintiff.
F. H. Busbee, attorney for defendants.

December 4, 1899.

Messrs. F. H. Busbee, and *Cook & Green,* for appellants.
Mr. J. C. L. Harris, for appellee.

FURCHES, J. This is a controversy without action under secs. 567 and 568 of The Code. The facts agreed, upon which the judgment of the Court is asked, are as follows:

The General Assembly of North Carolina, in 1897, passed an act to provide for and promote the oyster industry of North Carolina, ratified February 23, 1897, being chap. 13 of the Laws of 1897. This act is made a part of the case.

That on the 23d day of February, 1897, the plaintiff was duly appointed by the Governor of North Carolina, under the provisions of said act, Chief Inspector for the constitutional term of four years, and was duly commissioned as such, and was inducted into said office and proceeded to discharge the duties thereof. The compensation to be received by him was as provided in sec. 13 of the act.

The General Assembly of North Carolina, in 1899, passed an act to provide for the general supervision of the shell-fish industry of the State, ratified March 2, 1899, being chap. 19

of the Laws of 1899. Under this act, the persons named in sec. two (2), namely: George H. Hill, of Washington, Beaufort County; B. D. Scarboro, of Avon, Dare County; Daniel L. Roberts, of New Bern, Craven County; Robert W. Wallace, of Beaufort, Carteret County; C. C. Allen, of Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County; J. M. Clayton, of Englehard, Hyde County, and Daniel B. Hooker, of Bayboro, Pamlico County, undertook to discharge the duties of Shell-fish Commissioners, under the claim that the Act of 1897 was repealed by the Act of 1899.

That the persons named in the preceding paragraph, having undertaken, under the title of Shell-fish Commissioners, to discharge the duties devolving upon the plaintiff as Chief Inspector, and having taken possession of the Steamer Lilly, the plaintiff brought suit in the county of Pamlico against said persons to try the title to the office. The record in said case, together with the opinion of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, adjudging that the title of the plaintiff was a valid one, is made a part of this case.

That since the 15th day of March, 1899, up to November 20, 1899, the defendant H. W. Ayer, Auditor of the State, has refused to issue to the plaintiff a warrant for the sum of $75 per month and his actual travelling expenses, and has also refused to issue warrants to the deputy inspectors appointed by the plaintiff in accordance with the Act of 1897; and the defendant W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, for the same period of time, has refused to pay the salary and travelling expenses of the plaintiff as Chief Inspector, and also the $50 per month claimed by the deputy inspectors.

That since the opinion of the Supreme Court has been filed the plaintiff has again demanded of the Auditor the issuance of a warrant in his favor for the amount of his salary and expenses, and the same has been refused by the defendants. The defendants base their refusal upon the

Acts of 1899, chap 21, which is made a part of this controversy.

The plaintiff insists that by the decision of the Supreme Court, hereinbefore mentioned in the facts agreed, he is entitled to a salary of $75 a month and actual travelling expenses from the time of the last payment made to him up to the present time, and that this is not prohibited by chap. 21, Acts of 1899, above mentioned.

He asks that a mandamus issue to the defendant, the State Auditor, requiring him to issue a warrant for the amount due him under the law, and also that a mandamus issue, directed to the State Treasurer, requiring and compelling him to pay the same, and for all further relief which, under the facts above mentioned and the law of North Carolina, he is entitled to.

It is further agreed that no part of the compensation as provided in chap. 19, Public Laws 1899, has been paid to the persons therein named as Shell-fish Commissioners, and that the State Treasurer has on hand of the oyster fund collected under the provisions of chap. 13, Laws of 1897, and chap. 19, Laws of 1899, an amount sufficient and available for the payment of such salary and travelling expenses as the plaintiff may be entitled to.

Upon these facts the plaintiff contends that he is entitled to a writ of mandamus against the defendants. This contention is disputed by the defendants, and the plaintiff's right to a mandamus is denied.

It has been decided by this Court that the plaintiff is entitled to hold his office of Chief Inspector, to which he was appointed in 1897, for the remainder of his term of four years. *White v. Hill,* 125 N. C., 194. This is settled, and the question is now presented as to whether or not he shall have pay for his services.

The plaintiff was duly appointed and inducted into his said office in March, 1897, for a term of four years, under

an Act of the Legislature ratified on the 23d day of February, 1897, being chap. 13 of the Public Laws of that year. Under this act he was entitled to a salary of $75 per month, or $900 per annum, payable monthly. This is not denied by the defendants, but they say that chaps. 18, 19 and 21, of the Public Laws of 1899, had the effect to destroy the plaintiff's right to pay. They say that chap. 18 repeals sec. 13 of the Act of 1897, and this is true; and they say that chap. 21 prohibits them from paying a salary to anyone not acting under chap. 19, of said act; and it is true that this act so provides.

And the defendants say that the plaintiff is not acting under the act, chap. 19, and is not entitled to any pay for his services. But, as it is seen that the plaintiff's office to which he was appointed in 1897 still exists, and that he is entitled to hold the same and perform its duties, it would seem that he is entitled to receive the salary attached thereto. *Dalby v. Hancock,* 125 N. C., 325; *Gattis v. Griffin, Ib.,* 332.

The Legislature may abolish a legislative office, and this is the end of it. *White v. Hill, supra; Hoke v. Henderson,* 15 N. C., 1. When the office is abolished, this ends the term of the officer holding it, as there can be no officer without an office, and of course no salary without an officer.

The Legislature may reduce the salary of an existing legislative office, if this is done for the benefit of the public, and not for the purpose of injuring the incumbent and to starve him out. But if it clearly appears that it was done for that purpose, it would be void. *Bunting v. Gales,* 77 N. C., 283; *Hoke v. Henderson, supra.* In cases where only a part of the salary is taken from the officer, it would have to appear from the legislation itself that the object was unlawful, or the courts would not interfere. *Hoke v. Henderson, supra.*

But if the Legislature should undertake to deprive the officer of the whole of his salary, while his office still con-

tinued, the intent would so plainly appear that the act would be declared void. *Hoke v. Henderson, supra; Cotten v. Ellis,* 52 N. C., 545.

The plaintiff holds his office under an appointment made in 1897, but he holds and discharges the duties of his office under such laws as may be passed, and in force, during his term of office.

The Legislature on the 28th day of February, 1899, passed an act expressly amendatory of chap. 13, Laws 1897, this being the act under which the plaintiff was appointed. And on the 2d day of March, two days thereafter, it passed another act upon the subject of oysters and shell-fish. This act does not state that it is an amendment of the former acts, nor does it purport to repeal the previous legislation on the subject of oysters and shell-fish, except so far as they are in conflict with the act of the 2d of March, 1899. And on the 8th of March, 1899, it passed chap. 21, which is stated to be "supplemental to chap. 19, passed on the 2d of March." This last act prohibits the Treasurer from paying any compensation claimed for services unless the person so claiming them shall be authorized to render such services under chap. 19, of which this act is a supplement. The Legislature having general powers of legislation, all these acts must be observed and enforced, unless they conflict with the vested constitutional rights of the plaintiff. (We say the constitutional rights of the plaintiff, for the reason that his rights alone are before us for our consideration.)

It is then the duty of the plaintiff to administer his office under the law as it now exists; that is, under the Act of 1897, as modified and changed by the Legislature of 1899, chap. 18 and chap. 19 of the Public Laws of 1899.

For the purposes of this action it is not necessary for us to decide whether chaps. 18 and 19, Laws of 1899, were intended as amendments of the Act of 1897 or not. They are both a part of the Public Laws of the State, and must be

observed when not in conflict with the plaintiff's vested rights. Chap. 18 is expressly stated to be an amendment to the Act of 1897; and chap. 19 does not state whether it is an amendment or not. But both acts are on the same subject, and must be considered together and treated as amendments. And where they expressly repeal the former act, or are in conflict with its provisions, the provisions of the latter act must prevail, unless they are in conflict with vested rights. It is so held in *White v. Hill, supra,* which is expressly put on *Abbott v. Beddingfield,* 125 N. C., 256, and *McCall v. Webb, Ibid.,* 243. And as the plaintiff is not only authorized to perform the duties required by chap. 19, but it is in fact his duty to do so, there can be no reason for applying the provisions of chap. 21; and it is not necessary for us to decide whether it would be valid or not, if it were necessary for us to decide that question.

The fact that the Legislature of 1899 changed the name of "An Act to promote the oyster industry of North Carolina" to that of "Shell-fish Commissioners," did not abolish the plaintiff's office. *White v. Hill,* and *Abbott v. Beddingfield, supra; Wood v. Bellamy,* 120 N. C., 212. Nor does the fact that the Act of 1899 changed the name of the plaintiff's office from that of "Chief Inspector" to that of "Chairman of the Shell-fish Commission," oust the plaintiff from his office, or deprive him of his salary. *Wood v. Bellamy,* and *Abbott v. Beddingfield, supra.*

The plaintiff being entitled to his office and to the salary attached thereto, what is his salary under the legislation as it now exists, and how is he to get it?

Under chap. 19, of the Act of 1899, it seems to us that it has been reduced to $400 per annum and five cents per mile travel, when engaged in his work, and extra expenses not to exceed $50 per annum. We can not say that this reduction was not made for the public benefit, and we have no power to change it, and no disposition to do so, if we had. The re-

duction may be made. *Gales v. Bunting,* and *Hoke v. Henderson, supra; White v. Murray,* at this term.

Then what is necessary to be done to enable the plaintiff to draw his salary? The Act of 1897 did not give specific directions as to this. The Act of 1899, chap. 19, sec. 9, provides that this shall be done upon the warrant of the Auditor, "which warrant shall be issued by the Auditor upon the certificate of the Secretary of said Board, and countersigned by the chairman of the Shell-fish Commission." This was only a matter of detail, which seems to have been proper to supply a defect in the Act of 1897, and was passed when it was thought that Hill and his force would be in office. And we can not, and do not, construe this paragraph to mean that the incumbent should not receive any salary for his services. This, in our opinion, would be to construe the act to mean what we think the Legislature could not do (*Cotten v. Ellis, supra*), and it would also be to construe it to mean what it does not say, and what we do not think the Legislature intended it to mean.

So, if this direction as to the manner of issuing the warrant can not be literally complied with, *in hic verbis,* it should be complied with "as near as may be;" that is, the certificate should be issued by the clerk of the present board and countersigned by the plaintiff who is acting as chairman, in place of Hill, and the Auditor's warrant should issue upon this certificate.

This opinion might close here, and would do so, but for the arguments urged in opposition to the views we have expressed, some of which, it seems to us, should be noticed.

It is said that chap. 19 names certain persons as commissioners, and that the plaintiff is not one of those named in the act. This is true. But the act does not provide that the salary shall be paid to these parties, *eo nomine,* but to the commissioners performing the duties prescribed by the act. Suppose any or all of the commissioners named in chap. 19

had died or resigned, is it contended that still they should receive the salary, or that the work should stop and the commission fall through and fail on that account? They are out, and so far as we know, are not claiming any pay.

It was said this Court had no jurisdiction of this matter; that it only has appellate jurisdiction; that the assumption of such jurisdiction is unheard of; that the judgment of the Court will be *ultra vires,* unlawful, unconstitutional and void, and that the Legislature may declare it unconstitutional; and if it should do so, and the Treasurer should obey the judgment of this Court, he might be in danger. This argument seems to proceed upon the idea that this proceeding was commenced in this Court, whereas the record shows that it is here on appeal from the Superior Court of Perquimans County. And it would seem that the slightest examination would have shown that it is not a proceeding unheard of before.

In *Marbury v. Madison,* 1 Cranch, 49, which was mandamus against James Madison, Secretary of the United States, it was held that the action would lie.

In *Cotten v. Ellis,* 52 N. C., 545, which was a proceeding in mandamus by Cotten, claiming a salary as Adjutant-General of North Carolina, against John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina, it was held that the action would lie, and the writ was issued.

But a more recent case is that of *Granville County Board of Education v. State Board of Education,* 106 N. C., 81, in which it was held that the action would lie, and the writ was granted.

The opinion of the Court in that case was written by Justice CLARK, and seems to be a direct authority for issuing the writ in this case.

The opinion in *Cotten v. Ellis, supra,* is not only authority for granting the writ, but it would be well to note what the Court says, near the close of the opinion, with regard to the

execution of the writ, which is in these words: "We do not enter upon the inquiry as to how the writ will be enforced, because we are not allowed to suppose that the question will arise, feeling assured that the sole purpose of the Governor is to obtain a judicial construction of the statute in question." The opinion (*Cotten v. Ellis*) also contains this language: "A statute which reduces a salary during the term of office, and one which takes away the salary altogether, stand on different footings, for in the latter case, the object would evidently be to starve the incumbent out of his office, and thereby do indirectly what could not be done directly, so as to make applicable the remarks made in the case of *Hoke v. Henderson,* in which there seems to be much force, that such indirect legislation is as obnoxious to the charge of being unconstitutional as an act directly depriving one of his office. A proper constructon of the statute does not lead to the inference that it was the intention to abolish the salary, in the event that the applicant still continued entitled to the office and liable for the discharge of its duties. On the contrary, the clause which repeals so much of the 9th section as relates to the salary is a mere corrollary or incident to the clause which repeals so much of that section as relates to the appointment of the Adjutant-General, and consequently the one can not, by any rule of construction be made to extend in its operation further than the other."

To hold otherwise, the Court says, "would be to place the Legislature in this attitude—we mean to abolish the office; if we have not the power to do so, then we mean to deprive the present incumbent of his office; if we have not the power to do that, then we mean to take away his salary."

The facts in *Cotten v. Ellis* are so nearly the same as the facts in this case, is our excuse for quoting so much of the opinion.

Before the suggestion that the Legislature may declare the opinion of this Court unconstitutional may be adopted by

anyone, we ask them to read the opinion of Chief Justice MARSHALL in the case of *Marbury v. Madison, supra.* It is a full and complete answer to this suggestion. We would like to incorporate the whole of that opinion in the opinion of the Court in this case; but as this is impossible, we will again have to ask to be pardoned for making some quotations from this very able opinion, emanating from the mind of probably the greatest jurist this country has produced. It fully sustains the doctrine of *Hoke v. Henderson,* 15 N. C., 1, that an office is property—a vested right—of which he can not be deprived. It discusses the relation of the government to the citizen, the supremacy of the Constitution over ordinary legislative acts, the relation of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government, and shows that all three of these departments are equally bound by the Constitution, but within their own deparments; that while it is the exclusive right of the legislative department to enact laws and the duty of the executive to enforce them, it is the exclusive right of the judiciary to construe them, and to say whether they are repugnant to the Constitution or not. The idea that the executive or the legislative department has any right to put a different construction on a statute or a different construction on the Constitution than the Court has, is utterly repudiated. On page 59 (1 Cranch), it is said: "The government of the United States has been emphatically termed a government of laws, and not of men. It will certainly cease to deserve this high appellation, if the laws furnish no remedy for the violation of vested legal rights." And on page 61, it is said: "But where a specific duty is assigned by law, and individual rights depend upon the performance of that duty, it seems equally clear that the individual who considers himself injured has a right to resort to the law of his country for a remedy."

On page 62: "The question whether a right has vested

or not is in its nature judicial and must be tried by the judicial authority."

On page 64: "What is there in the exalted station of the officer, which shall bar a citizen from asserting in a court of justice his legal rights, or shall forbid a court to listen to the claim, or to issue a mandamus directing the performance of a duty, not depending on executive discretion, but upon particular acts of Congress and the general principles of Law?"

On page 66: "The doctrine therefore now advanced is by no means a novel one."

On page 67: "If Congress remains at liberty to give this Court appellate jurisdiction, when the Constitution has declared their jurisdiction shall be original, and original jurisdiction when the Constitution has declared it shall be appellate, the distribution of jurisdiction made in the Constitution is form without substance."

On page 69: "The Constitution is either a superior, paramount law, unchangeable by ordinary means, or it is on a level with ordinary legislative acts, and, like other acts, is alterable when the Legislature shall please to alter it. If the former part of the alternative be true, then a legislative act contrary to the Constitution is no law; if the latter part be true, then written constitutions are absurd attempts on the part of the people to limit a power in its own illimitable. * * * If an act of the Legislature, repugnant to the Constitution, is void, does it, notwithstanding its invalidity, bind the Court and oblige them to give it effect? Or in other words, though it be no law, does it constitute a rule as operative as if it was a law?"

On page 70: "It is emphatically the province and duty of the judiciary to say what the law is (the italics are ours). * * * So, if a law be in opposition to the Constitution, if both the law and the Constitution apply to a particular case, so that the Court must either decide the case conformably to the law, disregarding the Constitution, or conformably to the

Constitution, disregarding the law, the Court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very essence of judicial duty."

We can not quote all of this very able and exhaustive opinion, but we trust that we have quoted sufficiently from it to establish the separate independent jurisdiction and power of courts to decide the law, and to show that neither the executive nor the legislative department has any such power.

Our opinion then is, that the plaintiff is entitled to the salary and compensation provided for in the Act of 1899, chap. 19 (and the same that Hill would have been entitled to if he had remained in office), to be paid by the Treasurer of the State, out of the oyster fund appropriated by the Act of 1897, and the Act of 1899, admitted to be now in his hands: *Provided,* That the expenses of this commission do not exceed the sum of $6,000 per annum, and that the certificate and warrant shall be issued in the manner we have indicated.

This action is to recover the salary of a public officer. The facts are agreed, and from these facts it appears that there is now money in the hands of the Treasurer, more than sufficient to pay the plaintiff, which arose from the oyster fund, under the acts of 1897 and 1899. That this fund is specially appropriated to the payment of the salaries of officers serving under the Act of 1899; that the Auditor and Treasurer are honest men, and faithful public officers and want to do their duty. They wanted the opinion of the Court as to what that was, and neither of them nor their counsel made any objection to both being defendants; but it is made, and it would seem that the party making it can see no difference between the salary of a public officer and a claim against the State, nor can he see the distinction between *Garner v. Worth* and *Cotten v. Ellis.*

The judgment of the Court below will be modified in con-

formity with this opinion, and being so reformed, judgment will be entered in this Court.

Modified and affirmed.

DOUGLAS, J., concurring. I shall be glad indeed when all the office-holding cases are finally decided, not only from their intrinsic difficulty, but more so from the vast amount of discussion to which they have given rise. Much of this discussion, viewed from my standpoint, has seemed irrelevant, and indeed liable to mislead. Hence upon one or two occasions I have felt compelled to explain myself in a concurring opinion, as I did not wish to be misunderstood upon important constitutional questions. My personal views are fully set out in *Wilson v. Jordan,* 124 N. C., 707, and *Green v. Owen,* 125 N. C., 212.

I have given this case most careful consideration, especially in view of the division of opinion, and I see no reason to overrule the unanimous opinion of this Court as expressed in *Wood v. Bellamy,* 120 N. C., 212. If I follow that opinion to its necessary and legitimate results, I am forced to concur with the Court in the case at bar. In fact, the case as now before us presents no substantial difficulties to my mind. Whatever complications may have existed were solved when we decided that the plaintiff was entitled to the office. The only question now before us is whether he shall receive the compensation which the Legislature attached to the performance of its duties. We are not creating any office, for the office was admittedly created by the Act of 1897, and it does not appear to us that it was abolished by the Act of 1899. We are not affixing any salary to the office further than that we find expressly provided in the Act of 1899—the last expression of legislative will. We are not levying any public taxes, nor appropriating any public money.

This was done to the fullest necessary extent by both acts. That of 1897 raised and appropriated to the specific purposes

of this case an ample fund, much of which still remains in the Treasury unexpended and not otherwise appropriated. The case comes before us on facts agreed, and it is expressly stated that "the State Treasurer has on hand of the oyster fund collected under the provisions of chap. 13, Laws 1897, and chap. 19, Laws 1899, an amount sufficient and available for the payment of such salary and travelling expenses as the plaintiff may be entitled to." No one else is now claiming it, and no one else is now performing the duties which would entitle him to receive it.

The only reason given why it should not be paid to the plaintiff is a construction of sec. 1, chap. 21, Laws 1899, which, it seems to me, would ascribe to the Legislature most unworthy motives. This section provides that "the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina shall not pay any compensation to any person or persons claiming the same for services rendered concerning the shell-fish industry, unless such person or persons are authorized to render such services under the provisions of the said act." (Chap. 19, Laws 1899.)

We are asked who are authorized to render such services under said act? Plainly the person or persons rightfully performing the official duties prescribed by that act. Can we say that the primary object of the Legislature was not the public welfare, but the private benefit of the individuals named in the act? Have we any right to say that the Legislature, in providing for the protection and supervision of one of the great industries of the State, intended to say to the Treasurer, "We think that the proper supervision of the shell-fish industry is necessary for the public welfare, and for this purpose we have appropriated the public money, but if that public money can not go into the pockets of our personal friends whom we have named in the bill, we prefer that those important public duties should remain unperformed and those great public interests entirely neglected." The Legislature has not said so; it could not legally say so,

and it shall not be made to say so, even inferentially, by any construction of mine. It is my duty as well as my pleasure to place upon its acts a construction in harmony with the public interests which they are bound to protect, and the Constitution which they are sworn to obey. They may well have believed that the office held by the plaintiff had been legally abolished, and that they had the right to fill the offices they had presumably created. So believing, they may have intended simply to instruct the Treasurer not to pay any mere claimant under any other act, but if he could not pay their appointees, to hold the fund until it was legally determined to whom it should be paid. Such would have been their legal intent, and such I prefer to believe was their actual intention.

Of course I would deeply regret to see my native State visited by earthquakes or cyclones of a civil or material nature, and I am glad to say they have no germ in the decision we are rendering. This case is a small one, actually and potentially. It enunciates no new principle, and involves but little money. Construing the two acts together, we find an office created by the Legislature with a salary attached thereto and a fund specifically appropriated for the payment thereof. All we now say is, that the man legally and rightfully performing the duties of the office is entitled to the compensation thereunto affixed by law.

NORTH CAROLINA—Supreme Court.

No. 18, Perquimans County.

Theophilus White
against
H. W. Ayer, Auditor, and W. H. Worth, Treasurer of North Carolina.

JUDGMENT.

This cause coming on to be heard, it is adjudged that the

plaintiff is entitled to the salary and compensation provided for in the Act of 1899, chap. 19, to-wit, the sum of four hundred dollars per annum, and five cents per mile travel, when engaged in his work, and extra expenses not to exceed fifty dollars per annum, and that the same be paid by the Treasurer of the State out of the oyster fund appropriated by the Act of 1897 and the Act of 1899, admitted to be now in the Treasurer's hands: *Provided, however,* That the expenses of the commission do not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars per annum.

It is further adjudged that the certificate and warrant shall be issued in the manner indicated in the opinion filed in this action, and that the defendants pay the costs of appeal.

W. T. FAIRCLOTH,
Chief Justice.

The respondents deny that in rendering the said opinion, and in conferring upon the Clerk by the judgment in said controversy the authority and power to issue the said writs, or in any manner or thing connected therewith, they were unmindful of the duties of their office, or their oaths of office, or of the Constitution and laws of North Carolina; and they deny that the said writs of mandamus were unlawfully issued, or that the warrant set out in the said article was unlawfully paid by the Treasurer, or that it was paid without any appropriation having been made therefor by the General Assembly of the State. These respondents further deny that the said writs of mandamus were issued with the intent thereby to compel the payment of any money out of the State Treasury, in violation of any provision of the Constitution or laws of the State, or that the same were caused to be issued with any wrongful, improper or unlawful intent whatsoever; but on the contrary these respondents solemnly declare that in all their acts and conduct relative to the issuing of the said writs, or any matter pertaining thereto, they were actuated and

governed by a purpose and desire to discharge the duties of their office honestly, faithfully and conscientiously, agreeably to their oaths of office and in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State, and that all allegations in said article, or in any of said articles exhibited against them, charging these respondents with any unlawful or improper act or motive in any way connected with the performance of their official duties in connection with the case of *White v. Auditor,* or any other case, are utterly untrue and are emphatically denied; and these respondents solemnly deny the allegation made in the said first article that they committed or were guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE II.

And for answer to the said second article these respondents say, that they abide by their answer to the said first article in so far as the same is responsive to the allegations contained in the said second article, and without here again repeating the same answer, pray the same to be taken as answer to this second article, as fully as if here again set out at length; and as to the new allegations contained in the said second article, that these respondents and William T. Faircloth, constituting a majority of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, "did usurp legislative authority and did assume to themselves legislative functions; and, intending to bring the General Assembly of North Carolina into disrepute, public scandal and disgrace, unmindful of the high duties of their office as members of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and of their oaths of office, and in contempt, disregard and defiance of the provisions of chap. 21, Public Laws of North Carolina, session of 1899, did, under color of their aforesaid offices unlawfully, wrongfully and in violation of any provision of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and in disregard and contempt of the acts of the General Assembly afore-

said in the aforesaid controversy of Theophilus White against H. W. Ayer, State Auditor, and W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, pending on appeal in the said Supreme Court of North Carolina and decided by the said Supreme Court at the February Term, 1900, thereof, cause to be issued by Thomas S. Kenan, Clerk of the said Court, the writs aforesaid," these respondents solemnly deny the same and every part thereof.

And as to the remainder of the said article, they repeat their answer to the said first article and deny that the said claim was unlawfully audited and allowed by the State Auditor, and that the warrant for the payment of the said claim was unlawfully issued by the said Auditor and unlawfully paid by the State Treasurer, contrary to the lawful provisions of any act of the General Assembly, or of any provisions of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, or in disregard and contempt thereof, or with any wilful or wrongful intent whatsoever to compel or require the payment of the said $831.15 out of the State Treasury, and they further deny that the aforesaid mandamus writs were unlawful or contrary to any provisions of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, or to any act or acts of the General Assembly.

And these respondents solemnly deny the allegation in said second article, that they were guilty of a high crime or misdemeanor in office as in said second article set forth.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE III.

And for answer to said third article, these respondents say, that they abide by their answer to the first and second articles in so far as the same are responsive to the allegations contained in the said third article, and without here again repeating the same answer, pray that the same be taken as an answer to this third article as fully as if here set out at length, and as to the new allegations contained in the said third article, these respondents say:

That it is not true that the Supreme Court of North Carolina adjourned at the February Term, 1900, of said Court, for the term, without directing mandamus writs to issue in the said controversy submitted without action entitled Theophilus White against Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, and W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, as alleged in said third article; on the contrary these respondents aver that the said Court, before the end of said term, namely, on the 22d day of May, 1900, in its opinion and judgment then rendered and filed in the aforesaid cause, affirmed the judgment of the Court below as modified by the opinion of the Court, directing and commanding the said mandamus writs to be issued, and rendered judgment in accordance with that opinion; and that it was upon such judgment and according to the due and regular course of procedure that said writs were issued.

And as to the further allegation contained in the said third article, that the General Assembly at its adjourned session in June, 1900, passed the resolution set out in said third article, appointing a committee to wait upon the State Treasurer and ascertain from him if he had paid out any money to Theophilus White, and if so, on what authority; and as to the action of the said committee pursuant to the aforesaid resolution, these respondents have no personal knowledge, but suppose that the same is true, as alleged in said article; but they declare, however, that whatever resolution may have been passed, and whatever may have been done by the aforesaid committee, was done after the appeal in the said controversy without action of *White v. The Auditor* had been decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and its opinion and judgment had been rendered therein; and that there was then no longer anything pending before the said Court pertaining to said controversy upon said appeal; and that the issuance of a writ of mandamus, after the entering of a judgment directing the same, devolved upon the Clerk.

The remainder of said third article these respondents sol-

emnly deny; and they further deny the allegation in said third article set forth that they, as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, did then and there commit and were guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE IV.

And for answer to said fourth article, these respondents say, that they abide by their answer to the said first, second and third articles, in so far as the same are responsive to the allegations contained in said fourth article, and without here again repeating the same answer, pray that the same may be taken as an answer to this fourth article as fully as if here set out at length; and as to the new allegations contained therein, these respondents say: That the said writs of mandamus were issued by Thomas S. Kenan, Clerk of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in conformity to law, according to the orderly course and practice of the Courts, and pursuant to the opinion and judgment rendered May 22, 1900, directing the same to be done.

Answering specification 1, subjoined to said fourth article, these respondents say, that it is true that Art. IV., sec. 9, of the Constitution of North Carolina, does confer upon the Supreme Court "original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State," but these respondents deny that the said controversy of *Theophilus White v. Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, and W. H. Worth, State Treasurer,* referred to in said specification, involved a claim against the State of North Carolina; on the contrary they aver that it was merely a money demand made by the said Theophilus White, an officer of the State, upon the said Auditor and Treasurer, for the salary due to the said Theophilus White, as such officer, and for the payment of which a sum had been appropriated by the General Assembly; and that it was admitted in the said controversy (as set forth in answer to Art. I.) that it had been col-

lected and was then in the hands of the State Treasurer for the purpose of paying the salary due to the officer under the law, as the Court should construe it; that the said controversy was submitted without action upon an agreed state of facts (as set forth above), to a Judge of the Superior Court of Perquimans County for his decision, the parties thereto making no question as to the proper venue, but seeking only, for their guidance and instruction, a decision of the Supreme Court as to the rights of the plaintiff and the duty of the defendants therein.

That specification 2, of said fourth article, is denied.

That specification 3, of said fourth article is denied.

That specification 4, of said fourth article is denied.

For answer to specification 5, subjoined to said fourth article, these respondents deny that one of the Associate Justices of the said Supreme Court was prevented by the majority of the said Court, including these respondents and the then Chief Justice WILLIAM T. FAIRCLOTH, from filing his dissenting opinion in the said controversy submitted without action, entitled *Theophilus White v. Hal W. Ayer, State Auditor, and W. H. Worth, State Treasurer;* and on the contrary these respondents aver that an opinion was filed by each of the two members of the said Court who dissented from the judgment in said controversy, giving at length their reasons for dissenting from the judgment of the said Court directing the aforesaid mandamus writs to be issued; which dissenting opinions were published in Vol. 126, of the Supreme Court Reports on pp. 587 and 596.

That it is true that at the succeeding term of the Court, about five months after the said controversy had been disposed of and the opinions and judgment therein filed, these respondents and the then Chief Justice WILLIAM T. FAIRCLOTH, at the request of the Clerk of the said Court, did give him their individual opinion that it was his duty to issue the said writs of mandamus when demanded by the plaintiff, in

accordance with the opinion and judgment which had been filed in said cause at the preceding term of the said Court, directing them to be issued; and that it is also true that at the same time two of the Associate Justices of the said Supreme Court told the said Clerk that in their opinion he ought not to issue the said writs; and one of the Associate Justices, namely, Justice CLARK, then asked to have spread upon the minutes of the Court an order from himself alone, directing and instructing the Clerk not to issue the said writs, and also tendered what he termed a dissenting opinion which he had theretofore filed with the Clerk of said Court, and asked that it be printed as such in the volume containing the opinions and dissenting opinions of the Court at the September Term, 1900, of said Court, which will be Vol. 127 of said Reports. And these respondents further say that it is true that they and the then Chief Justice WILLIAM T. FAIRCLOTH, and Associate Justice MONTGOMERY, did object to the said requests, upon the ground that the said appeal in the said controversy entitled as aforesaid, had been decided and disposed of at the preceding term of the said Court and that at said preceding term four opinions had been filed and a final judgment entered therein; and that the said Justice CLARK had at the said preceding term of said Court filed a full and exhaustive opinion dissenting from the opinion and judgment of the Court on the ground that the said judgment ordered and directed peremptory writs of mandamus to issue; which said dissenting opinion, together with the opinion of the Court, had already been published in the Vol. 126 of the Supreme Court Reports, containing the opinions and dissenting opinions rendered at the said February Term, 1900, of said Court.

And these respondents, together with the then Chief Justice WILLIAM T. FAIRCLOTH and Associate Justice MONTGOMERY, further objected to the said requests of Justice CLARK, upon the ground that the said appeal in the said con-

troversy, entitled as aforesaid, having been decided and disposed of at the said preceding term of the said Court, there was therefore nothing before the Court upon which it could act as a Court. And upon the said objections having been made as aforesaid, by the Justices aforesaid, Justice CLARK withdrew the said dissenting opinion and asked that the copies thereof be returned to him.

Further answering said fourth article and the several specifications subjoined thereto, these respondents declare that in their conduct in reference to the matters and things therein alleged, they were governed solely by an honest and conscientious desire to perform their duty as Justices of the said Court; that their course was in accordance with law and the rules of the Court, and that in nothing did they entertain the least desire to be disrespectful to any member of the said Court, or to deprive any member of said Court of any right or privilege to which he was entitled under the Constitution and laws of the State, or under the rules and practice of the said Court.

Further answering the said fourth article, and the several specifications subjoined thereto, these respondents deny the allegations therein set forth that they, as Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, did then and there commit and were guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

ANSWER TO ARTICLE V.

And for answer to said fifth article these respondents say, that they abide by their answer to the first, second, third and fourth articles, in so far as the same are responsive to the allegations contained in the said fifth article; and without here again repeating the same answers, pray the same to be taken as answer to this fifth article as fully as if here again set out at length; and as to the new allegations contained in the said fifth article, these respondents further say:

These respondents admit that they and Chief Justice WILLIAM T. FAIRCLOTH, now deceased, caused the said writs of mandamus to issue, inasmuch as they concurred in delivering the opinion of the Court in *White v. Auditor,* 126 N. C., 570, wherein they modified and affirmed the judgment of the Court below ordering a peremptory mandamus, and causing judgment to be entered thereon.

It is true that at the last September Term they refused to instruct the Clerk of said Court to issue said writs of mandamus, but this refusal was placed upon the express ground that the action had proceeded to final judgment at a former term of said Court, and that therefore there was nothing before the Court on which it could officially act. Upon application of the Clerk, they severally gave him their individual opinion that the intent and legal effect of the judgment of the Supreme Court in said case was to entitle the plaintiff to the writ of mandamus that was the object of his suit, and that it became the duty of the Clerk of said Court to issue such mandamus in accordance with that opinion upon the application of the plaintiff. These respondents mention these facts simply to exhibit the entire truth of the transaction, and without any intention or desire to shift the responsibility for the issuing of said writs, or to avail themselves of any technical defense. Except as herein set forth, these respondents emphatically deny each and every allegation in said article contained.

They especially deny that in rendering said opinion, or any other opinion by them concurred in, they were actuated by any improper motive whatever, or that they have knowingly or wilfully exceeded their authority in any respect. They further deny that they have ever shown any disrespect to the Legislature, which they have always recognized as an equal and co-ordinate department of the State government, to whose acts they have always given full faith, credit and effect in so far as such acts were not inconsistent with the Consti-

tution, which all branches of the government are equally bound to obey and support. The said case of *White v. Auditor,* in which the said writs of mandamus were issued, did not originate in the Supreme Court, but came before said Court in the due and orderly course of procedure, on appeal by the State Auditor and Treasurer from a judgment rendered in the Superior Court of Perquimans County. There was no suggestion either in the record or by counsel on appeal, or by any member of the Court, of a want of jurisdiction by the Court below, or of the right of the Auditor and Treasurer to prosecute their appeal. It thus became the duty of these respondents, as Justices of said Court, to pass upon the merits of said case and to determine the legal rights of the parties thereto. In rendering judgment therein, these respondents solemnly aver that they acted solely from a sense of duty and in strict accordance with what they honestly believed to be the law of the land. Personally, they neither had nor could have any possible interest in said action directly or indirectly; nor were they subject to any influence whatever, that could in the slightest degree prejudice their judgment. They further solemnly declare that every official act of theirs since they came upon the Bench, in this and in all other cases, has been influenced by the same integrity of purpose and unbiased judgment.

While fully recognizing the rights, powers, and responsibilities of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the State Government, they have always felt, and still feel, that they have no more right to shirk the just responsibilities of their office than they have to exceed its lawful powers; and they deem it their duty to decide all cases properly before them in strict accordance with the legal rights of the respective parties as determined by the Constitution and the laws of the State, not inconsistent therewith. Section 8, of Article IV of the Constitution of this State provides that: "The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon

appeal, any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. And the jurisdiction of said Court over 'issues of fact' and 'questions of fact' shall be the same exercised by it before the adoption of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the Court shall have the power to issue any remedial writs necessary to give it a general supervision and control over the proceedings of the inferior courts." Section 12 of the same Article, is as follows: "The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the Judicial Department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department of the government; but the General Assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction, which does not pertain to the Supreme Court, among the other Courts prescribed in this Constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best; provide also a proper system of appeals; and regulate by law, when necessary, the methods of proceeding in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the Supreme Court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this Constitution."

Before entering upon their duties as Justices of the Supreme Court, these respondents, in addition to their oaths of allegiance to the State and Federal Governments, severally took the following oath, as prescribed by Section 3315 of The Code: "I, David M. Furches (or Robert M. Douglas), do solemnly swear that, in my office of Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and the rich, to the State and to individuals; and that I will honestly, faithfully and impartially perform all the duties of the said office, according to the best of my abilities, and agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the State; so help me God." This oath they took in good faith, and have ever since been mindful of its sacred obligations.

As the final determination on appeal of all "matters of law or legal inference" is committed to the Supreme Court by express provision of the Constitution, as members of that Court, these respondents could not refuse to perform that duty "honestly, faithfully and impartially" without violating their oath.

It may be that they have been mistaken in some of their views of the law; but this they have sought to avoid by a careful consideration of every case, and a steadfast adherence to settled principles of law. They do not claim personal infallibility of judgment, but in all cases and under all circumstances have done the right, as they were given to see the right. More they could not do—less they have not done.

These respondents further declare that in delivering or concurring in the opinions of the Supreme Court in the so-called "office-holding cases," they were actuated solely by a dominating sense of duty and governed by well settled principles of law. They utterly deny that they were influenced by any partisan bias or political purpose. The first of the so-called "office-holding cases" determined by these respondents and the late Chief Justice William T. Faircloth, was not Day's case, which was decided in 1899, but was the case of *Wood v. Bellamy,* decided at the February Term, 1897, and reported in 120 N. C., on page 212. This case of *Wood v. Bellamy,* which clearly laid down the essential principles that have governed the decision of the Court in all subsequent cases, was delivered by a unanimous Court under peculiar circumstances that absolutely excluded any possible intent on the part of the Court to show any disrespect to the Legislature, or to bring it into public contempt or disrepute. The General Assembly was then, and had been for the past two years, under the absolute control of a political party to whose votes every member of the Supreme Court owed his seat upon the Bench. This party had long been out of power, and consequently found practically every place of

honor or profit in the hands of its political opponents. Desiring the fruits of its victory, it sought to obtain possession of such offices by a series of statutes that clearly expressed the Legislative will. Those holding such offices claimed a vested right therein during the terms for which they were appointed, and refused to surrender possession thereof to the appointees of the Legislature. The respondent Furches was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1894, and qualified on the 1st day of January, 1895; while the respondent Douglas was sworn in on the 1st day of January, 1897, having been elected at the preceding election.

Under such circumstances the case of *Wood v. Bellamy,* with the kindred cases of *Lusk v. Sawyer* and *Person v. Southerland,* commonly known as the "Asylum cases," came before the respondents, as members of the Supreme Court, for final determination. Had these respondents been influenced by any motive either of fear or favor, they would have then yielded submission to the will of the Legislature; but across the path which political affiliation and personal friendship would have prompted them to follow, lay the stern mandate of the Constitution and the sacred obligation of their judicial oaths. These cases were ably and exhaustively argued, orally and by brief, by distinguished counsel whose names appear on pages 216 and 225 of Volume 120 of the Reports. After careful consideration the Supreme Court, including these respondents, reaffirmed the constitutional principles decided in *Hoke v. Henderson* (15 N. C., 1), and decided in favor of the official incumbents. These cases involved the directors and officers of the three insane asylums of the State, *Wood v. Bellamy* being for those of the asylum at Raleigh; *Lusk v. Sawyer* for the asylum at Morganton, and *Person v. Southerland* for the asylum at Goldsboro. These cases were heard and decided at the same time, the opinion of the Court being delivered in *Wood v. Bellamy,* and the other two disposed of by per curiam judgments.

120 N. C., 212, 225. The opinion speaks for itself as to the legal principles therein held and the reasons therefor. The practical effect of said opinion was to defeat the will of the Legislature and leave all the public institutions of the State in the hands of a defeated party whose political purposes and opinions were utterly at variance with those of the majority of the Legislature and the Court. This opinion apparently met the almost universal approval of the bar and the people, and was accepted as settling all cases of a similar nature, whether pending or contemplated. The decision was based upon the leading case of *Hoke v. Henderson,* which was decided at the December Term, 1833, of the Supreme Court, and which has been accepted as settled law and uniformly followed by the Court up to the present time.

The opinion therein, written by Chief Justice Ruffin and concurred in by Justices Daniel and Gaston, has been cited with approval by the Supreme Court of this State in more than thirty different cases; and among the Judges writing the said opinions, or concurring therein, appear the names of every Chief Justice who has since presided over this Court, and of all the Associate Justices before whom the question was ever raised, until February Term, 1899, sixty-five years after the rendition of the original opinion. An examination of the constitutional history of the State will show that the principles so clearly enunciated in *Hoke v. Henderson* have not only received the practically unanimous approval of succeeding Judges, but have, by direct implication, been repeatedly ratified by the people themselves. Since this decision was rendered there have been five separate and distinct constitutional conventions, all of which *might,* but none of which *have,* abrogated or modified the principle of that opinion. In addition to these conventions, several constitutional amendments have been made by Legislative action and popular ratification. Even recent Legislatures, knowing the de-

cisions of this Court, and especially the distinction drawn between the cases of *Wood v. Bellamy* and *Caldwell v. Wilson,* have made no attempt to limit in the future the application of the doctrine, or to withdraw any office from its protection.

The case of *Hoke v. Henderson* arose as follows: The office of Clerk of the Superior and County Courts had been established by the law of 1806, and under said law Henderson had been appointed Clerk of said courts for Lincoln County to hold during good behavior. The law of 1832 provided for filling these offices throughout the State by election by the people. Under the provisions of this law Hoke was elected clerk of said courts for Lincoln County, and demanded the office from Henderson, who refused to surrender. On appeal, the Supreme Court decided that Henderson held a vested right of property in his office during the term for which he was appointed, that was during good behavior; and that the Legislature could not thus transfer the office from Henderson to Hoke. The essential principles involved can best be stated by the following extracts from the opinion, in the words of Chief Justice Ruffin: "The act transfers the" "office of Clerk from one of these parties to the other, with-" "out any default of the former, or any judicial sentence of" "removal. The question is, whether this legislative inten-" "tion, as ascertained, is valid and efficacious, as being within" "the powers of the Legislature in the constitutions of the" "country; or is null, as being contrary to and inconsistent" "with the privisions of those instruments. To the determi-" "nation of this question the judicial function is competent." "It involves no collateral considerations of abstract justice" "or political expediency. It depends upon the comparison" "of the intentions and will of the people as expressed in" "the Constitution, as the fundamental law, unalterable ex-" "cept by the people themselves, with the intentions and will"

"of the agents chosen under that instrument, to whom is"
"confided the exercise of the powers therein delegated or not"
"prohibited. Such agents are all public servants in this"
"State; and the agency is necessarily subordinate to the"
"superior authority of the Constitution, which emanated"
"directly from the whole people. Legislative representa-"
"tives may order and enact what to them may seem meet and"
"useful, upon all subjects and in all methods, except those"
"on which their action is restrained by the Constitution;"
"and such order and enactment is obligatory alike on all cit-"
"izens, including those who are by a public duty to execute"
"the laws, as well as those on whom they are to be executed."
"Courts therefore must enforce such enactments; for they"
"are laws to them by the mere force of the legislative will."
"But when the representatives pass an act upon a subject"
"upon which the people have said in the Constitution, they"
"shall not legislate at all; or when upon a subject on which"
"they are allowed to legislate, they enact that to be law"
"which the same instrument says shall not be law, then it"
"becomes the province of those who are to expound and en-"
"force the laws, to determine which will, thus declared, is"
"the law. Neither the reasons which determined the will"
"of the people on the one hand, nor the will of the represen-"
"tatives on the other, can be permitted to influence the mind"
"of the Judge upon the question, when reduced to that sim-"
"ple point. His task is the humbler and easier one of in-"
"stituting a naked comparison between what the representa-"
"tives of the people have done, with what the people them-"
"selves have said they might do, or should not do; and if"
"upon that comparison, it be found that the act is without"
"warrant in the Constitution and is inconsistent with the"
"will of the people as there declared, the Court can not exe-"
"cute the act, but must obey the superior law, given by the"
"people alike to their judicial and to their legislative agents."

* * * * * * * *

"But even these sanctions are not sufficient to overturn" "the Constitution, if the repugnance do really exist and is" "plain. For although the imputation is altogether inad-" "missible, that the Legislature intend wilfully to violate the" "the Constitution, and still less that the people themselves" "contemplate violence to the instrument consecrated by their" "own voices and the consent of our ancestors; yet all men" "are fallible, and in the dispatch of business, the heat of con-" "troversy, and the wish to effect a particular end, may inad-" "vertently omit to scrutinize their powers, and adopt means," "adequate indeed to the end, but beyond those powers. It" "ought not to surprise that such an event should sometimes" "happen." * * *

"When, unfortunately, such instances do occur, the pre-" "servation of the integrity of the Constitution is confided" "by the people, as a sacred deposit, to the Judiciary. In" "the discharge of that duty, the approbation of the Legisla-" "ture itself is to be anticipated; for the principle of virtue" "which restrains them from a known and willful violation" "of it, will induce them to rejoice at the rescue of the" "Constitution from their own incautious and involuntary in-" "fraction of it. It remains now to enquire, whether the" "act under consideration be of that character." * * *

"In other words, public liberty requires that private prop-" "erty should be protected even from the government itself."

"The people of all countries who have enjoyed the sem-" "blance of freedom, have regarded this and insisted on it" "as a fundamental principle. Long before the formation" "of our present Constitution it was asserted by our ancestors" "on various occasions; and, in one sense of it, its vindication" "produced the Revolution. At the beginning of that strug-" "gle, while the jealousy of power was strong, and the love" "of liberty and of right was ardent, and the weakness of the" "individual citizen against the claims of unrestricted power"

"in the government was consciously felt, the people formed"
"the Constitution of this State; and therein declared 'that
"no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of"
"his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled,"
"or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty"
"or property, but by the law of the land.' (Bill of Rights,"
"s. 10.) By the fourth section it is declared, 'that the leg-"
"islative, executive and supreme judicial powers of govern-"
"ment ought to be forever separate, and distinct from each"
"other.' "

"In absolute governments, whether hereditary or repre-"
"sentative, the division of the powers of government is un-"
"important; because that body in which resides the superior"
"authority can, at will, make it supreme and absorb all the"
"other departments. It does not follow, therefore, that be-"
"cause the British Parliament, whose supremacy is acknowl-"
"edged, decides questions of private right and puts that"
"decision, as it does its other determinations, into the form"
"of a statute, that whatever it does is legislative in its"
"nature. It can adjudicate and often does substantially"
"adjudicate, when it professes to enact new laws. That fac-"
"ulty is expressly denied to our Legislature, as much as"
"legislation is denied to our Judiciary. Whenever an Act"
"of the Assembly therefore is a decision of titles between"
"individuals, or classes of individuals, although it may in"
"terms purport to be the introduction of a new rule of title,"
"it is essentially a judgment against the old claim of right;"
"which is not a legislative, but a judicial function."

* * * * * * * *

"The sole inquiry that remains is, whether the office of"
"which the act deprives Mr. Henderson is property. It"
"is scarcely possible to make the proposition clearer to a"
"plain mind, accustomed to regard things according to prac-"
"tical results and realities, than by barely stating it. For"

"what is property; that is, what do we understand by the"
"term? It means, in reference to the thing, whatever a per-"
"son can possess and enjoy by right; and in reference to"
"the person, he who has that right to the exclusion of others,"
"is said to have the property. That an office is the subject"
"of property thus explained, is well understood by everyone,"
"as well as distinctly stated in the law books from the ear-"
"liest times. An office is enumerated by commentators on"
"the law among incorporeal hereditaments; and is defined"
"to be the right to exercise a public or private employment,"
"and to take the fees and emoluments thereunto belonging."
("2 Bl. Com., 36.)" * * *

"But with these limitations and the like, a public office"
"is the subject of property, as every other thing corporeal or"
"incorporeal, from which men can earn a livelihood and"
"make gain. The office is created for public purposes; but"
"it is conferred on a particular man and accepted by him"
"as a source of individual emolument. To the extent of"
"that emolument it is private property, as much as the land"
"which he tills, or the horse he rides or the debt which is"
"owing to him. Between him and another man, none will"
"deny the right of property. For if one usurp an office"
"which belongs to another, the owner may have an action"
"for damages for the expulsion, for the fees of office re-"
"ceived, and a remedy by *quo warranto* to enquire into the"
"right of the usurper, and by mandamus to be himself re-"
"stored. When we find these remedies established to en-"
"force the right of admission into office, to secure the pos-"
"session of it and its emoluments, we can no longer doubt"
"that in law, an office is deemed the subject of property and"
"valuable property to the officer, as well as an institution"
"for the convenience of the people. If it be so, it falls"
"within those provisions of the Constitution which secure"
"private interests; and can not be divested without some de-"
"fault of the officer, or the cesser of the office itself."

"These are the general principles that lead the Court to" "the conclusion that the Act of Assembly is invalid."

In *Cotten v. Ellis,* 52 N. C., 545, the plaintiff Cotten had been appointed Adjutant-General for three years, with a salary of $200. The Legislature passed an act repealing the law under which Cotten had been appointed, both as to his appointment and salary. Cotten served out his term and demanded pay, which the Governor, Ellis, refused. The Supreme Court decided that he was entitled to it, and to a mandamus upon the Governor to enforce its payment. Chief Justice Pearson, delivering the opinion of a unanimous Court, concurred in by Justices Battle and Manly, says in part:

"The legal effect of the appointment was to give the office" "to the applicant, and he became entitled to it as a 'vested" "right' for the term of three years, from which he could only" "be removed in the manner prescribed by law, and of which" "the Legislature had no power to deprive him. This is set-" "tled; *Hoke v. Henderson,* 4 Dev., 1. So, the act of 1858," "can not have the effect contended for, even if, in the ab-" "sence of express words, we were at liberty to infer that" "such was the intention, and its only effect is to take from" "the Governor the right of filling future vacancies and vest" "it again in the Legislature." * * *

"A statute, which reduces a salary during the term of" "office, and one which takes away the salary altogether,stand" "on a different footing, for, in the latter case" the object" "would evidently be to starve the incumbent out of his office," "and thereby do indirectly what could not be done directly." "So as to make applicable the remarks made in the case of" "*Hoke v. Henderson, supra,* in which there seems to be" "much force, that such indirect legislation is as obnoxious" "to the charge of being unconstitutional as an act directly" "depriving one of his office." * * *

"Having arrived at the conclusion that the applicant is,"
"by law, entitled to the salary claimed by him; the solution"
"of the second question is an easy one, for as there is a legal"
"right, the courts, as a matter of course, have power to en-"
"force it. The power of a court, by the writ of mandamus,"
"to compel an executive officer to do an act merely minis-"
"terial, in order to enforce an ascertained legal right, is set-"
"tled by the cases of *Marbury v. Madison,* 1 Cranch, 64, and"
"*Kendall v. United States,* 12 Peters, 834."

In *King v. Hunter,* 65 N. C., 603, the Legislature passed an act on February 2, 1871, authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln County to appoint a tax collector for said county.

The sheriff, King, brought an action for the tax lists, claiming that the said act was unconstitutional in as much as it took away from him the greater part of his office in which he had a vested right of property. The Supreme Court held the said act unconstitutional on the ground that there was a contract between the sheriff and the State that he would discharge the duties of his office, which could not be abrogated or impaired except by the consent of both parties. Justice Reade, delivering the opinion of a unanimous Court, concurred in by Chief Justice Pearson and Justices Rodman, Dick and Boyden, says in part as follows:

"Nothing is better settled than that an office is property."
"The incumbent has the same right to it that he has to any"
"other property. There is a contract between him and the"
"State that he will discharge the duties of the office—and"
"he is pledged by his bond and his oath; and that he shall"
"have the emoluments—and the State is pledged by its"
"honor. When the contract is struck, it is as complete and"
"binding as a contract between individuals; and it can not"
"be abrogated or impaired except by the consent of both par-"
"ties. We do not wish to be understood as holding that"

"there is any iron rule of construction of the details of the"
"contract; on the contrary, there must be some flexibility to"
"suit the public convenience and the convenience of the offi-"
"cer, such as would be implied from the nature of the con-"
"tract, and such as circumstances make necessary, *ex. gr.*"
"that if it happened that the emoluments are so inadequate"
"that for them the officer can not afford to serve the public,"
"they may be increased, or if they be so extravagant as to"
"be burdensome to the public, they may be diminished."
"But this must be done in good faith and in fair dealing,"
"and with no view to evade, or directly or indirectly to im-"
"pair the substance of the contract. Nothing needs to be"
"better guarded than contracts with public officers; for al-"
"though it is not to be supposed that the Legislature will be"
"influenced by any but pure motives, yet as officers, and offi-"
"cers are of necessity connected with political parties, and"
"are, insensibly, the objects of favor or prejudice, it is wise"
"to protect the public against the former and the officer"
"against the latter. It is well known that the commissions"
"for collecting taxes is an important, and, in many counties,"
"the principal part of the emoluments of the office of sheriff."
"Lincoln is a small county, and probably one-half of the"
"sheriff's emoluments are from taxes. There is no allega-"
"tion that the emoluments are large to the oppression of the"
"public. If they were so, the evil might have been rem-"
"edied without a violation of the contract, by a general law"
"reducing the fees of sheriffs. But even in that way it is"
"at least questionable whether the Legislature could have"
"deprived him of all commissions for the collection of taxes"
"—certainly not unless the emoluments were extravagant"
"and burdensome, and then the reduction, or deprivation,"
"must have been for that reason. But here, there is no such"
"execuse. The Legislature without explanation and with-"
"out apparent necessity, and, therefore, in contemplation"

"of law, wantonly, takes the duties and emoluments from" "the sheriff, and creates a new officer, and gives them to" "him! The error is so palpable, that, but for the respect" "due to the Legislature, whose act we are reviewing, and" "must sustain unless plainly unconstitutional, we should" "think it unnecessary to encumber the case with authorities."

In *Bunting v. Gales,* 77 N. C., 283, while the Supreme Court held the Act of the Legislature to be constitutional, the opinion, delivered by Justice Rodman and concurred in by Chief Justice Pearson and Justices Reade, Bynum and Faircloth, says in part:

"It is admitted that a lucrative public office is private" "property, of which no one can be divested except by the" "law of the land; and it may also be admitted so far as this" "case is concerned, that after a law has once fixed the ten-" "ure of the office, a subsequent Act of the Legislature can" "not alter the tenure to the detriment of persons then in" "office; *e. g.* by converting it from an office during good be-" "haviour, or for four years, into an office for two years." "This was the decision in *Hoke v. Henderson,* and in *Tay-*" "*lor v. Stanley,* 4 Dev. 1, 31.

"It may also be admitted that the Legislature can not" "select a particular officer, and by a special law applicable" "to him alone, deprive him of any material part of his duties" "and emoluments. This partakes of the nature of a judi-" "cial forfeiture without a trial. This was the case of *King*" "*v. Hunter,* 65 N. C., 603. Neither can the Legislature" "take away the entire salary of an officer. *Cotten v. Ellis,*" "7 Jones, 545."

In *Bailey v. Caldwell,* 68 N. C., 472, the plaintiff was appointed a Code Commissioner, and during his term the Legislature of 1870-71 passed an Act purporting to repeal the ordinance of the Convention under which he was appointed. The Supreme Court unanimously held that such

act was unconstitutional, and that the plaintiff Bailey was entitled to his compensation for his entire term of office, and that a peremptory writ of mandamus should issue requiring the Governor to pay it.

On the argument in *Wood v. Bellamy,* which was heard and decided at the same time with *Lusk v. Sawyer* and *Person v. Southerland,* the plaintiffs themselves admitted the authority of *Hoke v. Henderson,* but contended that it did not apply, inasmuch as the Legislature had, in chapter 265, Laws of 1897, *in express terms* repealed the charters of the different hospitals and asylums, and *abolished* the offices held by the defendants. The defendants contended on the other hand that while the Legislature had directly and in express words repealed the charters and abolished the offices, such repeal and abolition were only colorable, inasmuch as the hospitals were immediately re-chartered and similar offices re-created.

The following extracts are from the brief of the defendant's counsel in *Lusk v. Sawyer,* which was for the possession of the offices of the Morganton asylum:

"The purpose of the Legislature, on its face, is to get the"
"old officers out. No legitimate public policy is subserved"
"by calling an old established institution Western Hospital"
"instead of State Hospital, changing its official board from"
"nine directors to nine 'trustees,' and its Superintendent"
"into a 'President' and 'Resident Physician.' All the duties"
"remain the same. The changes were all so trifling that"
"there is no escape from declaring what everybody knows,"
"that the acts were intended to get rid of the officers, and"
"nothing more.

"The case of *Soon Hing v. Crawley,* 113 U. S., 703, re-"
"lied on by plaintiffs, is broad enough to allow an enquiry"
"here: 'The rule is general, with reference to the enact-"
"ments of all legislative bodies that the Courts can not in-"

"quire into the motives of the legislators in passing them,"
"except as they may be disclosed on the face of the acts, or"
"inferable from their operation, considered with reference"
"to the condition of the country and existing legislation.' "
"In the light of this rule, the purpose is manifest. A State"
"Department was efficiently officered, and well conducted."
"A change of political parties had taken place; and it was"
"desired that all the old incumbents should give way to men"
"of the dominant faith. All this may be inferred from the"
"operation of the acts 'considered with reference to the con-"
"dition of the country and existing legislation." * * *

"We submit that the proper construction of the act will"
"simply give it a prospective operation, change the name of"
"the institution and its officers, but leave all officers to serve"
"out their time. The act is plainly a modification or"
"amendment of the old law; and any unnecessary parts of"
"it, such as the impossible requirement for organizing on"
"the 9th of March (the day the nominations were sent in)"
"must give way to the true state of the case.

"If this rule is adopted, there is animadversion on the"
"Legislature. But if this can not be applied, there is no"
"escape from the conclusion that the statute was merely"
"intended to get rid of the present officers.

"We do not mean to inquire into the private motives of"
"the members, and to allege that they were not actuated by"
"what they considered public motives. That is an inquiry"
"into which we may not enter. But we do say that the"
"purpose of this act, when viewed in connection with the"
"history of the times, is to change the officers of the asy-"
"lums."

The following extracts are from the brief filed by the counsel for the defendants in the case of *Person v. Southerland,* for the possession of the offices of the Goldsboro asylum:

"I. The defendants admit the power of the Legis-"

"lature to repeal the charter, and thus to destroy the institu-"
"tion, and to abolish the office of Superintendent and Di-"
"rector, and thus put an end to their tenure.

"II. The question then for the Court is to decide whether"
"they have done this.

"III. The defendants deny that the Legislature has the"
"right or power to leave the offices in existence and transfer"
"them from Jno. F. Miller and the Board of Directors, to"
"Abner Alexander and the Board of Trustees named under"
"the new act.

"IV. It will, therefore, be important for the Court to"
"consider whether the offices have been left in existence,"
"and whether the Legislature has endeavored to transfer"
"them to the plaintiffs.

"V. To do this it will be necessary to consider the iden-"
"tity of the institution and of the offices."

* * * * * * * *

"It being apparent that the effect of the legislation con-"
"tained in this bill was not to repeal the charters, or destroy"
"these institutions, but, at most to change their names, and"
"hardly that, with reference to the Eastern Hospital, let us"
"see whether it has the effect to abolish the offices, and put"
"an end to the tenure of the officers? It is true that section"
"5, of said bill, says: 'That the office of Superintendent of"
"the Eastern North Carolina Hospital, North Carolina In-"
"sane Asylum, and the North Carolina Hospital for the"
"Insane, are hereby abolished,' but the same reasoning with"
"reference to the repeal of a statute must be applicable to"
"the abolishment of an office; and, if it can be seen from the"
"bill that the office is not abolished, it is not abolished, even"
"though the act expressly says that it is. It is true the"
"name may have been changed to 'President and Resident"
"Physician,' and the name of Directors changed to Trustees,"
"but the offices have not been abolished."

* * * * * * * *

"Applying the reasoning of this, one of the first courts"
"of the world (New York Court of Appeals), to our case, it"
"does seem that we must conclude that Superintendent and"
"President and Resident Physician, must be one and the"
"same office. They have the same functions and duties, and"
"the additional duties such as may be prescribed by the"
"Board of Trustees, if it change the law at all, 'surely can"
"not make it a new office,' and that it does not change the"
"law is apparent from sections 2247 and 2254 of The Code,"
"which empower the Directors to direct, manage, and make"
"by-laws for the institution, which may, and do prescribe"
"such duties for the Superintendent as is thought advisable,"
"not enumerated in The Code. If they can thus be made"
"new, the ruling in *Hoke v. Henderson* and in all cases in"
"our Supreme Court since that time, that an office can not"
"be taken from one and given to another by legislative ac-"
"tion, 'may readily be made a mere nullity.' "

"It having been thus demonstrated that the charters of"
"the hospitals have not been repealed, nor the institutions"
"destroyed, nor the offices of Director and Superintendent"
"abolished, the defendants contend that the Legislature did"
"not have the right or power to transfer these offices to oth-"
"ers, their terms not having expired."

"In support of this contention, we need hardly cite any"
"other authority than that of *Hoke v. Henderson,* 4 Dev. 1."

These respondents, concurring with a unanimous Court, held with the defendants, that while the Legislature had, in express words professed to abolish the offices held by the defendants, it had not done so in legal effect, and therefore could not deprive the defendants of their legal tenure therein. To that extent the decision in *Wood v. Bellamy* was an extension of the doctrine of *Hoke v. Henderson* to cases of colorable abolition, as there was no attempt by the Legislature to abolish the office held by Henderson, but simply to make it

elective by the people. This extension was in no sense a change of the principle, but simply an application of the same principle to a different but not inconsistent state of facts. For such an application ample citation of authority was furnished by the counsel for the defendants, who especially relied on *King v. Hunter,* 65 N. C., 603; *Cotten v. Ellis,* 52 N. C., 545, and *Bailey v. Caldwell,* 68 N. C., 472.

Two years later, at its February Term, 1899, the Supreme Court, including these respondents, was called on to decide a class of cases substantially identical in principle with each other, and not essentially differing from *Wood v. Bellamy.* These cases are reported in Vol. 124 of the Supreme Court Reports, and while differing somewhat in minor particulars, all practically depended upon the leading cases of *State's Prison v. Day,* and *Abbott v. Beddingfield.* With the reversed political relation of the parties this Court had no concern. It had unanimously declared the law upon constitutional principles in *Wood v. Bellamy,* and a majority of its members, in the absence of any change in the Constitution, saw no reason to change their construction of its mandatory provisions. What was the organic law in 1897 remained the law in 1899; and all parties who invoked its protection were entitled to its equal application. These respondents had concurred with a unanimous Court in holding that Bellamy and his co-defendants were entitled to retain their offices for their vested terms, in spite of the fact that the Legislature of 1897 had professedly abolished their offices; and these respondents decided the same in favor of Day and Abbott. The principal difference was that in Day's case the office of Superintendent was abolished in terms, and its duties by the same act transferred substantially to an Executive Board. This Court gave full force and effect to the act of the Legislature, except in so far as it deprived Day of his vested right in his term of office. In Abbott's case, the

Railroad Commission was abolished to take effect on April 4, 1899, and the Corporation Commission was created to take effect on April 5, 1899. Both acts were ratified on the same day, to-wit, March 6, 1899. As the State's Prison in its very nature requires some executive head, whose duties would necessarily be identical with those of Superintendent, and as those duties were transferred by the same statute to an Executive Board, who would be compelled to perform those duties, either by themselves or others, these respondents saw nothing in Day's case to take it out of the operation of the rule of law laid down in *Wood v. Bellamy.* In Abbott's case it was urged by the defendant, Beddingfield, that, although the Railroad Commission was abolished and the Corporation Commission created on the same day, it was done by different acts, which were to take effect on different days, with a hiatus of one day between. It was contended that this hiatus of one day destroyed the continuity of the commission, and therefore the term of Abbott's office. Remembering that the spirit, as well as the letter of the Constitution, must be followed, and that the ultimate object of all law is to administer substantial justice, these respondents did not feel at liberty to permit a defense so purely technical to interfere with vested rights, and destroy the effect of a long and unbroken line of precedents. They had concurred with a unanimous Court in *Wood v. Bellamy* in reaffirming the doctrine that all parts of a statute are to be construed *in pari materia,* and they now followed an equally long line of decisions holding that the same doctrine applied to all acts passed at the same session of the Legislature, as well as to all parts of the same act. Omitting all cases in other States, it has been so held from the case of *State v. Bell,* 25 N. C., 506, decided in 1843, by Judges RUFFIN, DANIEL and GASTON, down to *Greene v. Owen,* 125 N. C., 212, 219. These doctrines were not only worthy of the highest respect from

their intrinsic merit, as well as the eminent ability, learning and character of the Judges who had affirmed them, but had been so long acquiesced in as to have become settled rules of law. Had these respondents ignored them in deciding *Wood v. Bellamy* in 1897, their action would have been justly condemned by the Bar and people of the State as contrary to all precedent, destructive of vested rights of property, and subversive of long-established principles of law. If those principles were the law in 1897, they were equally the law in 1899, and after these respondents had reaffirmed them in 1897, they did not feel at liberty to reverse them in 1899.

The case of *Abbott v. Beddingfield,* whose results have gone far beyond what could have possibly been contemplated in its inception, has met with the practical endorsement of a unanimous Court, as well as of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the State. In the case of *State v. Southern Railway,* 125 N. C., 666, in an opinion written by the only Justice of this Court who dissented in *Abbott v. Beddingfield,* it was decided by a unanimous Court upon the express authority of *Abbott v. Beddingfield,* that the Railroad Commission act, although ostensibly repealed, was so far a part of the Corporation Commission act as to sustain a criminal prosecution instituted under the former act. It is a well-settled rule of interpretation that all criminal statutes, and parts of statutes criminal in their effect, must be strictly construed in favor of the defendant. Therefore if in that case there had been any reasonable doubt as to the Corporation Commission act being in legal effect an amendment to the Railroad Commission act, that doubt should have been resolved in favor of the then defendant, the Southern Railway Company.

The decision in *Abbott v. Beddingfield* has also been ratified and approved by irresistible implication by the Executive and Legislative Departments of the State government,

and expressly followed by the Circuit Court of the United States, in the cases involving the increased taxation of railroad and telegraph property.

In June, 1899, the Corporation Commission issued an order assessing railroad and telegraph property in this State for taxation at the sum of $42,102,002.67, being an increase of $9,579,081.47 over the assessment for the previous year. In August, 1899, the principal railroads in the State obtained a temporary injunction from Judge SIMONTON, sitting in the Circuit Court of the United States, restraining the Corporation Commission, and all other State officers, from further assessing or collecting said increased taxes on the ground, among others, that the act creating said Corporation Commission, did not confer upon said commission any authority to assess such property or levy such taxes. A decree was entered on the 3d day of November, 1899, making said injunction perpetual on said ground alone. The opinion in *Abbott v. Beddingfield* was filed on the 21st of November, 1899, holding that, by a construction of all statutes *in pari materia* relating to such taxation, the Corporation Commission did have such powers of assessment. Immediately thereafter the attorneys for the State filed in said Circuit Court a certified copy of the said opinion, whereupon Judge SIMONTON, by a decree entered on the 10th of January, 1900, reversed his former ruling in deference to the opinion of this Court, and held that such increased assessment was within the powers of said commission, and therefore valid unless otherwise vitiated by want of uniformity. If the commission had no power to assess, their assessment was necessarily void, and could not be made the legal basis either of suit or defense.

If the decision of this Court in *Abbott v. Beddingfield* was not the law, then these increased railroad taxes were assessed and collected without warrant of law. These re-

spondents respectfully submit that they should not now be denounced as deserving impeachment for rendering a decision which is correct in principle and sustained by precedent, and which has been taken advantage of to the fullest extent by every department of the State government with the result of adding large amounts to the net revenues of the State.

This Court was composed of the same individual members without change from the 1st day of January, 1897, to the beginning of the present year. Among the office-holding cases decided during that time, up to the 127th Volume of Reports, which is not yet published, the following were decided by a unanimous Court without dissent:

Wood v. Bellamy, 120 N. C., 212.
Lusk v. Sawyer, 120 N. C., 225.
Person v. Southerland, 120 N. C., 225.
Ward v. Elizabeth City, 121 N. C., 3.
Cromartie v. Parker, 121 N. C., 198.
Harris v. Wright, 121 N. C., 172.
Shannonhouse v. Withers, 121 N. C., 376.
Holt v. Bristol, 122 N. C., 245.
Barnhill v. Thompson, 122 N. C., 493.
Cunningham v. Sprinkle, 124 N. C., 638.
Cherry v. Burns, 124 N. C., 761.
Ledford v. Greene, 125 N. C., 254.
Dowtin v. Beardsley, 126 N. C., 119.
Baker v. Hobgood, 126 N. C., 149.
White v. Murray, 126 N. C., 153.
Mitchell v. Alley, 126 N. C., 84.
Mott v. Griffith, 126 N. C., 775.
Wilson v. Neal, 126 N. C., 781.

In *Greene v. Owen,* 125 N. C., 212, and two or three other cases the Court was unanimous as to some of the parties, but not as to others. To the others, with few exceptions, but one Judge appears to have dissented. In *Caldwell v. Wilson,*

121 N. C., 425, the dissenting Judge was Chief Justice FAIRCLOTH. The political affiliations of the parties in no case had the slightest effect upon these respondents,and as a matter of fact it appears that the large majority of office-holders kept in office by the decisions concurred in by these respondents were opposed to them in politics. Such a result, arising solely from the intrinsic merits of the respective cases, is inconsistent with the charge of political bias.

These respondents again solemnly declare that, while they have decided political convictions, which they have consistently followed in private life, they have never permitted personal or political reasons to interfere in the slightest degree with their judicial opinions. They have at all times cheerfully accorded to the Legislature the respect and consideration due to it as the law-making department of the State, and have always upheld its acts when they could do so by any reasonable construction; but whenever those acts clearly appeared to be in violation of the Constitution, which it is their first and highest duty to preserve inviolate, they have said so in plain and firm, but respectful words. In concluding their answer to this article, these respondents adopt the language of Chief Justice TAYLOR, the first presiding officer of this Court, who, in declaring an act of the Legislature unconstitutional in *Jones v. Crittenden,* 4 N. C., 55, decided in 1814, closed his opinion with the following words: "Such "as it is, we submit it to the candor and good sense of our" "fellow citizens, who, although they may think us in error," "to which we are subject in common with the rest of the" "human family, will do us the justice to believe that such" "error is neither wilful nor agreeable. We have discharged" "what we believe to be an imperious duty to our country," "and the *mens conscia recti* forms our consolation and sup-" "port."

And the respondent David M. Furches, further answering

the said fifth article, for himself says: That as hereinbefore stated, he qualified as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina on the first day of January, 1895. The said Court was then composed of Chief Justice FAIRCLOTH and Associate Justices AVERY, CLARK, FURCHES and MONTGOMERY, four of whom had been elected in 1894 by the same party that controlled the Legislature of 1895. As Associate Justice of said Court, this respondent delivered the opinion of a unanimous Court in the cases of *Cook v. Meares,* 116 N. C., 582, and of *Stanford v. Ellington,* 117 N. C., 158. The effect of these decisions was to invalidate an election by the Legislature of 1895, and to retain in office a Judge and State Librarian politically opposed to the Legislature as well as to the Court. As the principles of these decisions were acquiesced in by all parties, the direct effect thereof was to stop other litigation of a similar character, and to continue in the control of an unsuccessful political party for two years longer the State Penitentiary and Department of Agriculture. It is true these cases did not depend upon the principle of *Hoke v. Henderson,* but upon principles more recent and not so well settled. This respondent cites them merely to show that his judicial conduct has never been influenced by personal or political bias, but has always been governed by his opinion of the law and his sense of duty.

And further answering all and singular the said articles of impeachment exhibited against them by the House of Representatives of North Carolina, these respondents declare that in all the matters and things therein charged and alleged against them, they acted in their judicial capacity as Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and not otherwise, seeking honestly and faithfully to discharge their official duties to the best of their knowledge and ability. They conscientiously believed it to be their solemn and imperious duty to affirm the said judgment of the Superior Court ordering

the said mandamus to be issued; and they considered themselves then, and still consider themselves, sustained in their action by the highest authorities, including many decisions of the Supreme Court of this State.

They declare that they have never violated, or intended to violate, any provision of the Constitution of this State. But on the contrary, have always endeavored to support, maintain and defend it. They have never disregarded, or intended to disregard, any valid enactment of the General Assembly of this State; but on all occasions have upheld and sustained them. They have never knowingly deviated, or intended to deviate, from the orderly course and practice of the Courts; on the contrary, they have steadily sought to follow and conform to the established rules of procedure and practice. They have never shown, or intended to show, any disrespect towards the co-ordinate departments of the State government; but, as in duty bound, have always yielded to them the rights and powers to which they are entitled. They have never wrongfully taken, or caused to be taken, directly or indirectly, for themselves or others, a dollar from the public funds; but on the contrary, so far as consistent with their official duty, they have consistently upheld the laws protecting the State Treasury. Nor have they ever in their judicial character intentionally mistreated the bench or bar of the State; but have ever accorded to both the consideration and respect to which they are entitled. They further declare that, as Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, they were clothed with the power, and charged with the duty, of expounding and construing the Constitution and laws of the land. Mindful of their oaths and their high position, carefully observing, as they conceived, the limitations and restrictions thrown around the Judicial Department of the government, striving amidst the turmoil and excitement of the times to discharge their official duty without fear or

favor, they have endeavored faithfully and conscientiously to perform the grave and delicate tasks entrusted to them. If the manner in which they have observed this responsibility has not received the approbation of all of their fellow citizens, they can only regret their inability to meet the requirements of such an ideal standard.

Whatever may be the criticisms or opinions of others, disclaiming every wrongful motive or intention whatever, repelling every imputation upon their official integrity, asserting that in all things they have done in the premises they were actuated by the purest sense of what they deemed a high official duty, and confidently believing that in every step they were warranted and supported by the Constitution and laws of the land,these respondents,for plea to all and singular of the said articles of impeachment, solemnly declare, each for himself, that he is not guilty of any crime or misdemeanor, as in and by the said articles is alleged; and appealing to the justice, the wisdom and the honor of their country, firm in conscious integrity, they confidently submit their official conduct and behavior to the impartial judgment of their fellow men.

DAVID M. FURCHES.
ROBERT M. DOUGLAS.

THOS. J. JARVIS,
F. I. OSBORNE,
F. H. BUSBEE,
C. M. COOKE,
WM. P. BYNUM, Jr.
B. F. LONG,
LINDSAY PATTERSON,
Counsel.